USEFUL TABLES

OF INDIAN

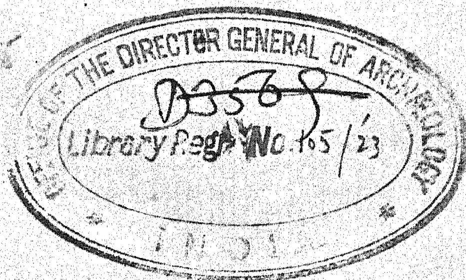
METROLOGY AND CHRONOLOGY.

COMPILED BY

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1835.



USEFUL TABLES,

FORMING

AN APPENDIX

TO THE

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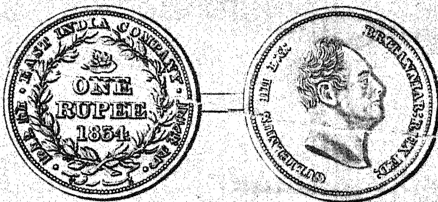
PART THE FIRST.

COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

OF

British India.

Design for the British Indian Rupee.



CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1834.

CONTENTS AND TABLES.

PLATES.

BRITISH INDIAN MONETARY SYSTEM,

AS ESTABLISHED BY

REGULATION VII. OF 1833.

Silver is the legally constituted medium of exchange in all money transactions throughout the British Indian possessions. Gold coin is a legal tender, at a fixed value of 16 rupees for the gold-mohur of Calcutta, and 15 rupees for the gold rupee of Madras and Bombay; but it is not demandable in payment, and is left to find its current value in the market. Copper coin is only a legal tender at the established rate of 64 *pysa* to the rupee, on payments falling short of one rupee.

THE RUPEE is, then, the unit or standard measure of value throughout India, and by the regulation lately passed a perfect assimilation in weight and fineness has been effected in this unit of currency of the three presidencies, so that the rupee of Upper India, of Madras, and of Bombay are now identical in value. From this uniformity are excepted the three provinces of, Bengal proper, Behar, and Orissa; in which the *Moorshedabadee* or *Sicca Rupee* still continues to be the legal currency; but the relation of one coin to the other is now reduced to great simplicity, one Furukhabad, Madras, or Bombay rupee being equal to 15 annas sicca, precisely.

The following table exhibits the scheme of the British Indian monetary system:

GOLD-MOHUR.		RUPEE.	ANNA.	PYSA.	PIE.
Calcutta,	1	16	256	1024	3072
Madras and Bombay,	1	15	240	960	2880
		1	16	64	192
			1	4	12
				1	3

Small shells, called cowries, are also made use of for fractional payments, and are reckoned as follows: but their value is subject to considerable fluctuation, and they are now nearly superseded by the copper currency.

4 Kourees make	....	1 Gunda.
20 Gundas	....	1 Pun.
5 Puns	....	1 Anna.

Description of the current Coins.

Gold and Silver.

The inscriptions upon the Company's gold and silver coins are in Persian as follows :

Obverse, of the Sicca Rupee struck at the Calcutta Mint.

حامي دين محمد سايۀ فضل اله سكه زد بر هفت كشور شاه عالم بادشاه

Defender of the Muhammedan faith, Reflection of Divine excellence, the Emperor Shah Aulum has struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climes.

Reverse : ضرب مرشدآباد سنه ۱۹ جلوس ميمنت مانوس

Struck at Moorshedabad in the year 19 of his fortunate reign.

The rupee of the western provinces, coined at the late mints of Furukhabad and Benares, and now at the mint of Saugur, bears the same inscription on the obverse. On the reverse the date and place of coinage are different :—

ضرب فرخ آباد سنه ۴۵ جلوس ميمنت مانوس

Struck at Furukhabad in the year 45 of his prosperous reign.

The several varieties of coin, produced by modifications of weight standard or die, from time to time in the Calcutta and subordinate mints of the Bengal presidency, from their all bearing the same legend and date, are not easily recognized but by an experienced money-changer. As however different regulations regarding deficiency of weight, &c. apply to the coins of the old and new standard, it is convenient to point out a mode of discriminating them.

1. The *old standard sicca rupee* of 1793-1818 has an oblique milling.
2. The *new standard sicca rupee of* 1818-1832 has a straight milling.
3. The *new sicca rupee*, struck under the present regulation, has a plain edge, without milling, and a dotted rim on the face.

The distinctions of the oblique and straight milling apply also to the old and new gold-mohur. Of the up-country or Furukhabad coins ;—

4. The *old standard Furukhabad rupee* (or 45th sun Lucknow rupee of Reg. XLV. 1803) has an oblique milling.
5. The *Benares rupee*, coined 1806-1819, has also an oblique milling.
6. The *new standard Furukhabad rupee*, coined at the Furukhabad mint, 1819-24, and at the Benares mint, 1819-30, and now at the Saugur mint, has an upright milling.
7. The *Furukhabad rupee*, coined under the new regulation at the Calcutta mint, has a plain edge, and a *plain* rim on the face.

The coins struck before 1793, at the old mints of Patna, Moorshedabad,

and Dacca, the Benares rupee anterior to 1806, and the coins of all the native independent states, are known by their having no milling. The Company's coin up the country, is thus generally called "*kuldar*" (milled, or made by machinery), in contradistinction to the unmilled or native coins, which are fashioned and stamped with the hammer and anvil.

The *Madras rupee* has a dotted rim on the face, and an indented cord-milling: that coined in Calcutta has an upright milled edge: it has the symbol of a rose on the obverse. The inscriptions are as follows:

سکهٔ مبارک بادشاه غازي عزيزالدين محمد عالم گير

The lucky coin of the noble Monarch Azeezuddeen Muhammed Aulumgeer, (the father of Shah Aulum!)

ضرب ارکات سنه ۲۰ جلوس ميمنت مانوس

Struck at Arcot in the 20th year of his propitious reign.

The *Bombay coin* has now a plain edge and the following legend:

سکه مبارک شاه عالم بادشاه غازي ۱۲۱۵

The lucky coin of the great Emperor Shah Aulum.

ضرب سورت سنه ۴۶ جلوس ميمنت مانوس

Struck at Surat in the 46th year of his propitious reign 1215.

Copper Coins.

The inscription on the Calcutta pysa is, on the *obverse:*

سنه جلوس ۳۷ شاه عالم بادشاه

In the 37th year of the reign of the Emperor Shah Aulum.

On the *reverse:* একপাই সিক্কা يك پاى سكه एक पाइ सीका

"One paee sicca," in Bengalee, Persian, and Nagree characters.

Serrated rim on the face and plain-edge milling.

The new double pysa or half-anna piece has on one side merely the words "half anna," in English and Bengalee: on the reverse, the same in Persian and Nagree. The *pie* or third of a *pysa* has in the same manner merely the name "one *pie*;" which makes it liable to be confounded with the "one *paee* sicca," and on this account perhaps it has not found ready currency. The natives reckon only 64 *paee* to the rupee, while English accounts divide the anna into 12 pie; to distinguish them, this latter (hitherto an imaginary coin) was called the *pie of account*.

At Madras and Bombay an English device has been introduced for the copper coinage; on one side the E. I. Company's arms; on the other, in the Bombay coin, a pair of scales, surmounted with the

name of the coin in English; below, the word عدل (justice), in Arabic, and the Hejira date also in Arabic numerals. The Madras pysa coined in England in 1803, has, on the reverse, its value according to the old system "XX. cash;" and in Persian بیست کاس چهار فلوس است. It weighs 180 grains, (one tola) and the half and quarter in proportion.

The principal object in this place being to shew the present state of the currency and the existing mint regulations, it is unnecessary to detail the various alterations which have been made from time to time in the monetary systems of the three presidencies, of which a sketch will hereafter be given as an introduction to the general Table of Indian Coins.

The adoption of a general pictorial impression for all the coins of the British possessions in India in lieu of the present anomalous system, has frequently engaged the attention of the Government here and at home; and it is hoped, now that the new mints of Calcutta and Bombay are perfectly capable of executing such a design, and the prior measure of equalizing the standards of the three presidencies has been carried into effect, that the unhappy tissue of mis-statements as to names, places, and dates, exposed in the above list, will give place to a device at once worthy of the British name and affording better security against fraudulent imitation.

Weight and Assay of the Coins.

Gold Coins.

The privilege of coining gold in the Bengal Presidency is limited to the mint of Calcutta, where *gold-mohurs* of two standards are now coined: the *ashurufee* or *Moorshedabad gold-mohur*, which maintains a high degree of purity ($99\frac{1}{4}$ touch), has a weight of 190.895 grains troy. The *new standard gold-mohur* of 1819 contains $\frac{1}{12}$th of alloy. The absolute quantity of pure metal was then reduced in a trifling degree to adjust the ratio of its value to that of silver as 15 to 1*. The *new gold-mohur* therefore weighs $\frac{16}{15}$ths of a rupee, and passes by authority for sixteen rupees: but the ratio of gold to silver has been of late years higher in the Calcutta market, especially for the purer coins, so that the new mohur generally passes for 16 to 17, and the old gold-mohur for 17 to 18, sicca rupees. When originally coined both of these moneys were at a discount.

The proportion of 15 to 1 is also adopted in the gold rupees of Madras and Bombay, which are coined of the same weight as the silver money of those presidencies, and pass current for 15 silver rupees.

* In the English coins the ratio is 14.287 to 1—in the French money as 15.5 to 1.

The weights and purity of the gold coins are as follows:

Denomination.	*Pure gold.*	*Alloy.*	*Weight in grains.*	*Weight in tolas.*	*Legal value.*
Old Calcutta-gold mohur*, with an oblique milled edge, ...	189.4037	1.4913	190.895	1.060	16 Sa. Rs.
New standard-gold mohur, with a straight milling,..	187.651	17.059	204.710	1.137	16 Sa. Rs.
Madras and Bombay new gold rupee,............	165	15	180	1.000	15 rupees.

Half and quarter gold-mohurs are coined of proportionate weight to the above.

The pagoda of Madras and the old gold-mohur of Bombay will find their place in the General Table of Coins.

Silver Coins.

The weight, fineness, and relative value of the silver coins established by the new regulation are as follows:

Denomination.	*Pure silver. troy grains.*	*Alloy. troy grains.*	*Weight in troy grains.*	*Weight in tolas.*
Calcutta sicca rupee,......	176	16	192	1.0666
Furukhabad Sonat, Saugur, Madras, or Bombay rupee,................	165	15	180	1.000

Eight-anna pieces (*ut'hunnee*) and four-anna pieces (*sookee* or *chouunnee*) are struck of proportionate weight to each of the above coins.

The standard quality of the metal is eleven-twelfths of pure silver to one-twelfth of alloy.

The conversion of sicca into Furruckabad rupees and *vice versâ* may be effected in the simplest manner by the following rules, which obviate the necessity of providing tables for the purpose.

RULE 1st.—*To convert Furukhabad rupees into Sicca rupees.*

Deduct one-sixteenth of the amount of the Furukhabad rupees from that amount, and the result will be their equivalent in siccas.

RULE 2nd.—*To convert Sicca rupees into Furukhabad, Madras, or Bombay rupees.*

Add one fifteenth of the amount of the siccas to that amount, and the result will be the equivalent in Furukhabad, Madras, or Bombay rupees.

* This coin is inserted, contrary to rule, because its fabrication is still permitted at the Calcutta mint, for the convenience of the merchants: as it bears a higher value, proportionally, in the market than the new mohur.

To avoid confusion here, the weights and values of the former currencies of the Company, which differ in a small degree from the foregoing scale, as well as those of the existing currencies of the native states, will be inserted in the General Table before alluded to.

All silver money of the new standard, (with a straight milling or a plain edge) is considered by law as of full weight until it has lost by wear, or otherwise, two pie in the rupee; or, in round terms, one per cent.

Coins of the old standard (with the oblique milling) remain subject to the provision of Reg. LXI. 1795, which allows them to remain a legal tender until they have lost only 6 annas per cent.

The limits of weight are therefore as follows :

		Original weight.	*Allowance for wear.*	*Minimum weight.*	*Min. wt. of 100 Rs.*
Old sicca or	Moorshedabad R.	179.666 grs.	6 an. per ct.	179 grs.	99.44 tolas.
	New sicca rupee,	192 grs.	2 pie p. rup.	190 grs.	105.55 tolas.
Furukhabad,	Old rupee,	173 grs.	6 an. p. ct.	172.352	95.75 tolas.
	New rupee,	180 grs.	2 pie p. rup.	178.125	99. tolas.

Light weight rupees are received by Government officers as bullion; the deficiency from standard weight being made good by the payer.

Copper Coins.

The copper coins of Bengal and Bombay are now equalized in weight, and are as follows :

	Troy grains.	*Value.*
The half-anna piece, ...	200	6 pie of account.
The *pysa, (marked one paee sicca,)*	100	3 ditto.
The pie of account, ...	$33\frac{1}{3}$	1 ditto.

By Regulation XXV. of 1817, Sect. 5, copper pice, struck at the Benares mint, weighing $98\frac{1}{4}$ grains, which were intended at first (vide Reg. VII. 1814), for circulation in the province of Benares only, and were distinguished with a trident or *tirsool*, the symbol of SIVA, were made current throughout the Bengal provinces at par with the Calcutta and Furukhabad pice.

COINAGE DUTY OR SEIGNORAGE.

All the Company's mints are open to the reception of gold* and silver bullion for coinage on private account. The following is the course of proceeding adopted in the Calcutta Mint :—after examination by the processes of cutting and burning, to ascertain that there is no fraudulent admixture, the proprietor takes a receipt from the mint-master for the weight of his bullion.—A specimen is then taken for assay, and after that operation the mint receipt is exchanged, at the assay office, for a certificate of the standard value of the bullion in gold or

* Except the Saugor mint, which coins silver only.

silver money. This certificate is convertible into cash at the Treasury as soon as the new coin may be transmitted thither from the mint.

A deduction is made from the assay produce of bullion to cover the expences of coinage, which varies at the different mints as follows :

		On Gold Bullion.	*On Silver Bullion.*
At the Calcutta mint,	..	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
At the Saugur mint,	..	2 ditto.	2 ditto.

[If required in halves and quarters, an additional duty of one per cent. is levied at these mints.]

At the Madras Mint*,	..	3 per cent.	4 per cent.
At the Bombay Mint*,	..	2½ ditto.	3 ditto.

On the recoinage of rupees struck at the Company's mints of the Bengal, Presidency a charge of one per cent only is levied.

The rates of seignorage at Bombay and Madras include the charge for refinage: for which a separate charge is made in the Calcutta and Saugur mints, on understandard bullion only, at the rate of 0.4 per cent. *per pennyweight of worseness in the assay:* (unless such inferior bullion is required for the purposes of alligation at the mint, when the charge may be remitted on the authority of the mint-master.)

The following is a table of refining charges.

Assay. *dwts.*	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay. *dwts.*	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay. *dwts.*	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay. *dwts.*	Refining Charge per Cent.
0½ Wo.	0.02	6½ Wo.	0.26	12½ Wo.	0.50	18½ Wo.	0.74
1 Wo.	0.04	7 Wo.	0.28	13 Wo.	0.52	19 Wo.	0.76
1½ Wo.	0.06	7½ Wo.	0.30	13½ Wo.	0.54	19½ Wo.	0.78
2 Wo.	0.08	8 Wo.	0.32	14 Wo.	0.56	20 Wo.	0.80
2½ Wo.	0.10	8½ Wo.	0.34	14½ Wo.	0.58	20½ Wo.	0.82
3 Wo.	0.12	9 Wo.	0.36	15 Wo.	0.60	21 Wo.	0.84
3½ Wo.	0.14	9½ Wo.	0.38	15½ Wo.	0.62	21½ Wo.	0.86
4 Wo.	0.16	10 Wo.	0.40	16 Wo.	0.64	22 Wo.	0.88
4½ Wo.	0.18	10½ Wo.	0.42	16½ Wo.	0.66	22½ Wo.	0.90
5 Wo.	0.20	11 Wo.	0.44	17 Wo.	0.68	23 Wo.	0.92
5½ Wo.	0.22	11½ Wo.	0.46	17½ Wo.	0.70	23½ Wo.	0.94
6 Wo.	0.24	12 Wo.	0.48	18 Wo.	0.72	24 Wo.	0.96

And so on for silver of inferior quality. By the practice of the Calcutta mint, the charge for refinage is usually remitted up to 6 Wo.; at the Saugur mint, it is levied on all denominations of bullion inferior to standard.

The next two tables, for calculating the intrinsic or assay produce of bullion, are applicable to all the Company's mints, where the tola weight has been adopted.

* These two are inserted on the authority of *Kelly's Cambist;* it seems very advisable that the charges should be equalized at the three Presidency mints, as otherwise the desired uniformity of value cannot be maintained.

TABLE II, *of the Intrinsic or Assay Produce of Silver Bullion in Furukhabad and Calcutta Rupees, from the* 1st *of May*, 1833.

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Furukhabad, Madras, or Bombay Rs.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.	Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Furukhabad Madras or Bombay Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sa. Rs.
100	20 Dwts. Br.	100.000	109.091	102.273	100	5 Dwts. Wo.	89.583	97.727	91.619
,,	19½ ,, Br.	99.792	108.864	102.060	,,	5½ ,, Wo.	89.375	97.500	91.406
,,	18 ,, Br.	99.583	108.636	101.846	,,	6 ,, Wo.	89.167	97.273	91.193
,,	19½ ,, Br.	99.375	108.409	101.633	,,	6½ ,, Wo.	88.958	97.045	90.980
,,	18 ,, Br.	99.167	108.182	101.421	,,	7 ,, Wo.	88.750	96.818	90.767
,,	17½ ,, Br.	98.958	107.955	101.208	,,	7½ ,, Wo.	88.542	96.591	90.554
,,	17 ,, Br.	98.750	107.727	100.994	,,	8 ,, Wo.	88.333	96.364	90.341
,,	16½ ,, Br.	98.542	107.500	100.781	,,	8½ ,, Wo.	88.125	96.136	90.127
,,	16 ,, Br.	98.333	107.273	100.568	,,	9 ,, Wo.	87.917	95.909	89.915
,,	15½ ,, Br.	98.125	107.045	100.355	,,	9½ ,, Wo.	87.708	95.682	89.702
,,	15 ,, Br.	97.917	106.818	100.142	,,	10 ,, Wo.	87.500	95.455	89.489
,,	14½ ,, Br.	97.708	106.591	99.929	,,	10½ ,, Wo.	87.292	95.227	89.275
,,	14 ,, Br.	97.500	106.364	99.716	,,	11 ,, Wo.	87.084	95.000	89.062
,,	13⅓ ,, Br.	97.292	106.136	99.502	,,	11½ ,, Wo.	86.875	94.773	88.850
,,	13 ,, Br.	97.083	105.909	99 290	,,	12 ,, Wo.	86.667	94.545	88.636
,,	12½ ,, Br.	96.875	105.682	99.077	,,	12½ ,, Wo.	86.458	94.318	88.423
,,	12 ,, Br.	96.667	105.455	98.864	,,	13 ,, Wc.	86.250	94.091	88.210
,,	11½ ,, Br.	96.458	105.227	98.697	,,	13½ ,, Wo.	86.042	93.864	87.998
,,	11 ,, Br.	96.250	105.000	98 437	,,	14 ,, Wo.	85.834	93.636	87.784
,,	10½ ,, Br.	96.042	104.773	98.225	,,	14½ ,, Wo.	85.625	93.409	87.571
,,	10 ,, Br.	95.833	104.545	98.011	,,	15 ,, Wo.	85.417	93.182	87.358
,,	9½ ,, Br.	95.625	104.318	97.798	,,	15½ ,, Wo.	85.208	92.955	87.145
,,	9 ,, Br.	95.417	104.091	97.585	,,	16 ,, Wo.	85.000	92.727	86.932
,,	8½ ,, Br.	95.208	103.864	97.372	,,	16½ ,, Wo.	84.792	92.500	86.719
,,	8 ,, Br.	95.000	103.636	97.159	,,	17 ,, Wo.	84.583	62.273	86.506
,,	7½ ,, Br.	94.792	103.409	96.946	,,	17½ ,, Wo.	84.375	62.045	86.292
,,	7 ,, Br.	94.583	103.182	96.733	,,	18 ,, Wo.	84.167	91.818	86.079
,,	6½ ,, Br.	94.375	102.955	96.520	,,	18½ ,, Wo.	83.958	91.591	85.867
,,	6 ,, Br.	94.167	102.727	96.306	,,	19 ,, Wo.	83.750	91.364	85.654
,,	5½ ,, Br.	93.958	102.500	96.094	,,	19½ ,, Wo.	83.542	91.136	85.440
,,	5 ,, Br.	93.750	102.273	95.881	,,	20 ,, Wo.	83.333	90.909	85.227
,,	4½ ,, Br.	93.542	102.045	95.667	,,	20½ ,, Wo.	83.125	90.682	85.015
,,	4 ,, Br.	93.333	191.818	95.454	,,	21 ,, Wo.	82.917	90.454	84.801
,,	3½ ,, Br.	93.125	101.591	95.241	,,	21½ ,, Wo.	82.708	90.227	84.588
,,	3 ,, Br.	92.917	101.364	95.029	,,	22 ,, Wo.	82.500	90.000	84.375
,,	2½ ,, Br.	92.708	101.136	94.815	,,	22½ ,, Wo.	82.292	89.773	84.162
,,	2 ,, Br.	92.500	100.909	94.602	,,	23 ,, Wo.	82.083	89.545	83.955
,,	1⅓ ,, Br.	92.292	100.682	94.389	,,	23½ ,, Wo.	81.875	89.318	83.736
,,	1 ,, Br.	92.083	100.455	94.176	,,	24 ,, Wo.	81.667	89.091	83.423
,,	½ ,, Br.	91.875	100.227	93.963	,,	24½ ,, Wo.	81.458	88.864	83.310
,,	Standard.	91.667	100.000	93.750	,,	25 ,, Wo.	81.250	88.636	83.097
,,	½ Dwts. Wo.	91.458	99.773	93.537	,,	25½ ,, Wo.	81.042	88.409	82.884
,,	1 ,, Wo.	91.250	99.545	93.323	,,	26 ,, Wo.	80.833	88.182	82.671
,,	1½ ,, Wo.	91.042	99.318	93.111	,,	26½ ,, Wo.	80,625	87.955	82.463
,,	2 ,, Wo.	90.833	99.091	92.898	,,	27 ,, Wo,	80.417	87.727	82.244
,,	2½ ,, Wo.	90.625	98.864	92.685	,,	27½ ,, Wo.	80.208	87.500	82.032
,,	3 ,, Wo.	90.417	98.636	92.471	,,	28 ,, Wo.	80.000	87.273	81.819
,,	3½ ,, Wo.	90.208	98.409	92.258	,,	28½ ,, Wo.	79.792	87.045	81.605
,,	4 ,, Wo.	90.000	98.182	92.046	,,	29 ,, Wo.	79.583	86.818	81.392
,,	4½ ,, Wo.	89.792	97.955	91.833	,,	29½ ,, Wo.	79.375	86.591	81.179
					,,	30 ,, Wo.	79.167	86.364	80.972

and so on for Bullion of inferior quality.

TABLE III.—*Of the Intrinsic or Assay Produce of Gold Bullion in Calcutta Gold Mohurs, and Madras and Bombay Gold Rupees.*

Weight of Bullion in Tolas.	Assay in carats and grains. c. g.	Touch, or pure Gold in 100 parts.	Intrinsic produce in Tolas, or in Madras and Bombay Gold Mohurs.	Produce in new Calcutta Gold Mohurs of 204.710 grs.	Produce in old Gold Mohurs of 190.875 grains.	Weight of Bullion in Tolas.	Assay in carats and grains. c. g.	Touch, or pure Gold in 100 parts.	Intrinsic produce in Tolas, or in Madras and Bombay Gold Mohurs.	Produce in new Calcutta Gold Mohurs of 204.710 grs.
100	2 0 Br.	100.000	109.091	95.923	95.035	100	1 0 Wo.	87.500	95.454	83.831
,,	1 3¾ Br.	99.740	108.861	95.674	94.787	,,	1 0¼ Wo.	87.239	95.170	83.683
,,	1 3½ Br.	99.479	108.523	95.423	94.540	,,	1 0½ Wo.	86.979	94.886	83.433
,,	1 3¼ Br.	99.219	108.239	95.173	90.293	,,	1 0¾ Wo.	86.719	94.602	83.183
,,	1 3 Br.	98.958	107.954	94.924	94.045	,,	1 1 Wo.	86.458	94.318	82.933
,,	1 2¾ Br.	98.698	107.670	94.674	93.798	,,	1 1¼ Wo.	86.198	94.034	82.683
,,	1 2½ Br.	98.437	107.386	94.424	93.550	,,	1 1½ Wo.	85.937	93.750	82.434
,,	1 2¼ Br.	98.177	107.102	94.174	93.303	,,	1 1¾ Wo.	85.677	93.466	82.184
,,	1 2 Br.	97.917	106.818	93.924	93.055	,,	1 2 Wo.	85.416	93.182	81.934
,,	1 1¾ Br.	97.656	106.534	93.675	93.808	,,	1 2¼ Wo.	85.156	92.898	81.684
,,	1 1½ Br.	97.396	106.250	93.425	92.560	,,	1 2½ Wo.	84.896	92.614	81.434
,,	1 1¼ Br.	97.135	105.966	93.175	92.313	,,	1 2¾ Wo.	84.635	92.329	81.185
,,	1 1 Br.	96.875	105.682	92.925	92.065	,,	1 3 Wo.	84.375	92.045	80.935
,,	1 0¾ Br.	96.615	105.398	92.675	91.818	,,	1 3¼ Wo.	84.115	91.761	80.685
,,	1 0½ Br.	96.354	105.114	92 426	91.570	,,	1 3½ Wo.	83.854	91.477	80.435
,,	1 0¼ Br.	96.094	104.829	92.176	91.323	,,	1 3¾ Wo.	85.594	91.193	80.185
,,	1 0 Br.	95.833	104.545	91.926	91.075	,,	2 0 Wo.	83.333	90.909	79.936
,,	0 3¾ Br.	95.573	104.261	91.676	Gold of inferior quality is not receivable for coinage into *old standard* Mohurs.	,,	2 0¼ Wo.	83.073	90.625	79.686
,,	0 3½ Br.	95.313	103.978	91.426		,,	2 0½ Wo.	82.812	90.341	79.436
,,	0 3¼ Br.	95.052	103.693	91.177		,,	2 0¾ Wo.	82.552	90.057	79.186
,,	0 3 Br.	94.792	103.409	90.927		,,	2 1 Wo.	82.291	89.773	78.936
,,	0 2¾ Br.	94.531	103.125	90.677		,,	2 1¼ Wo.	82.031	89.489	78.687
,,	0 2½ Br.	94.271	102.841	90.426		,,	2 1½ Wo.	81.770	89.204	78.437
,,	0 2¼ Br.	94.010	102.557	90.177		,,	2 1¾ Wo.	81.510	88.920	78.187
,,	0 2 Br.	93.750	102.273	89.928		,,	2 2 Wo.	81.250	88.636	77.937
,,	0 1¾ Br.	93 489	101.989	89.678		,,	2 2¼ Wo.	80.990	88.352	77.687
,,	0 1½ Br.	93 229	101.704	89.428		,,	2 2½ Wo.	80.729	88.068	77.438
,,	0 1¼ Br.	92.969	101.420	89.178		,,	2 2¾ Wo	80.469	87.784	77.188
,,	0 1 Br.	92.708	101.136	88.928		,,	2 3 Wo	80.108	87.500	76.938
,,	0 0¾ Br.	92.448	100.852	88.679		,,	2 3¼ Wo	79.948	87.216	76.688
,,	0 0½ Br.	92.187	100.568	88.429		,,	2 3½ Wo	79.687	86.932	76.438
,,	0 0¼ Br.	91.927	100.284	88.179		,,	2 3¾ Wo.	79.427	86.648	76.189
,,	Standard	91.667	100.000	87.929		,,	3 0 Wo.	79.166	86.364	75.939
,,	0 0¼ Wo.	91.406	99.716	87.679		,,	3 0¼ Wo	78.906	86.079	75.689
,,	0 0½ Wo.	91.156	99.432	87.43₀		,,	3 0½ Wo.	78.646	85.795	75.439
,,	0 0¾ Wo.	90.886	99.148	87.180		,,	3 0¾ Wo.	78.385	85.511	75.189
,,	0 1 Wo.	90.625	98.864	86.920		,,	3 1 Wo.	78.125	85.227	74.940
,,	0 1¼ Wo.	90.365	98.579	86.680		,,	3 1¼ Wo.	77.864	84.943	74.694
,,	0 1½ Wo.	90.104	98.295	86.430		,,	3 1½ Wo.	77.604	84.659	74.440
,,	0 1¾ Wo.	89.844	98.011	86.180		,,	3 1¾ Wo.	77.344	84.375	74.190
,,	0 2 Wo.	89.583	97.727	85.931		,,	3 2 Wo.	77.083	84.091	73.940
,,	0 2¼ Wo.	89.323	97.443	85.681		,,	3 2¼ Wo.	76.823	83.807	73.691
,,	0 2½ Wo.	89.062	97.159	85.431		,,	3 2½ Wo.	76.562	83.523	73.441
,,	0 2¾ Wo.	88.802	96.875	85.181		,,	3 2¾ Wo.	76,302	83.239	73.191
,,	0 3 Wo.	88.541	96.591	84.932		,,	3 3 Wo,	76.042	82.954	72.941
,,	0 3¼ Wo.	88.281	96.307	84.682		,,	3 3¼ Wo.	75.781	82.670	72.691
,,	0 3½ Wo.	88.021	96.023	84.432		,,	3 3½ Wo.	75.521	82.386	72.442
,,	0 3¾ Wo.	87.760	95.739	84.182		,,	3 3¾ Wo	75.260	82.102	72.192
							4 0 Wo.	75.000	81.818	71.942

and so on for Bullion of inferior quality.

The refining charges on understandard gold as applied at Calcutta, are follows:

	Car.	*Gr.*		*Car.*	*Gr.*		
From	0	0¼	Wo. to	1	1	Wo.	half per cent.
From	1	1	Wo. to	2	2	Wo.	one per cent.
From	2	2¼	Wo. to	3	3	Wo.	1½ per cent.
From	3	3¼	Wo. to	5	0	Wo.	two per cent.
From	5	0¼	Wo. to	7	2	Wo.	2½ per cent. &c.

For *old* standard *mohurs*, merchants are obliged to bring their gold already refined to the requisite degree of purity.

The produce of any weight, in *tolas*, of assayed bullion is found by multiplying it by the number opposite to the assay in the proper column (of sicca, or Furukhabad rupees; or new, or old gold mohurs, as case may be); and dividing by 100. To find the pure contents, the number in the third column " or touch," must be taken as the multiplier. For example:

I. 5432 *tolas* of refined cake silver reported, on assay, to be 15½ dwts. Br. yield in sicca rupees, 5432 × 100.355 ÷ 100 = 5451.254, or Sa. Rs. 5451 4 1.

II. 1200 *tolas* of Dollars at 5 wo. contain of pure silver 1200 × 89.583 ÷ 100 = 1075 *tolas* pure.

III. 100 20-franc-pieces, weighing 55.319 *tolas*, at 0 1½ c. grs. Wo. yield 55.319 × 86.430 ÷ 100 = 47.812 new *gold mohurs*.

These tables, and indeed all that are inserted in the present paper, express the fractions of the rupee, or of the *tola*, in decimals. For converting this expression into the ordinary division of *annas* and *pie*, and vice versâ, the following table will be found very convenient, and of constant application in monetary calculations.

TABLE IV.—*For reducing* ANNAS *and* PIE *into* DECIMAL *parts of a* RUPEE.
1 anna=0.0625.

ANNAS.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 pie.
0	.0000	.0052	.0104	.0156	.0208	.0260	.0312	.0365	.0417	.0469	.0521	.0573
1	.0625	.0677	.0729	.0781	.0833	.0885	.0937	.0990	.1042	.1094	.1146	.1198
2	.1250	.1302	.1354	.1406	.1458	.1510	.1562	.1615	.1667	.1719	.1771	.1823
3	.1875	.1927	.1979	.2031	.2083	2135	.2187	.2240	.2292	.2344	.2396	.2448
4	.2500	.2552	.2604	.2656	.2708	.2760	.2812	.2864	.2917	.2969	.3021	.3073
5	.3125	.3177	.3229	.3281	.3333	.3385	.3437	.3489	.3542	.3594	.3646	.3698
6	.3750	.3802	.3854	.3906	.3958	.4010	.4062	.4115	.4167	.4219	.4271	.4323
7	.4375	.4427	.4479	.4531	.4583	.4635	.4687	.4740	.4792	.4844	.4896	.4948
8	.5000	.5052	.5104	.5156	.5208	.5260	.5312	.5365	.5417	.5469	.5521	.5573
9	.5625	.5677	.5729	.5781	.5833	.5885	.5937	.5990	.6042	.6094	.6146	.6198
10	.6250	.6302	.6354	.6406	.6458	.6510	.6562	.6615	.6667	.6719	.6771	.6823
11	.6875	.6927	.6979	.7031	.7083	.7135	.7187	.7240	.7292	.7344	.7396	.7448
12	.7500	.7552	.7004	.7656	.7708	.7760	.7812	.7865	.7917	.7969	.8021	.8073
13	.8125	.8177	.8230	.8281	.8333	.8385	.8437	.8490	.8542	.8594	.8646	.8698
14	.8750	.8802	.8854	.8906	.8958	.9010	.9062	.9115	.9167	.9219	.9270	.9323
15	.9375	.9427	.9479	.9532	.9583	.9635	.9687	.9740	.9787	.9844	.9896	.9948

Exchanges.

For the conversion of the rupee into the equivalent currency of other nations, it is necessary to take into consideration the fluctuating relative value of the precious metals *inter se,* from the circumstance of gold being in some, and silver in others, the legal medium of circulation.

It is also necessary to take account of the mint charge for coining at each place, which adds a fictitious value to the local coin. The *par of exchange* is, for these reasons, a somewhat ambiguous term, requiring to be distinguished under two more definite denominations. 1st, the *intrinsic par,* which represents that case, in which the pure metal contained in the parallel denominations of coins is equal. 2nd, the *commercial par,* or that case in which the current value of the coin at each place (after deducting the seignorage leviable for coinage) is equal: or in other words, "two sums of money of different countries are *commercially* at par, while they can *purchase* an equal quantity of the same kind of pure metal*."

Thus, if silver be taken from India to England, it must be sold to a bullion merchant at the market price, the proprietor receiving payment in gold (or notes convertible into it). The London mint is closed against the importer of silver; which metal has not therefore a minimum value in the English market fixed by the mint price : although it has so in Calcutta, where it may always be converted into coin at a charge of 2 per cent. On the other hand, if a remittance in gold be made from this country to England, its out-turn there is known and fixed: each new Calcutta *gold mohur* being convertible into 1.66 or $1\frac{2}{3}$ sovereigns nearly ; but the price of the *gold mohur* fluctuates as considerably in India as that of silver does in England, the natural tendency of commerce being to bring to an equilibrium the operations of exchange in the two metals.

The exchange between England and India, has therefore a two-fold expression ; for silver, the price of the sicca rupee in shillings and pence :—for gold, the price of the sovereign in rupees. To calculate the out-turn of a bullion remittance in either metal, recourse may be had to the following

Tables of English and Indian Exchanges.

The data for the calculation of these tables are :—

1st. One *mun* (or 100lbs. troy) of silver ($\frac{1}{12}$th alloy) is coined into 3200 Furukhabad rupees, or into 3000 sicca rupees, of which 64 and 60 respectively are taken as mint duty, being at the rate of two per cent.

* Kelly's Cambist, iii. 13.

2nd. 100 lbs. troy of English standard silver ($\frac{18}{240}$ths alloy) are coined into 6600 shillings, of which 400 are taken as seignorage or mint duty, being 4 s. per lb. or nearly 6 per cent.; but the mint is not open to the holders of silver bullion, which is only purchased through the bank when required for coinage.

3rd. The sovereign ($\frac{1}{12}$th alloy,) weighs 123.25 grs. troy, and no duty is charged on its coinage. 100 lbs. of pure gold yield 5098.3 sovereigns, = 3069.5 new *gold mohurs,* = 3041.4 old *gold mohurs.* = 3490.9 Madras and Bombay *mohurs.*

TABLE V.—*Shewing the produce of* 100 *sicca rupees and of* 1 *sicca rupee in shillings sterling at London, for different quotations of the price of silver in the London price current.*

At the London price of silver per troy ounce, viz.			100 sicca rupees will produce	Exchange per sicca rupee.		Remarks.
	s.	*d.*	*shillings.*	*s.*	*d.*	
at	5	6	218.018	2	2.2	Intrinsic par of coins.
	5	5	214.714	2	1.8	(2*s.* 1.64 *d.*) Calcutta
	5	4	211.411	2	1.4	mint price of silver.
	5	3	208.108	2	1.0	(2*s.* 1.07 *d.*) commer.
	5	2	204 805	2	0.6	par of exchange.
	5	1	201.501	2	0.2	(2*s.* 0.58 *d.*) London
	5	0	198.198	1	11.8	mint price of silver.
	4	10	194.895	1	11.4	(5*s.* 2*d.*)
	4	10	191.591	1	11.0	
	4	9	188.288	1	10.6	
	4	8	184.984	1	10.2	
	4	7	181.681	1	9.8	
	4	6	178.378	1	9.4	

TABLE VI.—*Shewing the Produce of* 100 *Furruckabad, Sagar, Sonat, Madras, or Bombay rupees* (*or* 100 *tolas*) *of Bengal standard silver,* ($\frac{1}{12}$*th alloy*) *in shillings, and the consequent rate of exchange.*

London price of silver per troy ounce.			100 Furukhabad Madras or Bombay rupees will produce	Exchange per Fd. rupee.		Remarks.
	s.	*d.*	*shillings.*	*s.*	*d.*	
at	5	6	204.390	2	0.5	Intrinsic par of coins.
	5	5	201.293	2	0.15	(2*s.* 0.04*d.*) Calcutta
	5	4	198.196	1	11.8	mint price of silver.
	5	3	195.099	1	11.5	(1*s.* 11.51) commercial
	5	2	192.002	1	11.1	par of exchange.
	5	1	188.905	1	10.7	(1*s.* 11.04*d.*) London
	5	0	185.809	1	10.3	mint price of silver.
	4	11	182.712	1	10.0	(5*s.* 2*d.*)
	4	10	179.615	1	9.6	
	4	9	176.518	1	9.2	
	4	8	173.421	1	8.8	
	4	7	170.324	1	8.44	
	4	6	167.228	1	8.06	

The exchange which a bullion remittance from England to India ll yield at the London prices of the first column may be found by ding 2 per cent. to the columns of produce: thus, at 5 shillings an nce, 185.8+3.7=189.5 shillings invested in silver bullion, will pro- ce 100 Furukhabad rupees, and give an exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* ¾ per rukhabad rupee. The same remark applies to the above table for sicca rupee exchanges.

TABLE VII.—*Shewing the produce of a remittance to London in gold bullion or coin; and the corresponding exchange in Calcutta, Furukhabad, Madras and Bombay rupees.*

Calcutta price of GoldMohur.		Calcutta price of English Sovereign.	Calcutta price of standard Gold Bullion per 100 tolas.	Intrinsic produce of 100 Sa. Rs. thus invested, in England.	Intrinsic produce of 100 Fd. M. or B. Rs. ditto.	Exchange per sicca rupee.		Exchange per Furukhabad, Madras and Bombay rupee.	
Rs.	An.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Shillings.	Shillings.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
16	0	9.633	1406.868	207.616	194.640	2	0.91	1	11.35
16	2	9.708	1417.859	206,006	193.131	2	0.72	1	11.17
16	4	9.783	1428.850	204.422	191.646	2	0.52	1	10.99
16	6	9.858	1439.841	202.861	190.183	2	0.33	1	10.82
16	8	9.934	1450.832	201.325	188.743	2	0.15	1	10.64
16	10	10.009	1461.823	199.811	187.323	1	11.97	1	10.48
16	12	10.084	1472.814	198.329	185.924	1	11.79	1	10.31
16	14	10.160	1483.805	196.850	184.547	1	11.62	1	10.16
17	0	10.235	1494.797	195.403	183.190	1	11.44	1	9.98
17	2	10.310	1505.788	193.977	181.853	1	11.27	1	9.82
17	4	10.385	1516.779	192.571	180.535	1	11.10	1	9.66
17	6	10.462	1527.770	191.185	179.236	1	10.94	1	9.50
17	8	10.536	1538.761	189.820	177.956	1	10.77	1	9.35

[The old Calcutta *gold mohur* is omitted in this table, because it bears an artificial value, 14 or 15 annas higher than the new standard *mohur.*]

The above tables give *intrinsic* results; that is, they exclude all calculation of charges, insurance, freight, commission, &c. which are of a variable nature. It may be generally assumed, however, that four per cent., or one penny in the rupee will cover all expences of remittance to England, from which may be deducted a saving of 6 months' interest, when comparing the transaction with mercantile bills of 12 months' date.

The par of exchange with other countries may be estimated from the intrinsic and mint produce of their coins, thus: assuming the Spanish dollar to weigh 416 grains troy, and to be 5 dwts. worse in assay, we have for

Spain and America,

100 DOLLARS { = 231. 111 tolas in weight,
= 225. 858 Fd. rupees, } or deducting duty of 2 per cent. { 221. 341 Fd. Rs.
= 211. 742 sicca rupees. } 207. 508 sicca Rs.

The Spanish dollar forms also the currency of the Straits of Malacca and of Manilla ; and it is extensively known in the colonies of England, Ceylon, the Cape, Australia, &c.

For the British colonial possessions, however, an order of council was promulgated on the 23rd March, 1825, extending to them the circulation of British silver and copper money, and directing all public accounts to be kept therein. Where the dollar was, either by law, fact, or practice still a legal tender, it was to be accounted equivalent to 4*s.* 4*d.* and *vice versâ*. For the Cape of Good Hope, where the circulation consisted of paper rix dollars ;—and Ceylon, where it consisted of silver, and paper rix dollars, as well as a variety of other coins ;—it was provided that a tender and payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* in British silver money should be equivalent to the rix dollar. The sicca rupee was to be allowed circulation at 2*s.* 1*d.* and that of Bombay at 1*s.* 11*d.* and the 5-franc piece at 4*s.* These regulations are still in force in Ceylon, Australia, Vandieman's Land, the Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena.

France.

The French *kilogramme* of standard silver ($\frac{1}{10}$th alloy) is coined into 200 francs, and the *kilogramme* weighs 85.744 tolas ; therefore

100 Francs	= 42. 872 tolas in weight,		
	= 42. 092 Fd. rupees,..	or deducting duty of 2 per cent.	41. 250 Fd. Rs.
	= 39. 462 Sicca rupees.		38. 673 sicca Rs.

The coinage duty on silver at Paris is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than in India ; hence it will be found that,

100 Sa. Rs. realize almost precisely 250 francs at the Paris mint.

Minted gold in France is worth $15\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of minted silver, or the *kilogramme* is coined into 155 *napoleons* or 20-franc pieces : the seignorage on gold is only $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

1 kilogramme of pure gold yields 81.457 gold mohurs, or (deducting 2 per cent. mint duty) 79.828 ditto, therefore :

100 Napoleons,	= 55.319 tolas in weight,		
	= 47.315 old gold mohurs,	or deducting duty of 2 per cent.	46.369 old gold mrs.
	= 47.757 new ditto,		46.802 new ditto.
	= 54.313 Madras and Bombay gold rupees.		53.227 Madras and Bombay gold rupees.

China.

As the Chinese have no gold or silver coins, but make payments in those metals by weight, it is sufficient to state the value of the *tael* of the sycee and dollar silver usually current with them.

100 tael of Syce silver av. 15 dwts. Br.	= 322.135 tolas in weight = (120 oz. 16 dwts. English.)		
	= 344.108 Fd. rupees	or deducting duty of 2 per cent.	337.226 Fd. Rs.
	= 322.602 sicca rupees,		316.150 Sa. Rs.
100 tael of dollars 5 Wo.	= 314.811 Fd. rupees.	or deducting duty of 2 per cent.	308.515 Fd. Rs.
	= 295.135 Sa. rupees.		289.233 Sa. Rs.

The par of exchange with other places may in a similar manner be found from the Table of Coins.

General Table of Indian Coins.

When itwas said, at the commencement of this paper, that the rupee was the universal unit of currency throughout India, a reservation should have been made for those parts of the peninsula where the *pagoda* and *fanam* still circulate. There are in fact two distinct systems still prevalent, the Hindu and the Musulman; and although the former has become extinct throughout the greater part of Hindustan by the predominance of the Muhammedan power, it is traceable in the old coins found at Kanouj, and other seats of ancient Hindu sovereignty, which agree nearly in weight with the coins still extant in the several petty Hindu states of southern India.

Hindu System.

The unit of this system was of gold, and the old specimens found are of 60 or 120 grains in weight: shewing an evident connection with the Grecian drachma and didrachma of gold (or χρυσος and διχρυσος,) and confirming the testimony afforded by the device and symbols of old Hindu coins, of a direct descent from their Bactrian prototype.

As the Muhammedan power never gained an entire ascendancy in the peninsula, the same system of currency continued to be issued from the mints of a number of petty Rajships in Malabar and the Carnatic. The principal of these were at Bangalore, and Mysore under the Ikeree Raja, who coined the *Sudasyoo huns*, so called from a former Raja; they bore the figures of Siva and Parbati' on one side, and a temple on the reverse. During the usurpation of Hyder Ali and Tippoo, *Bahadurí* and *Sultani huns* were struck in Mysore, the former are distinguished by a ح the initial of Hyder's name. At Travancore also a mint has existed for a very long period, coining *Anund-ray huns*, so called from a prince of that name. The Ikeree and Travancore mints are the only two now in existenec.

The name of this coin among Europeans is "the Pagoda," a Portuguese appellation derived from the pyramidal temple depicted on one side of it. The proper Hindu name is *Varáha*, which signifies wild boar, and doubtless originated in a device of the boar incarnation of Vishnu upon the ancient coinage of the Carnatic; for the same figure appears as the signet of the Rajas of that country, on some old copper grants of land in the Mackenzie collection*. The Hindu name probably varied according to the image on the coin; thus we find the *Rámatanka* having the device of Ram and his attendants; and the *Mutsya hun* of Vijyanagar with four fish on the obverse. Other pa-

* The Varáha also appears on some ancient silver coins of Orissa. See Wilson's account of coins of this type, As. Res. vol. xvii. p. 586.

godas have VISHNU, JAGANNATH, VENKATESWAR, &c. on them; those with three *Swamis* or figures are of the best gold, and are valued 10 per cent. higher than the common pagoda.

Hun is the common term used by the Mahammedan writers, and indeed generally by the natives for the pagoda. It signifies 'gold' in the old Carnatic language.

The *hun* was subdivided into '*fanams*' and '*cash*.' *Fanam*, or more properly *panam* (पणं) is identical with the word *pun*, known in this part of India as one of the divisions of the Hindu metrical system, now applied chiefly to a certain measure of kourees, and copper money. The old fanam was of gold only, and was one-sixteenth of a *hun*. In the Lilávati we find 16 *pana* = 1 *dharan*, 16 *dharan* = 1 *nisk*; where the dharan (or dharam) seems to accord with the hun, which as before said is identical in weight with the Greek drachma. The Ikeree pagoda still contains 16 fanams: that of Viraray and Anundray, 14; and the Ka-liam pagoda, 28. The division adopted by the English was 42.

Cash (*kas*) may be a corruption of the Sanskrit word *carsha*, which is mentioned in COLEBROOKE's Essay on Indian Weights as the same with the pun: "a *carsha*, or 80 *racticas* (ruttees) of copper is called a *pana* or *carsha pana*." It is now the eightieth part of a pun, but similar discrepancies are common throughout, and the simple word is all that can be identified as having survived the changes of system.

As accounts were formerly kept at Madras in this currency, the following particulars extracted from KELLY's Cambist will be found useful for reference:

According to the old system accounts are kept in Star Pagodas, Fanams, and Cash.

80 cash = 1 fanam.
3360 cash = 42 fanams = 1 pagoda.

The Company reckon 12 fanams to the Arcot rupee, and 3½ rupees to the pagoda. The bazar exchange fluctuates from 35 to 45 fanams per pagoda, the latter being a gold coin and the former of silver; but fanams were also coined of base gold. Copper i. v. x. and xx. cash pieces were coined in England by contract for Madras so early as 1797; the xx. cash is also called, *dodo* and *fuloos*.

The star pagoda weighs 52.56 grains, and is 19⅕ carats fine: it is, therefore, intrinsically worth 7*s*. 5¼*d*. sterling; but it is commonly valued at 8*s*. Many varieties of the pagoda circulate on the Coromandel coast, which will find their places in the general table.

In 1811 a coinage from Spanish dollars took place, consisting of double rupees, rupees, halves, and quarters, and pieces 1, 2, 3, and 5, fanams; the rupee weighed 186.7 grains. A silver coinage of half and quarter pagodas of dollar-fineness also then took place; the half pagoda weighed 326.73 grains troy, and was equal to 1¾ Arcot rupees. By a proclamation of 7th January 1818, the silver rupee of 180

grains was constituted the standard coin, and all accounts and public engagements were ordered to be converted at the exchange of 350 rupees per 100 pagodas."

The proportion between the old and new currency is therefore now $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees for 1 pagoda; and in copper 75 cash old currency = 14 pice new currency.

Musulman System.

The Musulman system, of which the mohur and the rupee are the characteristic denominations of coin, assumes at the present day a multifarious appearance from the great variety in weight and value of the rupees current in different parts of India. That they have a common origin, and in fact that most of the rupees now issued from the native mints of central India are of modern date, is easily proved, since they almost all bear the impress of SHAH AULUM, like our own coin.

The silver rupee (*rupya*, silver piece,) was introduced, according to ABULFAZEL, by SHER SHAH, who usurped the throne of Delhi from HUMAYOON in the year 1542. Previous to his time, the Arabic *dirhem*. (silver drachma) the gold *dinar*, (denarius auri) and the copper *fuloos** (follis) formed the currency of the Moghul dominions. SHER SHAH'S rupee had on one side the Muhammedan creed, on the other the emperor's name and the date in Persian; both encircled in an annular Hindee inscription. Since "the same coin was revived and made more pure" in AKBER'S reign, we may assume the original weight of the rupee from ABULFAZEL'S statement, to have been $11\frac{1}{4}$ *máshas*. AKBER'S square rupee, called from its inscription the *jilály*, was of the same weight and value. This coin was also called the *chahár-yáree*, from the four friends of the prophet, ABUBEKR, OMAR, OSMAN, ALI, whose names are inscribed on the margin. This rupee is supposed by the vulgar to have talismanic power.

Concerning the weight of the *másha* some difficulty prevails, as this unit now varies in different parts of India. Mr. COLEBROOKE makes it $17\frac{3}{8}$ grains nearly; but the average of several gold and silver *jilálies* of AKBER'S reign, found in good preservation, gives 15.5 grains which also agrees better with the actual *másha* of many parts of Hindustan†.

* This name is still preserved on the Madras pyse, or cash pieces.

† The following are the masha weights sent home for examination in 1819, as published in that highly useful work KELLY'S Cambist:

Jaulna masha,	15.373 grs.	The Patna masha is called,	18.5 grs.
Bellary,	14.687	The Benares, from several specimens,	17.7
Malwa,	15.833		
Surat,	15.600	The Calcutta masha, by KELLY,	32.0
Ahmednugur,	15.700		
Poona,	15.970		

But probably this was a double masha. The average of all these agrees nearly with the Akberí masha.

A gold *jilály* of Lahore rather worn, weighs 186.6: this may be the $12\frac{1}{2}$ masha coin mentioned by ABULFAZEL, which would give 15 grains for the masha.

By this calculation the rupee originally weighed 174.4 grains troy, and was of *pure silver* (or such as was esteemed to be pure). The same standard was adopted by the Emperor AKBER, and accordingly we find coins of AKBER's reign dug up in various places, and worn, weighing from 170 to 175 grains.

Cabinet specimens of the coins of JEHANGEER, SHAH JEHAN, and AURUNGZEBE have also an average weight of 175 grains pure, and the same prevails with little variation up to the time of MAHOMED SHAH in the coins of opposite extremities of the empire; or struck in the soubahs of Surat, Ahmedabad, Delhi, and Bengal.

The following are a few examples of this agreement:

Akbery, of Lahore,....	175.0	grains	*Sháh Jehány*, of Agra,....	175.0	grains.
——— Agra, ...	174.0	do.	—— Ahmedabad, ...	174.2	do.
Jáhangiry, Agra,.. ..	174.6	do.	—— Delhi, ...	174.6	do.
—— Allahabad,......	173.6	do.	—— Surat, ...	175.0	do.
—— Kandahar, ...	173.9	do.	—— Lahore, ...	174.0	do.

To which may be added from the Table of Coins assayed at the mint, reckoning pure contents only:

Delhi Sonats,........	175.0	grains	Dacca, old, ...	173.3	grains.
— Aulumgeer,........	175.5	do.	Mahomed Shahy, ...	170.0	do.
Old Surat Rupee, ...	174.0	do.	Ahmed Shah, ...	172.8	do.
Moorshedabad, ...	175.9	do.	Shah Aulum (1772), ...	175.8	do.
Persian Rupee of 1745	174.5	do.			

The above quotations are sufficient to show that the Mogul Emperors maintained a great uniformity in the currency of their vast empire. They were also scrupulous of their privilege of coining, and we find from ABULFAZEL, that gold was only allowed to be minted at Agra, Bengal, Ahmedabad, (in Gujerat,) and Cabul. Ten other cities were allowed to coin silver, namely, Allahabad, Surat, Delhi, Patna, Cashmeer, Lahore, Multan, and Tandah: while, besides the former, 28 towns of minor note were permitted to fabricate copper money, viz. Ajmeer, Oudh, Attok, Allore, Badawur, Benares, Bekher, Behreh, Putten, Jaunpoor, Jalendehr, Sahâranpoor, Sarungpoor, Sembelh, Kanouj, Ruhntoor, Hurdwar, Hissar, Culpee, Gwalior, Gorukhpoor, Kelonwer, Lukhnow, Mundow, Nagore, Sirhind, Sealkote, and Seronj.

The whole of the discrepancies which we now find in the rupees of various places seems to have arisen out of the disturbances and breaking up of the empire in the reigns succeeding MAHOMED SHAH, when numerous mints were established by ministers and by the viceroys of the principal Soubahs, who were assuming independence; and the coin was gradually debased as the confusion and exigencies of the time

increased. The Marhatta and other Hindoo states also established mints of their own, retaining for forms' sake, however, the Emperor's name and superscription, as a titular avowal of Delhi supremacy.

We may thus trace with tolerable accuracy the causes of the difference in the currencies of our own provinces, and the happy chance which brought those of Madras Bombay and Furukhabad to such close approximation.

The extent to which the irregularities of the mints had proceeded in the turbulent reign of Shah Aulum is thus described in the preamble of Regulation XXXV. 1793, the first which treats of mint matters :—" the principal districts in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa had each a distinct silver currency, consisting either of 19th sun Moorshedabadees, or old or counterfeit rupees of various years coined previous or subsequent to the Company's administration." The circumstance of the date of coinage being inserted on the coin enabled the shroffs to recognize each, and so to apply the batta to which the known debasement of each entitled it : it was rather a convenience therefore to restrict the circulation of one species to one district, although so much deprecated in the regulation in question ; in exchanges from one place to another, there however might be, as stated, room for much abuse among the money-dealers. The Company resolved to remedy this evil in 1773, by declaring, that all rupees coined for the future should bear the impression of the 19th year of Shah Aulum, and thus by its adoption at that early period, it has happened, that the sicca rupee is the only one of their coins which retains the full value of the original Delhi rupee, at the present day.

The *Surat rupee* of the Moghul Emperor was in like manner about the same time adopted as the currency of the Bombay presidency : it weighed 178.314 grs. and contained 172.4 pure, being thus nearly equal to the Delhi rupee. By an agreement of the English Government with the Nuwab of Surat, the rupees coined by both were to circulate at par, and they were mutually pledged to preserve its standard. The Nawab's rupees however were soon found to contain 10, 12, and even 15 per cent. of alloy ; in consequence of which the Bombay rupees were melted down and recoined at Surat ; the coinage of silver in the Bombay mint was suspended for 20 years, and the Suratees alone were seen in circulation. At length in 1800, the Company ordered the then Surat rupee to be struck at Bombay, and thenceforth it became fixed at 179 grains weight, 164.74 pure. The mohur was also equalized in weight thereto*. Lastly in 1829, under orders of

the home government, the currency of the west was equalized with that of Madras, by adoption of the 180 grain rupee and mohur.

The *Arcot rupee*, according to our assay tables, in 1788 still retained 170 grains of pure silver, and subsequently when coined at the mint of Fort St. George, it had a weight of 176.4 grs. or 166.477 grs. pure, until the new system was introduced in 1818, and the Madras 180 gr. rupee was established. From some reason or other, perhaps from commerce between the places, the Chittagong and Dacca currency formerly consisted of Arcot rupees; and they were for some time coined expressly for those districts at the Calcutta and Dacca mints; the average of many of various denominations still circulating in Chittagong agrees closely with the Furukhabad rupee.

It would be a difficult task to unravel the progress of deterioration of the currency in the upper provinces, the more immediate seat of revolutions in the 18th century. But one instance may be given, in the Nujeebabad rupee, as an example of the conduct of all the other mints. 100 specimens of this species of rupee, of different dates, now current in Moradabad, were selected by the collector of Bijnor, for examination in 1832. It may be observed *en passant* that many of the discrepancies in our tables between coins of one denomination are doubtless owing to the neglect of noting the dates of their fabrication when sent for assay; the knowledge of the variation in value of the coins of various years as before stated led to the system of batta early introduced and fostered by the money-changers, to the perplexity of accounts and money transactions, and the nullification of legislative enactments.

The Nujeebabad mint was established by Nujeeb-ud-doulah, the Rohilla chief, who exercised so powerful a sway on the fortunes of the last monarchs of Delhi. The Barelly and Chundousy mints were also under his control. The rupees struck by him and by Zabita Khan were originally of the Delhi standard:—few of these are now met with, as they are in demand for silver ornaments, &c. From the year 26 of Shah Aulum, (1784-5), to 43, (1801-2), they evince a gradual deterioration, both in weight and fineness. The province of Rohilkhund was during the whole of this time annexed to the Soubah of Oudh, as shewn by the symbol of a *rooee* fish on the field of the coin. The three first assays in the list are from single coins, the remainder are averages.

* Kelly's Cambist. vol. i. p. 94.

Weight, Assay, and Value of the Nujeebabad rupee, from A. D. 1778 *to* 1801-2.

Inscription, the usual Shah Aulum distich, year of reign, and Hejri date.
Symbols, a *fish* on the obverse, a *crescent* on the reverse.

By whom coined.	Sun or yr. of reign.	Weight. Troy grs.	Assay.	Value of 100 in Fd. Rs.
Nujeeb-ud-doulah	20	173.8	11½ Br.	101 9 8
	22	173.6	13 Br.	102 2 4
	23	172.2	15½ Br.	102 2 6
	24	173.3	12 Br.	101 8 6
Zábita Khán................	25	172.4	10 Br.	100 2 0
	26	172.4	9 Br.	99 11 0
	29	171.1	10 Br.	99 6 0
Gholám Kádir..............	30	171.0	5½ Br.	97 10 6
	32	169.5	8 Br.	97 9 6
	33	170.0	7 Br.	97 7 0
	34	170.2	5½ Br.	96 14 8
	36	170.0	7 Br.	97 10 0
	37 39 40	171.1	5 Br.	97 3 6
	41	169.5	3 Br.	95 7 2
	42	169.3	1 Br.	94 7 9
	43	169.0	Stand.	93 14 3

Thus, in the course of twenty-three years, a deterioration of nine per cent. was effected. So gradual a change however should rather be ascribed to the malpractices of the mint officers, than to any fraudulent intention of the government.

The Nuwab Vizir of Oudh had mints also at Lukhnow, Benares, and Furukhabad: in these the same process was going forward, until arrested by the successive acquisitions of the English.

The Benares mint had been established by Raja Bulwunt Singh, under a *Sunud* from Mahomed Shah, in 1730. It remained under native management for 20 years after the province was ceded to the Company in 1775. The rupee had the full weight of 175 grs. and was $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. better than the present rupee, or about equal to the Delhi rupee of that date. It fell in value subsequently about four annas per cent. and there of course remained under English management until it was abolished in 1819, and the Furukhabad rupee substituted in its stead.

The *Lukhnow rupee* struck at the Futtehgurh mint had in like manner gradually diminished to 165.2 grs. pure, when the Dooab was ceded to the British in 1802, and when it was assumed as the standard rupee of the new territory* under the designation of the Lukhnow 45th sun sicca, more commonly called the Furukhabad rupee.

We have thus endeavoured to trace briefly the origin of the three, or rather four, coins chosen for the circulation of the Company's terri-

* Reg. XI. 1805.

ories, and have explained how it happened fortuitously that the Bombay, the Madras, and the Farukhabad, (or Sonat) rupee are nearly of he same intrinsic value.

	Pure Contents.
Arcot rupee, ...	165 grains.
Bombay, ...	164·7 "
Furukhabad, ...	165·2 "

The alteration of the standard of purity, in 1818, did not affect he proportion of pure metal, but the facility of equalizing the hree coins had been observed both in England and in India ; and ad been the subject of frequent minutes by the court, by the Indian Government, by the mint committee, and the officers of the mint; and when Ságar mint was established in 1825, it was ordered to coin *new Furukhabad* rupees of 180 grains weight, the same as the standard of Madras, or containing 165 grains pure.

The Benares mint alone continued to coin Furukhabadees of 180.234 grs. until its abolition in 1829 : and the Calcutta mint since coined them of the same weight, until the opportunity was taken finally of equalizing the whole by Regulation VII. 1833.

A few words are now necessary to explain the progress of debasement in the coinage of Hyderabad, Nagpoor, Ságar, the Rajpoot and other states of Central India, as far as the imperfect data at our command will permit: they are chiefly derived from the reports of the government officers in Ajmeer, Malwa, and the Nerbudda provinces, to queries circulated through the mint committee in 1818 and 1823, when the important question of equalizing the coinage of Central India was under agitation.

We have before remarked, that none of the coins now forming the circulation of Hindoostan bear any other name than that of Shah Aulum, and although we have no perfect information of the origin or date of the mints of Poona, Nagpúr, or of the principal states of Rajpootana, still we may safely assume that until the authority of Delhi was annihilated, the representative of the monarch in the various Soubahs or provinces alone exercised the privilege of coining: and that even when it was assumed by chieftains already in actual independence, the form of a sunud or permission from the Emperor was obtained by purchase or extortion. The petty Raja of Duttiah, for instance, was indignant at the supposition that he had opened his mint without authority*, and of all the chiefs within Lieut. Moody's agency,

* Report of Lieut. T. Moody, agent at Bungal and Kuntal, 17th February, 1824.

Raja Pertab Singh of Chutterpoor was the only one who could not produce his authority. The chiefs of Jhansi and Jaloun cited the sanction of the Peshwa: the Tehree Raja, the tacit permission of the English. No notice however of mints was found in any of the sunuds or treaties to which that officer had access.

When first established, the mints were no doubt in most cases made the source of fraudulent profit to the government, by the issue of a debased coin, which was supported at an enhanced nominal value, through the interdiction of the purer standards of neighbouring districts. "A Hindoo prince, or the minister who rules for him, is in general a money-dealer; thus at Kota the executive authority has a shroff in each town, and participates in all the benefits arising out of money operations in the market. In Jypoor and Kota there exists an usage that the currency should suffer a depreciation of one per cent. on the third year after its issue, and continue at that rate during the reign of the sovereign: on the accession of his successor, it suffers a further annual fractional depreciation, which operates to bring the whole of the circulating medium into the mint for recoinage*. This rule does not however extend to the other Rajpoot states, nor does any debasement appear in the Kota rupee to warrant a censure of the system there prevailing. It is such a measure as Tantia Sindia's, who abolished the standard Ajmeer currency, and instituted the debased Srisahy rupee in 1815, on a false supposition of increasing his revenue, that is so pernicious in its effects: or the more inexcusable conduct of the Gwalior government, which, while maintaining the currency of the capital at a good standard, issues inferior coin at its provincial mints of Chándéree, and even coined debased Bálásahee rupees at Gurrah-Kota, in imitation of the currency of Ságar†.

The list of mints which have sprung up in central India is so formidable that it is difficult to attempt any classification of them.

Mr. Wilder, in 1819 enumerates the following rupees current in Ajmeer: old Ajmeer, Sirsahy, Kishengurh, Kochanum, Chittore, Jypoor, Hály, Jodhpoor, Oudypoor, Shahpoorah, Pertabgurh, Kota, Boondee, and Bhilara. Mr. Maddock furnishes an equally long list from the Nerbudda;—Punnah, Chatterpoor, Seronj, Jhansi, Chanda, Srinagur, Nagpoor, Gurrah-Kota, Balasahy, Rathgurh, Tehree, Bhopal, Sohagpoor, Sudhourah, Jaloun, Oujyn, Eisagurh. The difficulty

* Major J. Caulfield, Pol. Ag. in Haroutee, 1st August, 1823.

† Maddock, 12th June, 1819.

is also increased by the threefold appellations given to coins; first, from the place of fabrication, as *Indore, Ujein, Ságar proper*, &c.; second, from the person issuing them, as *Sindiasahy* from SINDIA; *Balasáhy*, from BALAJEE Pundit; *Gourshahy* from ALI GOUR, afterwards SHAH AULUM; *Mutee-sahy*, a well known Allahabad coin of Mr. ACHMUTY; third from some distinguishing symbol impressed on the field; as *Tirsúly*, from the trident of Siva; *Shumshery* from the figure of a sword on the Hyderabad coin; the *Muchheesahy* and *Shérsahy*, from the fish and tiger of the old and new Lukhnow rupee, &c. There are also other titles common to different localities, as *Chulun*, or current; *Hály* or of the present time: and the distinction into *Suns*, or different years of SHAH AULUM's reign. It should be remarked that *shahy* and *sahy* attached to the designation of a coin have totally different meanings; the former denoting "king," the latter merely "impress or stamp*."

The following notes concerning the origin of particular mints, and the amount of their issue are derived as before stated, from the reports of Messrs. WELLESLEY, MOLONY, WILDER, MADDOCK, MACDONALD, CAULFIELD, and MOODY, between 1819 and 1823.

In Ajmeer the Srisahy rupee, coined by Tantia, formed in 1815 the principal currency; it has been partially supplanted by the Furukhabad rupee since the province came into our possession. In Kota there are three mints, at Kota, Jantia Patan, and Gangroun, coining on an average 36 lakhs per annum: the currency is not debased.

The HOLKAR currency of Indore, Hurda and Maheswar, and the Oujein rupee, are nearly at par with the Furukhabad, but they maintain an unequal contest with the Salimsahy rupee, coined by the Raja of PERTABGURH, of which there are three kinds, the *joormoorea*, 150 grs. pure; the *moormoorea*, 145 grs. pure, coined in 1810: and the *melah* of 1820, only 137 grs. pure†. The Raja engaged in 1821 to reform his coinage, but it has never been done.

The Boondee debased rupee is also current about Oujyn. It seems by the assay table to have been reformed in 1825.

The northern parts of the Nerbudda territories were supplied with a base currency struck at Jubulpoor, by NANA GHATKA, in 1800: this mint was suppressed on cession to the English. The southern part (*Dukhunteer*) had a rupee of still lower value struck at Sohagpoor, where a mint was established in 1810; it was abolished in 1818 by Mr. MOLONY.

* It is however doubtful whether the terminal *sahy* is not a mere vulgar application of *shahy*, the original distinction of rupees being solely into those of different sovereigns.

† A. MACDONALD, 13th August, 1823.

These rupees passed at par with Chanda and Nagpoor rupees, the chief issue of Berar.

The Sagur mint was set up in 1779, by the Peshwa's officer at Gurrah Mundlah, and coined about 17 lakhs of balasahy rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr. Maddock, who, to counteract the forgery going on at Gurrah, inserted the word "Sagur" in small English characters on the die. The new Sagur mint, erected in 1824, is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation.

The standard of the Marhatta Government of Nagpoor, to which all the neighbouring mints were, doubtless, intended to conform, presents itself one of the worst examples of irregularity and depreciation. Even after the establishment of a British residency leaving a nominal control over such matters, a further debasement to the extent of 8 per cent. is proved to have been effected, owing to the vicious policy of farming the mint to a native contractor (Seoram) for an annual sum of 35,000 rupees.

In the Hyderabad country the government of the Nizam, or of his Hindoo minister, has not been behindhand with its Marhatta rivals in the adulteration of the local currency. The weight of the rupee (174 grains) shews its original agreement with the Delhi standard, but the pure metal is gone down to 147 grains: and by way of introducing greater confusion and vexation, there is a superior currency for the palace and the residency, an inferior for the city, and a *hookm chuluny*, or forced token, the precise nature of which is dubious; the worst species are struck at Narainpet.

In Bundelkhund the circulation consisted chiefly of Bala Rao's rupee, struck at Srinagar, near Punnah. This mint issued at the time of its institution, in 1794, about 18 lakhs per annum; but after 1819, the coinage fell to four lakhs. The same prince set up a mint at Jaloun, his capital, in 1809: its issue was at first six lakhs, and is now diminished to one-third of that amount.

The Hansi mint of Rao Ram Chund dates from 1780; it issued three lakhs. Kooar Pertab Singh's at Chutrpoor, dates from 1816. It is said that Chutr Sal used formerly to coin there.

The mints of Punnah (1780) and Sumter (of 1808) were on a most insignificant scale, and have been put down. The Dutteah mint, already mentioned, dates from 1784.

With a view to the reform in part of this complicated system, of which a few points only have been brought to view, the Government resolved on the 10th Sept. 1824, to abolish the Punna, Hansi, Jaloun,

Oorcha, and Chutrpoor mints, and to effect a reform of that of Pertabgurh; the order was enforced in Dec. 1826. The Bhopal Nawab also engaged to equalize his rupee with that of Indore and Oujein, and to abolish the Bhilsa mint. It was thought too great a step to attempt the restoration of the Nagpoor and Hyderabad currencies, and as the silver in them averaged 144 grs. while that of our rupee was 165, it was proposed to engage the Nagpoor Raja to coin 14-anna pieces, and the Nurbudda Commissioner was empowered to do the same for Jubulpoor and Ságur: but he had already made an arrangement*, which, while it relieved the ryots, served to introduce the new 16-anna rupee with facility: this was to receive, for all settlements made in the local currency, 100 Fd. Rs. for every 120 Nagpoorees†; their intrinsic equivalent being 118½. Were the same principle acted upon in the Nagpoor and Hyderabad states, there could be no difficulty in accomplishing the object so much desired. As for the numerous tributary and subsidiary states, there could be no injustice in refusing them a privilege, which is of little profit, and which is in general a modern usurpation on their parts: at any rate they might be obliged to conform to the universal standard. "We are too apt," says Mr. H. Mackenzie, "to let the mere exemption from the printed code be taken as an exemption from all law, and to deny to a large portion of India the benefits it would derive from the just discharge of the duties belonging to the paramount power‡."

The standard of Poona, under the Peshwa, was called the *Ankosee* rupee, from *Ankush*, the instrument used by the Mahout to guide the elephant; probably a symbol marked on the coin? This rupee appears from Kelly's tables to have been extensively adopted as an unit in the estimation of value and weight, probably wherever the Mahratta ascendancy prevailed. It is current through the Deccan and the Concan. The Chandore rupee of Khandesh circulates at par with it. In Guzerat there are several denominations of rupees, but the principal is the *Babasahy*, coined at Baroda.

It is not necessary to allude to the Puteala, Bhurtpoor, Deeg, and many other rupees, the names of which denote their origin and their place in the general table. Still less need we advert to the Kora, Allahabad, Agra, Seharunpoor, Barelly, Culpee, Etawah, Muttra, Paniput,

* Maddock, 3rd Feb. 1827.

† The same rate is used in paying the Bombay troops at Aurungabad, in the *Govind Buksh*, or Hyderabad currency.

‡ Mint Committee Records, Sept. 1824.

and other rupees, which belong more immediately to the Delhi group, coined only on particular occasions or for short periods, and the mints of which have long since disappeared from our list.

There are however to the eastward in Asam a distinct class of coins bearing, in a Bengalee inscription, the name of the Rajas of that province, since the time of Raja RUDRA SINGH. They present an example of good faith in these rude people, being in weight and purity equal to the former Arcot rupee of Dacca, and some degree better than the present Furukhabad rupee.

The circulating medium of Nipal is also essentially Hindoo, and of such interest on that account that we gladly avail ourselves of the permission to insert an account of the coinage of that state, drawn up by Doctor J. M. BRAMLEY, in 1831.

Coinage of Nipal.

" The conquest of Nipal by the Goorkhas took place in the Newar year 888, corresponding with A. D. 1768. Prior to this epoch, the valley of Kathmandu was divided into three sovereignties, Patan, Bhatgaon, and Kathmandu, each governed by a Raja: hence on the Newar coins the three series of Rajas' names are found. Those of Bhatgaon are generally (though not always) distinguished by a shell, those of Patan by a tirsool, and those of Kathmandu by a sword.

" It was formerly the custom for all money current north of the valley of Nipal, so far as the boundaries of Chinese Tartary, to be coined by one or more of the Nipal Rajas, which was a source of considerable profit to them; the Bhoteahs giving them weight for weight in silver and gold dust ; but this was discontinued during the reign of RUNJEET MUL, the last reigning Raja of Bhatgaon, who sent them such base coins as to occasion a decrease of nearly one-half of their intrinsic value, which was no sooner discovered by the Bhoteahs than a desertion of the mint took place, and there has been no more Bhote coinage made in Nipal*. The amount contracted for on this occasion was 10 lakhs of silver mohurs, exactly similar to those current in Nipal. The Bhoteas, who now visit Nipal for trade, profit by this spurious coin, which they take in exchange for their goods at five gundas per mohur, and they pass off in their own country as of full value, or ten gundas. As the Bhoteas have no other currency, they are compelled to cut them into halves, quarters, and eighths. They are the only coin current in Lassa.

* Mr. CSOMA DE KÖRÖS states, that the English rupee circulates freely through Western Tibet.

'The old coins of the 'MULS,' or Newar Rajas, are much valued for their purity, and are worn by the women, strung to necklaces or armlets, as tokens in memory of their ancestors.

" Since the Goorkha conquest, the *Vikrama* era has superseded that of Newar, for ordinary purposes, and the *Sáka*, commonly used in Hindoostan, has been introduced upon the coins. Raja PRITINARAIN is the first Goorkha sovereign, from whose accession a regular series may easily be obtained. The inscriptions on the present prince's coins are *Sri Sri Sri Rajendra Vikrama Sah Deva,* 1738, and on the reverse, *Sri Sri Sri Gorakhnáth Sri Bhavaní.*

" The gold and silver coins have the same names and divisions, differing only slightly in weight.

Takka.		*Mohur.*		*Sooka.*		*Annee.*		*Paisa.*		*Dam.*
1	=	2	=	4	=	16	=	80	=	400
		1	=	2	=	8	=	40	=	200
				1	=	4	=	20	=	100
						1	=	5	=	25
								1	=	5

" The *mohur* or 8-anna piece is the principal coin in use: it weighs 87 grains, and is therefore evidently identical with the Muhammedan half rupee, but the quality of the metal has been much adulterated.

" The Nipalese procure all their silver from China, in the form of stamped lumps, as they are current in Lassa; for the Tibetans generally follow the Chinese custom in their money transactions of paying and receiving by weight, and the merchants carry scales with them for the purpose."

There are a few specimens however among Dr. BRAMLEY's collection of a Tibetan silver coinage struck at Lassa, having an inscription in both Chinese and Tibetan characters. Mr. CSOMA DE KÖRÖS interprets the purport of the Tibetan legend on one of these to be " G'*tsang pahu,*" 'pure piece;' or as G'*tsang* is the name of a large province in Tibet, lying next to Nipal, it may mean " Tsang money." It likewise bears a name, variable on different specimens, of former Emperors of China, *B'chah-H'chhin,* and *Chhan-lung.* Besides this, in letters also, the date (25, 59, 60, &c.) of the Tibetan or Chinese cycle of sixty years.

The common Chinese brass money, with a square hole in the centre, is likewise current in Lassa, as generally through the whole of the Chinese empire.

Although not quite relevant to the subject of Indian coin, still as Chinese silver forms so considerable a portion of the bullion importa-

tion of Calcutta, we may be permitted to insert a brief account of the Chinese system, from that useful compendium, the *Companion to the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for* 1832.

Chinese Currency.

Sycee silver, in Chinese *Wan-yin*, is the only approach to a silver currency among the Chinese. In it the government taxes and duties, and the salaries of officers, are paid; and it is also current among merchants in general. The term Sycee is derived from two Chinese words *Se-sze*, "fine floss silk," which expression is synonimous with the signification of the term *Wan*. This silver is formed into ingots, (by the Chinese called Shoes*,) which are stamped with the mark of the office that issues them, and the date of their issue. The ingots are of various weights, but most commonly of ten *taels* each.

Sycee silver is divided into several classes, according to its fineness and freedom from alloy: the kinds most current at Canton are the five following:

1*st*. *Kwan-heang*, the Hoppo's duties, or the silver which is forwarded to the imperial treasury at Peking. This is of 97 to 99 touch. On all the imperial duties, a certain percentage is levied for the purpose of turning them into Sycee of this high standard, and of conveying them to Peking without any loss in the full amount. The Hoppo, however, in all probability increases the percentage far above what is requisite, that he may be enabled to retain the remainder for himself and his dependants.

2*nd*. *Fan-koo* or *Fan-foo*,—the treasurer's receipts, or that in which the land-tax is paid. This is also of a high standard, but inferior to that of the Hoppo's duties, and being intended for use in the province, not for conveyance to Peking, no percentage is levied on the taxes for it.

3*rd*. *Yuenpaou*, or *Une-po*, literally "chief in value."—This kind is usually imported from Soochow, in large pieces of 50 *taels* each. It does not appear to belong to any particular government tax.

4*th*. *Yen*, or *Eem-heang*, "salt duties,"—it is difficult to account for these being of so low a standard, the salt trade being entirely a government monopoly. This class is superior only to

5*th*. *Mut-tae*, or *Wuh-tae*, the name of which signifying "uncleansed or unpurified," designates it as the worst of all. It is seldom used, except for the purpose of plating, or rather washing, baser metals.

* By the natives of India *khooree*, or hoofs.

The *tael* of Sycee in the East India Company's accounts is reckoned at 6*s*. 8*d*. sterling. When assayed in London, this metal is frequently found to contain a small admixture of gold. Mercantile account sales give the following average out-turn of China bullion remittances to London, Calcutta, and Bombay; that

100 taels of Sycee yield { £316, at 5*s*. an oz. (including 1½ per ct. for gold.)
3078 Sa. Rs. or with charges 3062 Rs. at Calcutta.
3335 Bombay Rs. or ditto 3302 Rs. at Bombay.

Ava Specie.

The Burmese, it is well known, have no coined money, but, like the Chinese, make their payments in the precious metals by weight. Like the latter nation also they make use of decimal divisions in estimating the value or purity of gold and silver, and their systems of weights and measure follow the same convenient scale. We are indebted to Major Burney, Resident at Ava, for the following particulars:

Vis, Tikal and *Moo* are the general terms used in the transactions of commerce and accounts: their subdivisions and multiples are—

1 *pe* or *be*.
2 = 1 *moo*.
2½ = 1 *mat*.
5 = 2 = 1 *hkwe*.
10 = 4 = 2 = 1 *kyat* or *tikal*.
1000 = 400 = 200 = 100 = 1 *peiktha* or *vissom*.

100 *tikals* are precisely equal to 140 *tolas*.

The expressions employed by the goldsmiths in declaring the quality of bullion require a knowledge of the Burmese numerals, and a few other words:

Numerals.		*Metals.*	*Assay terms.*
1. *Ta.*	6. *Khyouk.*	*Shwe* gold. (*Shwenee*, red or pure gold).	*Det*, better or above.
2. *Nheet.*	7. *Khwon.*		*Mee*, differing + or —.
3. *Thoun.*	8. *Sheet.*	*Ngwe*, silver.	*Meedet*, better in assay.
4. *Le.*	9. *Ko.*	*Ge* or *khe*, lead or alloy.	*Mee shyouk*, worse do.
5. *Nga.*	10. *Tshay.*	*Nee*, copper. *Byoo*, tin.	*Ma*, adulterated.

The usual weight of the small lumps of silver current in the place of coin is from 20 to 30 tikals (30 or 40 tolas): they bear a variety of names from their quality and appearance, the figures given by the action of the fire upon a thick brown coating of glaze (of the oxydes of lead and antimony) answering in some degree the purpose of a die impression.

*Ban**, signifies "pure" or "touch," and is the purest, obtainable of the Burmese process of refinage.

* This word is synonimous with *Banny* of the Ayeen Akbery: *bunwary* is the Indian name of the touch, needles used in roughly valuing the precious metals.

Kharoobat (shelly or spiral circled) is applied to a silver cake, with marks upon its surface, produced by the crystallization of the lead scoria in the process of refinement: it is supposed to denote a particular fineness, which by Burmese law ought to be ten-ninths *yowetnee* in value, i. e. 9 tikals of *kharoobat* pass for 10 of *yowetnee* silver: or it should contain $19\frac{1}{4}$ *ban* and $\frac{3}{4}$ copper.

Yowetnee (red-leafed) flower, or star, silver, is so named from the starry appearance of the melted litharge on its surface. *Yowet* is a corruption of *rowek* (leaf), and the word is sometimes written by Europeans, *rowanee, rouni, roughanee*, &c. *Yowetnee* is the government standard of Ava, and contains by law 85 *ban* and 15 alloy per cent. Taking it at 9-10ths of the purity of *kharoobat*, which last is 94.6 touch, its quality will be 85.2 fine; which closely accords with the legal value. The average of 60,000 tolas of *yowetnee* in the late Ava remittance turned out 2 dwts. worse (90.8), but there was a loss of more than one per cent. in melting, from the exterior scoria.

Dain, the most common form of bullion met with in circulation, is so called from an assessment levied during the late king's reign upon villages and houses: *dain* signifying a stage, or distance of two miles. These cakes also weigh from 20 to 30 tikals each. Their prescribed legal quality is 10 per cent. better than *yowetnee*, which puts this species of silver on a par with *kharoobat*. In practice however the quality varies from 1 to 10 per cent. better (5 Br. to $13\frac{1}{2}$ Wo. than Calcutta standard). The average of 52 lakhs of *dain* turned out 3 dwts Br.

There is an adulterated *dain* silver, stated by Major Burney to be similar in quality to *yowetnee*, but in reality much worse ($42\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. Wo.) lately introduced and extensively circulated: it is made by admixture of lead, and is called *Madain*.

The following will serve as examples of the mode of evaluating bullion:

Dain, ko-moo-det, is Dain 9 per cent. better. (See explanation above.)
——, *nga-moo-det* . . . . . . 5 per cent. better.
Yowetnee, ... standard. (85 touch.)
————, *Kyat-ge, or ta-tshay-ge*, 1 tikal or tenth of alloy (meaning $\frac{1}{10}$th weight of alloy added to standard.)
————, *Kyouk-tshay nga-kyat-ge*, 6 tens 5 tikal alloy (meaning 65 per cent. of alloy added.)
————, *gyan*, half yowetnee (and half alloy).

Gold. The purity of gold is expressed by moos or tenths only: ten moos (*tshay moo*) (100 touch) being esteemed pure gold.

"King's gold," or standard, is called *Ka-moo-ta pe-le yowe*, (9 moos, 1 pe, 4 seeds,) or $9\frac{3}{4}$ moos fine.

"Merchants' gold is *Ko-moo-ta-be*, 9½ moos fine. Gold-mohurs are called 8½ moos fine by the Ava assayers.

The out-turn of the Ava specimens will be given as an Appendix to the general table.

Having now adverted to most of the groups and denominations of money, which are comprised in the following tables, it remains merely to explain the sources whence the materials for them have been collected. For the coins of the west of India, Mr. NOTON's table, published at Bombay, in 1821, has been consulted, and for India generally, the table published in KELLY's Cambist, from the Assays of Mr. BINGLEY, at the Royal Mint; but the principal portion is derived from the table printed, but not published, by Mr. H. H. WILSON, Assay Master at Calcutta, in 1833 from his own assays: indeed almost all the coins inserted in the table have been frequently assayed, and generally in large parcels, at the Calcutta, Benares, and Sagur mints.

As Mr. WILSON's table gives the value in sicca rupees (of 191.916 grains troy), it has been necessary to recalculate the whole column of produce; which now, in the silver table, expresses the value of 100 of each species of coin in the general standard BRITISH RUPEE of 180 grains. To find their value in sicca rupees (of 192 grs.) it is only requisite to divide the Furukhabad value by 16, and deduct the product, as explained in page 3.

The weight and pure contents are expressed in troy grains. The standard or assay is given both according to the decimal system and in the usual terms of assaying; viz. in carats, grains, and quarters, for gold,—and in pennyweights and halves for silver,—better or worse than the standard of the Company's coins, namely 11 ounces fine and one ounce alloy.

The silver pound is divided into 12 oz. or 240 dwts. or 480 halves.

The gold pound into 24 carats, or 96 carat grains or 384 quarters.

The 'intrinsic value' of the coins is the relative value of their pure metal, as compared with the pure contents of the gold-mohur and the rupee. The mint price is two per cent. less, besides the charge for refinage, according to the quality of metal, as stated in pages 7 and 9.

To find the value of any number of rupees, follow the rule before laid down; namely, multiply by the figures in the column of produce and divide by 100. For gold coins, if required in rupees, multiply further by the regulation value, 16 for the Calcutta or 15 for the Madras mohur; or if the bazar price be wanted, by the bazar price of the gold-mohur for the time being. The decimal parts of the mohur and rupee may be converted into annas and pie by Table V. page 10.

It should be remarked, that the following tables are not intended as an authoritative list of the rates at which the various coins are received by Government, but solely to shew their average intrinsic produce when brought to the mint as bullion to be converted into Furukhabad rupees. Particular rules have been at different times promulgated, fixing the exchange at which military and other payments were to be made, and revenue to be received, in different currencies.

Such was the list published in Reg. III. 1806, which is now obsolete, being inconvenient in application from its specifying the value by weight and not by tale.

The following rules are still in force at the Government treasuries of the Bengal Presidency: the first has reference to the old *current rupee* of account, of which 116 were equal to 100 siccas: this imaginary money is now disused, except in the valuation of some few articles of the English market in the price current.

In the payment of troops and others connected with the Military Department,

111 Sicca rupees, = 116 Sonat or Furukhabad rupees.
325 Ditto, = 350 Madras and Bombay rupees.

In payments to others not in the military service,

100 Sicca rupees, = 104½ Furukhabad or Sonat rupees.

The established rates of Batta on local currencies fixed for the guidance of revenue officers are as follows:

Benares and Gourshahee rupees, at par with Furukhabadees.

104	Barelly rupees,	= 100 Furkhbd Rs.	Under Gov. Orders, 1st July, 1833.
103¾	Old Furukhabad,	= 100 do.	29th Jan. 1833.
103¾	Delhi, 38th sun,	= 100 do.	ditto.
101	Mahomed-shahy,	= 100 do.	ditto.
101	Old Lukhnow,	= 100 do.	ditto.
106	Nujeebabad,	= 100 do.	1st July, 1833.
106	Chundousy,	= 100 do.	ditto.
120	Chanda rupees,	= 100 Fd. Rs.	Under Government Orders, 19th August, 1833. The receipt of these coins at this rate however is limited to the public treasuries in the Baitool, Seonee, and Hoshungabad districts.
120	Nagpore Rs. viz. Mehroo, Nishandár, Doboondya, Jubra, Munjhoola, 7 sun, Chhupa, Old Bina sun,	= 100 do.	(same as above)
120	Jubulpoor rupees,	= 100 Fd. Rs.	(same as above)
100	Arcot rupees,	= 88¾ sicca rupees	For Chittagong and Bullooah, 22nd Jan. 1833.
120	Hyderabad rupees,	= 100 Bombay rupees, for payment of troops, &c.	
100	Ditto,	= 83 r. 14 a. 3 p. sicca,	For adjustment of accounts of Hyderabad Residency.

100 The Ikery, Bhol, Bholpady, Behadury, and Faruky pagodas are taken at 387.2. Ankosy rupees at the Poona treasury*.

* Noton's table, 4th Aug. 1821. He states however that the rates may have varied since 1812, when they were established.

100 Gaddopady, Tadak, Kadvanajy, Haly, Modapady, and Bangalore pagodas, at 375 Ankosy rupees.
100 Mahomed-shahy and Venkatapaty, at 337. 2. ditto.
100 Rajaram Ikery Pagodas, = 381 ditto.
100 Bhatory,.................... = 325 ditto.
100 Tomancein,.................. = 203 ditto.
100 Harpanhaly,................. = 343. 3. ditto.

Native Copper Coins.

Our information regarding the copper coin in circulation throughout Central India is very limited, but it is well known that as much perplexity exists in the varieties of pyse, and in the greater range of their value, as in the coins of the more precious metals; so that every town and village almost has its separate currency, and its established *nirkh*, or rate of exchange with the rupee, to the great inconvenience of the traveller and of the poorer classes. In weight they vary from 280 grains (the Jypoory, &c.) to 34 grains (the Mewáry): the former passing at about 35, the latter at 378, pyse for a rupee. From the small advantage of melting up copper money, it happens that much of the circulation in this metal is of very great antiquity; and not only many ancient Hindú coins are met with, but Bactrian and Roman copper coins are also frequently procurable at fairs and in the neighbourhood of old towns in Upper India.

The pysa was in some cases adopted as the unit for determining the larger weights of the bazars, as the Gorukhpoory pysa, of which 530 were held equal to a pusseree (five seers) at Ghazeepoor, and generally throughout the Benares province. 2881 '*Chulun*' of Futtehgurh in like manner were assumed as the weight of a maund in that district. The Delhi pysa, coined till 1818, was 12 mashes or 1 tola in weight.

Table X. contains such a list of copper coins as the scanty materials at hand enables us to supply. Most of the native pyse contain more copper in proportion to their value than the present Company's coin, which was however originally one tola in weight, and was gradually reduced to 100 grains, (as shewn in the table;) it is at present in fact a government token, worth intrinsically less than its nominal value.

Within the ceded territories the native coins still predominate, but the Company's pyse is now gradually spreading to westward, and the Saugur mint has for several years been employed in converting the native copper money into Benares or *tirsoolee* pyse of 100 grains weight, and 64 to the rupee. At Bombay, the old pyse have been bought up by Government, for the purpose of removing them entirely from circulation, and substituting the new coin, (described in page 3.) The Bengal Government have also recently adopted a measure tending to withdraw the *tirsoolee*

pyse (see page 6) from circulation, in consequence of their becoming much depreciated in public estimation from a large admixture of spurious coin, and other causes; the Calcutta mint being ordered to grant 64 new pyse for 72 tirsoolees, for any amount not under 20 rupees in value brought for exchange.

Symbols on Shah-Aulum Coins.

It may naturally be asked, how the multitude of coins, gold, silver, and copper, included in the following lists, are to recognized by any but a professed money-changer, since, as has been observed before (page 17), most of them bear the mere name and distich of Shah-Aulum, and the place of coinage being the lowermost word of the inscription (page 2) will seldom be found on the face of a coin shewing, as is generally the case, only a small portion of the die. Many mistakes have doubtless been made in fixing the localities of coins from this abundant source of error, and it is much to be regretted, that it has not on all occasions been made a primary point to ascertain the distinguishing mark of every specimen collected for examination.

Some rupees (as the Salimsahy, &c.) appear to be only distinguished by the peculiar imperfections of the Persian character they bear; others have but a few discriminating dots, like the private marks of our own mints; but the majority have a well distinguished symbol, the same on silver and on copper, by which they may be readily known on inspection. There is a further advantage in consulting such marks, for they enable us at once to class together various coins as having been issued by the same authority. A list and plate of these symbols, confessedly imperfect, follows the catalogue of coins, but it may be convenient to assemble together here a few of the groups, whose connection is otherwise confirmed by the preceding remarks on the Bundelkhund and Rajpootana mints.

The coins of Lukhnow, Futtehgurh, Azimgurh, Barelly, Nujeebabad, Benares, and other places under the Soubah of Oude, bore the symbol of a *rooee* fish. The Agra pyse has a pistol.

The coins of Rohilkhund, Bhurtpoor, Nurwur, &c. a dagger.

Those of Nagpore, Chanda, Hyderabad, Aurungabad, &c. a sword; hence called *shumshéry*.

Those of Saugur, Jaloun, Srinagur, Culpee, Tehree (the *Balasahy*) have a trident or *tirsúl* with a cross bar.

The coins of Bhopal, Bhilsa, and Rathgurh are easily known by a rude figure resembling a coat of mail.

The Kota, Boondee, and Pertabgurh coins have a triple bow, or knot, sometimes varied: the inscription of the latter rupee is in Nagree.

The Seronj, Vizirsáhy, Jhansi, Gokul, Baloogurh, and Gwalior moneys have a cinque-foil or star of five triple-pointed leaves, placed, as most of such devices are, in the loop of the letter *s* in *juloos*, س

The Ajmeer, Oudipore, Salimsahy, old Chitore, Bhilara, and Krishnagur coins, and with some modification those of Jypoor and Muttra, have a *jhár*, sprig or six-leafed branch.

Those of Madras, Arcot, Chandore, Shahpoor, have a small lotus or trefoil.

The Jodhpoor, Kochanun, Bapoosahy, and Palee rupees have a kind of small sceptre following the *alif* of the word *Shah*, شاه

The Indore rupee is well characterized by the solar effigy of the *Sooruj-bansy* princes. The *Mahéswary* of Holkar by the symbol of Mahádeo: while the *Srisahy* of Ajmeer has the word *Sri* श्री on the field.

The Jubulpoor rupee is distinguished by bearing the *sun* or year of reign in Nagree characters. That of Oujein has merely four squares, or a kind of checquer.

The crescent and star are common emblems on many coins.

Of the Nipalese, Asamese, and other peculiar types, a better idea will be formed from the outlines in the accompanying plate: but the following memoranda* of the symbols on the pagodas of Southern India will be useful, as we have no specimens whence to delineate them:

Devices on Coins of Southern India.

Madras Pagoda, Pulk Bunder do. Venkatapaty do.	The figure of *Venkateswara*, and *Alamelu* and *Mangamá*, his two wives.
Harpanhally, Scott, Portonovo, Sravanory, Sahebery, Jamshery,	A rude figure of *Nrisinha*, *Lakhsmi Nrisinhá*, and on some also *Pratapa Krishna*.

Ikéry, Contaray, Mysore, The figure of *Umá Maheswara*.

Hydery, Sultany, Bangalore, &c.—the letter ح.

Doorgy, Chitteldroog, The Lotus. The Shúly pagoda;—the *Tirsool*.

Tanjore, Gopálly, Gatty, The *Kat,har* or dagger.

Viraraya, Panchakal, Giriye; a Gun.

Chakry, a Tripeti coin; a diagram on one side and *Tripundra* on the other.

Gulgi fanam;—a Plough.

Tables of Bullion imported, exported, and minted.

As a matter of curiosity rather than with a view of furnishing data for calculating the numerical amount of the circulating medium of the provinces under the Bengal Presidency, a statement has been added in tables XI. and XII. of the quantity of gold and silver bullion coined at the mints of Calcutta, Benares, Furukhabad and Ságur respectively, from

* Extracted from a note of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet Specimens.

the year 1800, to the 30th April 1833, inclusive; and also a statement of the imports and exports of Bullion at Calcutta, (table XIII.) extracted from Wilson's report on the commerce of the port, printed in 1828, the years since expired being added from the same official records. It will be remarked that of the whole bullion minted, a large proportion has been "on account of Government." This has chiefly consisted of the re-coinage of worn-out rupees or the conversion of native coins, remitted from the different treasuries, into Government standard. The same process must be continually going forward, inversely, with the English coin in all the native states, so that it becomes impossible to estimate correctly the quantity in actual circulation.

The total value of the coinage at the four mints for the period of thirty-one years has been 53,322,600 rupees.

The bullion importation, viâ Calcutta, from 1813-14 to 1831-32 is valued at Sa. Rs.				355,837,644
From which deducting the exports for the same period,				65,391,544
leaves bullion disposed of in the country, Sa. Rs. ..				290,446,100
The coinage of the several mints for the same term of eighteen years was as follows :				
Calcutta mint, ...	203,615,962	4	5	
Benares mint,............	88,329,359	0	6	
Furukhabad mint, ...	47,252,842	9	11	
Sagur mint, ...	4,324,775	9	9	
Making altogether, fractions omitted, ...				343,522,940
being an excess of one-fifth above the import, or Rs.				53,076,840

The coinage of the native mints may be jointly estimated at one-half of our own, which will give a rough total of 50 crores of rupees for 18 years, or three crores per annum for the coinage of the Bengal Presidency; being 150,000 per diem for 200 working days.

When the establishment of the new Calcutta mint was planned and arranged in England in 1820, it was calculated that a daily coinage of 200,000 pieces would provide for the whole currency of this side of India: the above statement shews that the scale adopted was by no means too large, considering that it was resolved to abolish the mints in the interior, and that of Madras; for the copper coinage is not included in the above calculation, and that of course occupies sixty-four days to one in the coinage of an equal value. The total coinage of copper pyse since 1801, bears a value in silver of $50\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, which in tale is $32\frac{1}{3}$ crores for 31 years, or one crore per annum; thus adding nearly 50,000 pieces to the daily work as above estimated.

There is not room in this place to describe the structure and apparatus of the new Calcutta mint in detail, but the engraving annexed as a frontispiece to the present paper, will serve to shew the general arrangement and scale of the ground-plan of this massive and noble edifice. The foundations were laid by its architect Captain W. N. Forbes, Bengal Engineers, on the last day of March, 1824, on alluvial ground gained from the river, at an average depth of 25 feet below the level of Clive street, or $26\frac{1}{2}$ below the floor of the mint, so that there is more brickwork below the ground than above it. The architecture is Grecian Doric, the central portico towards the Strand being a copy, on half dimensions, of the temple of Minerva at Athens. The whole was completed in six years.

The machinery comprises five steam-engines, viz. two of 40 horse, one of 24 horse, one of 20, and one of 14 horse power: the coining presses are capable of striking 300,000 pieces* in a working-day of seven hours. The steam machinery, the circular cutting presses, the milling and the coining apparatus, are by Bolton and Watt: the rolling mills and fine rollers, the lathe-lap and clam for turning the rollers, and the triturating mills, are by John Rennie; while the pouring machinery and furnaces of the gold, silver, and copper melting-rooms were constructed by Maudslay.

The whole cost of the new mint up to the 30th April, 1833, has been 24 lakhs of rupees, of which 11 lakhs are for the machinery and 13 lakhs for the buildings. The monthly expenditure, when in full work, may be stated in round terms at 18,000 rupees.

The following references apply to the figures in the engraving where there was not space to insert the names at length.

1. Mint Committee's office.
2. Gold refinery.
3. Silver refinery.
4. Assay workshops.
5. Principal entrance.
6. Head assistant's office.
7. Die multiplying room.
8. Store for coak.
9. Die forging room.
10. Die annealing and tempering.
11. Steam engine, 14 horse.
12. Steam engine, 40 horse.
13. Boiler room.
14. Coal store.
15. Annealing, blanching, and pickling.
16. Boiler room.
17. Steam engine, 40 horse.
18. Steam engine, 24 horse.
19. Lap and lathe room.
20. Coal store.
21. Adjuster's office.
22. Oil-shaking room.
23. Shaking and cleaning room.
24. Steam engine, 20 horse.
25. Air-pump, and exhausted-cylinder room to work coining presses.
26. Boiler room.
27. Workshop.
28. Coals.
29. Strong room for coin.

* 308,000 pieces of silver and copper have been lately struck in a working-day.

GROUND PLAN of the NEW MINT
Calcutta

Commenced 31 March 1824
finished 1 August 1829
Capt. W. N. Forbes Engr. & Archt.

1
Aſsay Office
Laboratory
yard
4
2
2 2
3
Store room
Foundry
Iron
Forges
Turning & Boring room

Aſsay Master
rooms
Gold Melting
Silver Melting Room
7
8
9
10
Diecutters
Workshop
Cutting and burning
Alligation room
6
Trituating Mill
11
12
13
14
Private Bullion
Strong room
Store
Store
Paſsage
Portico
5
Bullion Office
Paſsage
Quadrangle
Reservoir
Laminating Mill room
15
15
15
15
19
29
Mint Master
Store
fine rolling room
17
18
16
Coining
Preſses
Vacuum cylinder
Blanching
Work shop
Cutting room
room
20
Accountants Office
28
27
26
25
24
23
Blank Annealing room
22
Milling
Adjusting
Copper Foundry
21

Front
River
Clive St. Front
South Front

Reservoir for Engines

Kurnath Sculp.

Table VIII.—Gold Coins of India.

Denomination.	Weight in grains.	Assay in car. grs.	Touch or pure gold in 100 parts.	Pure contents in grains.	Intrinsic value of 190. In Calcutta Gold Mohurs.	Intrinsic value of 190. In Madras or Bombay gold rupees.	Remarks.
Mohur of		c. grs.					[1750.
Ahmed Shah, ...	207.00	W 1 2¼	85.1	176.27	93.937	105.874	Coined at Delhi,
Akber, ...	159.00	B. 2 0	100.0	159.00	84.732	96.361	ditto at Agra, 1560.
Akber, jiljilalee, .	186.60	B. 2 0	100.0	186.60	99.430	113.089	ditto at Lahore.
Asam, ...	173.50	W. 5 0¾	70.0	121.54	64.769	73.662	
———, old, ...	173.00	W. 2 2¼	81.0	140.11	74.666	84.921	
Benares, ...	168.44	B. 1 1	96.9	163.17	86.956	98.896	
Batavian, 1783, ..	242.60	W. 3 1¼	77.9	188.90	100.665	114.479	Dutch E. I. Comp.
———, 1796, ..	243.60	W. 4 0	75.0	182.70	97.361	110.725	
....	244.25	W. 5 0	70.8	173.01	92.198	104.857	
Bombay, old, ...	177.00	B. 0 3½	95.4	168.70	89.903	102.243	
———, later, ..	174.99	W. 2 0	83.3	145.82	77.709	88.377	
——, new std. 1800	179.00	B. 0 0¼	91.9	164.68	87.759	99.807	Legal exchange value, 15 B. Rs.
———, 1830 do.	180.00	standard	81.7	165.00	87.929	100.000	
Calcutta, old stand.	190.804	B. 1 3¼	99.2	189.40	100.934	114.786	Still coined here.
———, new stand.	204.710	standard	91.7	187.65	100.000	113.727	Legal value 16 a. rs.
Delhi, ...	167.00	B. 1 2¼	98.2	163.96	87.373	99.364	Date not given.
Hyderabad, ...	172.18	B. 1 0¼	96.1	165.45	88.171	100.263	
Jynagur, ...	174.99	B. 0 2	93.7	164.05	87.428	99.398	Struck at Jypoor.
Lukhnow, ...	166.00	B. 1 3¼	99.2	164.70	87.771	99.820	Pure contents as in silver coin.
Madras gold rupee,	180.00	standard	91.7	165.00	87.929	100.000	Legal value 15 Rs.
Poona mohur, ...	159.55	B. 2 0	100.0	159.55	85.023	96,694	
Rasi, ...	167.50	B. 0 3¼	95.1	159.21	84.845	96.486	
another,	121.65	W. 4 3¾	71.1	86.48	46.087	52.325	
Shah Aulum, 1770,	190.25	B. 1 2¼	98.2	186.80	99.547	113.212	From Kelly.
another,	191.00	B. 1 2¾	98.7	188.50	100.453	114.236	Current in Surat and Gujerat.
Sunamula, ...	178.26	W. 0 0½	91.1	162.47	86.582	98.465	
Surat, (average,) .	178.00	standard	91.7	163.17	87.307	99.307	
Shah Jehan, ...	168.00	B. 1 3¾	99.8	167.60	89.315	101.575	Having signs of the zodiac—rare.
Pagoda, Hun, or Varaha.							
Anandray, ...	52.46	W. 4 3¾	71.1	37.30	19.876	21.708	Travancore Raja, still coined.
Bangalore, ...	52.87	W. 2 2¼	81.0	42.82	22.818	25.952	Under Hyder.
Behaduri, (Hyder,)	52.71	W. 1 2¾	84.6	44.61	23.775	27.032	At Seringapatam, 1760.
Dharwár, ...	50.52	W. 3 3	76.0	38.42	20.473	23.280	In Carnatic, scarce.
Durbary, ...	50.53	W. 2 2¼	81.0	40.96	21.830	24.827	Mysore.
Dúrgy pagoda, ...	51.55	W. 2 1	82.3	42.42	22.606	25.714	Coined at Chiteldrúg.
Another, ...	51.46	W. 4 0¼	74.7	38.46	20.496	23.315	
Faruky, (Calicut,)	52.90	W. 1 1¾	85.7	45.32	24.153	27.466	Coined by Tippoo.
Harpanhaly, old, .	50.76	W. 3 2¼	76.8	39.00	20.783	23.633	Former Raja.
———, new,	51.10	W. 3 0	79.2	40.45	21.558	24.520	Current at Belary.
Ikery, old, ...	52.40	W. 2 1¾	81.5	42.71	22.762	25.884	Coins of Mysore and Bednore mints so called.
——, new, ...	52.50	W. 1 3	84.4	44.30	23.606	26.851	
Jemshery, ...	52.00	W. 1 3	84.4	43.87	23.380	26.589	Trichinopoly.
Madras, ...	45.83	standard	91.7	42.01	22.387	25.464	Exchange at Madras, 3½ rupees.
———, double, ..	91.64	standard	91.7	84.00	44.764	50.927	
——, star, average,	52.40	W. 2 2	81.2	42.55	22.780	25.907	
Mahomedsahy old,	50.53	W. 2 3¾	79.4	40.14	21.388	24.327	Coined by Mah. Ali Khan, Nuwab of Carnatic.
———, new,	45.30	W. 4 0	75.0	33.97	18.104	20.585	
Naidy, ...	52.82	W. 1 3	84.4	44.57	23.752	27.010	
Pedatola, ...	52.50	W. 1 2½	84.9	44.57	23.751	23.599	By Futteh Ulla Khan, Chitore.

Denomination.	Weight in grains.	Assay in car. grs.	Touch or pure gold in 100 parts.	Pure contents in grains.	Intrinsic value of 100. In Calcutta Gold Mohurs.	Intrinsic value of 100. In Madras or Bombay gold rupees.	Remarks.
		c. grs.					
Palianpet pagoda,	51.80	W. 8 3	55.2	28.60	15.240	17.332	NearTrichinopoly.
Porto Novo, ...	52.21	W. 7 3½	58.8	30.73	16.390	18.640	A Portuguese coin.
Pulkbunder,.....	51.50	W. 1 2	85.4	43.99	23.442	26.655	Same as Madras.
Sadaki, double, ..	105.75	W. 1 2	85.4	90.33	48 136	54.748	
Satary,.........	50.00	W. 3 3	76.0	38.02	20.262	23.042	Coined at Sattara.
Shér Khany, ...	49.50	W. 1 3	84.4	41.77	22.257	25.316	
Scott, ...	52.23	W. 6 3	63.5	33.19	17.686	20.119	SameasPortoNovo
Sravanoor, ...	50.46	W. 2 0¾	82.6	41.65	22.196	25.247	
—— another, ...	51.50	W. 4 0	75.0	38.62	20.583	23.406	
Star, (See Madras,)							
St. Thomé, ...	75.33	B. 0 3¼	95.1	71.60	38.159	43.399	Double pagoda, of Maliapur.
Subari, ½ pagoda, .	26.20	W. 1 1¼	86.2	22.58	12.030	13.692	
Sultany, ...	52.40	W. 1 2¾	84.7	44.35	23.635	26.873	Coined by Tippoo.
Travancore, ...	51.00	W. 2 1½	81.8	41.70	22.224	25.270	Anandray, still coined.
Venkata-peti, ...	51.47	W. 3 3	76.0	39.14	20.856	23.724	At Venkatagiri.
PANAM OR FANAM							
Aparanj, ...	2.68	W. 0 2	89.6	2.44	1.279	1.517	So called from their purity.
Arialur, ...	5.34	W.11 2	43.7	2.33	1.244	1.415	Near Tanjore.
Chakri, ...	5.31	W.16 0	25.0	1.33	0.708	0.805	Tripeti coin.
Contarai, ...	5.85	W. 8 0	58.3	3.41	1.819	2.068	Ikeri or Mysore.
Getti, ...	5.39	W.11 1½	44.3	2.38	1.271	1.445	Tripeti—Chitavel.
Goolgi, ...	5.62	W.10 1	48.9	2.15	1.465	1.666	Markedwith a rose
Gopali, old, ...	5.15	W.16 2	22.9	1.18	0.629	0.715	At Madhyargun
———, new, ...	5.15	W.16 0	25.0	1.29	0.686	0.783	near Kudalore.
Kaliam, or Kali,	5.44	W.13 2	35.4	1.92	1.026	1.166	Anandray fanam.
Panchkol, ...	5.61	W 10 2¾	46.6	2.65	1.410	1.603	Coimbetore.
Salem, ...	4.69	W.15 1¼	27.9	1.31	0.696	0.792	Coined at Salem.
Súly, ...	5.15	W.16 0	25.0	1.29	0.686	0.780	Tinivelly.
Tanjore, ...	5.46	W.15 0	29.1	1.59	0.848	0.964	
Viraraya, ...	5.85	W.10 3¼	46.6	2.72	1.452	1.651	Malabar.
Wodiar, ...	5.44	W.11 2	43.7	2.38	1.267	1.441	Ditto.
FOREIGN GOLD COINS.							Net produce of 100 at Calcutta in sicca rupees; at 17 rupees per gold mohur, (deducting coinage duty.
Doubloon, Spanish	416.50	W. 0 2	89.6	373.11	198.834	226.125	3312.575
——, 1786 to 1826,	417.00	W. 1 0½	87.0	362.70	193.286	219.825	3220.145
———, Chili, 1823,	417.00	W. 1 0¼	87.3	363.79	193.865	220.473	3229.791
—, Colombia, 1826,	417.00	W. 1 3	84.4	351.4	187.552	213.296	3124.646
————, Peru, ..	417.00	W. 1 0½	87.0	362.0	193.286	219.825	3220.145
Ducat, Dutch, ...	53.50	B. 1 2¼	98.2	52.3	27.996	31.844	466.413
Guinea, English, .	129.50	standard.	91.7	118.70	63.258	71.945	1053.879
Sovereign, ditto, .	123.25	standard.	91.7	113.10	60.271	68.544	1004.115
20 franc, French, .	99.57	W. 0 1⅖	90.0	89.62	47.757	54.313	795,632
Johannese, Portuguese, ...	222.50	W. 0 0¼	91.4	203.38	108.381	123.258	1805.628
Moidore, ditto, ..	124.00	standard.	91.7	113.67	60.573	68.885	1009.146
Sequin, Venetian,	52.40	B. 1 3¾	99.7	52.27	27.853	31.673	464.031
Toman, Persian, .	73.00	B. 1 0¼	96.1	70.15	37.382	42.511	622.785
Copang, Japan old,	273.00	W. 1 2	85.5	233.20	124 806	135.272	2079.268
————, new, ..	201.75	W. 6 0	66.7	134.50	71.676	81.555	1194.123

[To convert the decimals into annas and pie, see Table V. page 10: for explanation of the present table, see page 32.]

Supplementary Table of Gold Coins.

Since the Table of Gold Coins, page 39, went to press, an opportunity has been afforded of adding largely to its contents, from the examination of a remittance of 725 old gold-mohurs sent from the General Treasury to be melted and recoined. On a laborious scrutiny of them, many pieces of all the Emperors of Delhi, since the time of Akber, were discovered; and a few anterior to that monarch: besides, a large store of Bhopal, Jypoor, and Kota or Boondee mohurs, easily recognized by their respective symbols. The whole were weighed and assayed, and the results are given in the present supplement, arranged in two classes, the first, in the order of the Emperors; and the second, alphabetically, in that of the localities. As there was considerable difficulty in recognizing many of them, in which part of the name was wanting, it may be convenient here to accompany the table with a catalogue of the inscriptions most commonly met with on the gold coins of each monarch, from Akber downwards. Some of them, as will be seen, have two or three different forms, which is very perplexing to the examiner. The term *sahib-qiran* (lord of the *qiran*, or fortunate conjunction of the planets) was first applied to Tymoor;—afterwards to Shah Jehan, as *sahib-qiran sanee* (the second):—and lastly to Muhammed Shah.

It is worthy of remark, that most of the gold-mohurs in the present table agree very nearly together in weight and value: and the average value of 100 may be taken as equal precisely to 100 Bombay and Madras new gold-mohurs (or gold rupees, as they are anomalously styled).—The Calcutta gold-mohur has no equivalent in the list: it would therefore be no innovation, but rather a restoration of the former system, which prevailed for 300 years unremittedly, to abolish the Calcutta gold-mohur of 204.71 grains, and adopt in its place the 180 grain mohur of Southern and Western India for the standard of the Bengal Presidency. Thus, were the sicca rupee abolished, there would remain but one gold and one silver coin throughout British India, both containing the same weight of precious metal, so that the relative value of gold and silver would be at once known; the present nominal rate of 16 rupees* might still continue the legal equivalent of the mohur, since the value of gold is permanently risen nearly to that extent.

Inscriptions on Mohurs of the Moghul Emperors.

Akber. Obverse, جلال الدین محمد اکبر بادشاه غازی Reverse, the *Kalimeh.*

"The glory of religion, Mohamed Akber, the victorious Emperor."

This inscription, though apparently so common, is not mentioned in Abul Fazl's list of the royal coins; the specimens vary in date from 972 to 985 Hejri.

Jehangeer. جهانگیر شاه ابن اکبر بادشاه ضرب برهانپور امان الله

"The Emperor Jehangeer, son of Akber, struck at Burhanpur.... May God preserve."

* The old mohur sells at 17-8, its legal rate being 16 rupees.

IAH JEHAN. (*a*) A plain disc, having on one side *the Kalimeh*,

لا اله الا الله محمد الرسول الله ضرب برهانپور سنه الهي ۸۲

" There is no God but God, &c.—Struck at Boorhanpoor in the Ilahy year 82."

On the other side, شهاب الدين محمد شاهجهان غازي صاحبقران ثاني

" The splendour of the religion of Mohamed, Shah Jehan, victorious *Sahebqiran* the second."

(*b*) The *charyaree* mohur; has a square centre, containing the *Kalimeh*; ound which the names of the four companions of the prophet, Abubakr, Omar, man, and Ali.

لا اله الا الله محمد الرسول الله ابوبكر عمر عثمان علي

On the other side the same as before; *sun juloos* 5.

. The third sort has a lozenge shield, containing the Kalimeh, around which *zarb Allahabad, sun* 1031: the reverse as in the other specimens.

JRUNGZEB. درجهان سکه زد چون مهر منير شاه اورنگ زيب عالمگير

verse: ضرب مستقر الخلافة اکبراباد سنه جلوس ميمنت مانوس

' Aurungzeb Aulumgir struck this coin, brilliant as the sun, in the capital Akberabad, in the r of his reign."

HADUR SHAH, obverse: سکه مبارک شاه عالم بهادر بادشاه غازي سنه ۱۱۲۳

On the reverse; ضرب خجسته بنياد سنه جلوس ۵

" Struck by Shah Aulum Behadur Shah at the happy city, year 5.—A. H. 1123."

HANDAR SHAH. The reverse as in Aurungzeb's: On the obverse,

سکه زد بر سيم و زر چون مهر و ماه ابوالفتح بادشاه جهاندار شاه غازي ۲۴

he father of victory, the great Emperor Jehandar Shah struck this coin in silver and gold, 1124."

ROKHSEER. سکه زد از فضل حق برسيم و زر فرخ سير بادشاه بهر و بر

verse; سنه ۶ جلوس ميمنت مانوس ضرب دارالخلافة شاه جهان اباد

By the grace of God, the King of sea and land. Furokhseer has struck silver and gold coin at the ropolis Delhi, in the 6th year of his prosperous reign."

HAMMED SHAH. (*a*) سکه مبارک محمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غازي سنه ۱۷

The blessed coin of Mohamed Shah, the victorious Emperor." Reverse as usual; suns 2 to 17.

b) The same inscription with the addition of صاحب قران ثاني chiefly of the 12, a debased coin.

سکه زد بر سيم و زر چون مهر و ماه ابوالفتح غازي الدين محمد شاه

he father of Victory, Defender of the Faith, Mohamed Shah has struck silver and gold coin bling the sun and moon." The reverse as in *a*, and suns various.

ED SHAH. سکه زد برسيم و زر از فضل حق احمد شاه سنه ۱۴

me as the coin of Ferokhseer, with exception of name: the reverse as usual.

MGEER II. There are also three varieties of inscription on his coins, viz.

a) سکه مبارک بادشاه غازي عالم گير ثاني

" The blessed coin of the victorious Emperor Aulumgeer the second."

) ابوالعدل عزيز الدين شاه عالم گير بادشاه غازي خلدالله ملکه سنه ۳

e father of justice, cherisher of religion, the victorious Emperor Aulumgeer II.; may extend his kingdom." Suns 2 and 3.

سکه زد بر هفت کشور تابان همچون مهر و ماه باد شاه عزيز الدين عالم گير ثا

k in the seven climes, as bright as the sun and moon, by the cherisher of religion Aulumgeer ond, H. 1170 to 1173. Suns 3 and 6.

reverse of all these coins is as usual.

Shah Aulum. سکه زد برهفت کشور سایه فضل اله
حامي دين محمد شاه عالم بادشاه

The same as on the Company's coin, explained in page 2. All later than the 19th sun, bear the symbol of a royal umbrella.

Supplementary Table of Indian Gold Coins.

[The letters *a*, *b*, and *c*, refer to the inscriptions in the preceding page.]

Denomination.	Weigt. in grains.	Assay in car. grs.	Touch or pure gold in 100 parts.	Pure contents in grains.	Intrinsic value of 100.		Remarks.
					In Cal. gold mohrs.	In Mad. or Bom. gold rs.	
Julal-ud-deen	163.80	B. 0 2¾	94.5	154.84	82.516	93.843	A. D. 1288.?
Alla ud-deen ..	166.50	B. 0 2½	94.2	156.96	83.645	95.128	Aboo ulMuzuffer.
Tymoor Shah...	167.40	B. 0 3¼	95.1	159.12	84.795	96.435	A. D.1396, Delhi.
Akber, average..	162.44	B. 2 0	100.0	162.44	86.565	98.448	A. D.1556, Delhi.
single ..	165.60	B. 1 1½	97.4	161.29	85.951	97.750	Injured by solder of ring.
Jehangeer	166.90	B. 2 0	100.0	166.90	88.942	101.152	at Boorhanpoor.
Shah Jehan (*a*)	168.65	B. 1 1½	97.4	164.26	87.534	99.550	Plain field.
(*b*) chahar-yaree	168.20	B. 1 3¾	99.8	167.76	89.402	101.674	Square shield.
ditto........	168.40	Stand.	91.7	154.37	82.263	93.551	Vitiatedbysolder?
(*c*) lozenge shield	165.58	B. 1 3½	99.5	165.15	88.008	100.090	Struck at Allahabad.
Patna	170.70	B. 1 3¾	99.7	169.37	90.256	102.647	Supposed from symbol 39.
doubtful *	164.70	W. 2 2	81.3	133.82	71.313	81.102	Probably forged.
Aurungzeb, plain	168.68	B. 2 0	100.0	168.68	89.890	102.230	Several.
suns 5 to 51	168.29	B. 1 2	98.0	164 78	87.812	99.867	Delhi, A.H.1076 ·
Agra ..	162.00	B. 2 0	100.0	162.00	86.330	98.182	1100, these vary
Etawa..	168.20	B. 2 0	100.0	168.20	89.634	101.939	only in the place
Delhi ..	167.65	B. 2 0	100.0	167.65	89.371	101.606	of coinage.
Lahor..	167.60	B. 0 2¾	94.5	158.43	84.430	96.021	
Surat ..	170.20	B. 2 0	100.0	170.20	90.700	103.152	
sun 29*	164.00	W. 2 3½	79.7	130.69	69.644	79.204	No place of coinage, others Delhi.
Behadur Shah	168.35	B. 1 1½	97.4	163.53	87.145	99.108	Shah Aulum I.; struck at "*Khujisteh buniád*" (Delhi) in 1123.
Jehandar Shah	167.25	B. 2 0	100.0	167.25	89.128	101.364	Struck at Jonpur, 1124.
Furokhseer sun6	167.33	B. 1 0½	96.4	161.23	85.922	97.717	Delhi, A.H. 1125.
Lahore	168.00	B. 1 0½	96.4	161.87	86.263	98.106	
Moham. Shah (*a*)	167.12	B. 1 1	96.9	161.90	86.278	98.122	Struck at Delhi.
(*b*) suns 2 to 17	168.07	B. 1 1	97.4	163.69	87.235	99.200	Ditto. Average.
Agra......	164.79	B. 1 3	99.0	163.07	86.900	98.830	
Allahabad	166.70	B. 1 3¼	99.2	165.40	88.141	100.241	
(*c*) Arcot	166.30	B. 1 0½	96.4	160.24	85.391	97.113	Sun 1.
Benares ..	167.30	B. 2 0	100.0	167.30	89.155	101.394	Sun 20. See p. 21.
Islamabad	168.30	B. 1 3¼	99.2	166.98	88.987	101.203	? Dacca or Delhi.
Oojyn ...	166.90	B. 1 2½	98.5	164.29	87.551	99.571	
Etawa	167.90	B. 1 3¾	99.8	167.46	89.241	101.493	
(*c*) sun 12	164.70	W. 1 0	87.5	144.12	76.800	87.344	Ill-executed, Delhi‡ marked भा.

* The coins marked thus appear to be forgeries; there are 27 of them bearing the superscription of Aurungzeb, badly executed, and nine having that of Ferokhseer, and the date H. 1126, with the same sun, juloos 29, although the latter Emperor only reigned two years.

Denomination.	Weigt. in grains.	Assay in car. grs.	Touch or pure gold in 100 parts.	Pure contents in grains.	Intrinsic value of 100. In Cal. gold mohrs.	In Mad. or Bom. gold rs.	Remarks.
AHMED SHAH ..	167.65	B. 1 3	99.0	165.90	88.410	100.547	
Boorhanpoor	169.80	B. 2 0	100.0	169.80	90.487	102.909	
AULUMGEER II.s.1	167.30	B. 1 3¼	99.2	165 99	88.458	100.602	Struck at Del. (*a*)
sun 3	167.78	B. 1 3	99.0	166.03	88.478	100.624	Inscription (*b*).
A. H. 1170-1173	167.50	B. 1 2½	98.4	164.88	87.867	99.929	Inscription (*c*).
var. suns	168.00	B. 1 3	99.0	166.25	88.595	100.757	Struck at Siwaee.
SHAH AULUM, Del. suns 3 to 15½	167.41	B. 1 1½	97.4	163.05	86.890	98.818	Present inscription. See page 2.
suns 19 to 34	166.31	B. 2 0	100.0	162.85	86.783	98.696	With the chhata.
Boorhanpoor	169.50	B. 1 3½	99.5	168.62	89.857	102.192	Same as old Bom.
Furukhabad	165.75	Stand.	91.7	151.94	80.968	92.084	? Average of 16.
Lucknow	166.80	B. 1 3¼	99.2	164.07	87.435	99.438	Under the Nuwab.
Surat, sun 19	170.15	B. 1 3¾	99.8	169.71	90.438	102.853	Same as old Bom.
AKBER II.	166.60	B. 2 0	100.0	166.60	88.782	100.970	With dagger.
Local Gold Coins.							
Agra, ...	164.79	B. 1 3	99.0	163.07	86.900	98.830	Mahomedshahy.
Allahabad *, ...	162.00	W. 10 0	50.0	81.00	43.165	49.091	Debased ? false.
Arcot, M.S. sun 1,	166.30	B. 1 0½	96.4	160.24	85.391	97.113	Mahomedshahy.
Benares, sun 20,	167.30	B. 2 0	100.0	167.30	89.155	101.394	Ditto.
Bhopal, sun 27,..	167.50	B. 1 0½	96.4	164.01	87.402	99.400	Average of 149.
Boorhanpoor, ..	169.50	B. 1 3½	99.5	168.62	89.857	102.192	Same as old Bom.
Etawah, ...	167.90	B. 1 3¾	99.8	167.46	89.241	101.493	Mah. Sh. and Ferokhseer.
Furukhabad, ...	165.75	Stand.	91.7	151.94	80.968	92.084	Company's new std. ?
Islamabad, Dacca?	168.30	B. 1 3¼	99.2	166.98	88.987	101.203	Mahomedshahy.
Jypoor, sun 8, ..	166.60	W. 2 0	100.0	138.83	73.985	84.141	? false money.
sun 22, ..	168.11	B. 2 0	10o.0	168.11	89.589	101.888	These are averages of many, & all new coins of the Jypoor mint.
sun 23, ..	167.94	B. 2 0	100.0	167.94	89.498	101.784	
sun 24, ..	168.12	B. 2 0	100.0	168,12	89.590	101.889	
var. suns,	167 80	B. 2 0	100.0	167.80	89.421	101.697	
Siwaee, s. 18	168.10	B. 1 3¼	99.2	166.79	88.881	101.083	Has the same symbol.
Kota, suns 1 to 18,	167.08	B. 1 0	95.8	160.12	85.329	97.043	Known by the Kota and Boondee symbol.
sun 19, ..	166.72	B. 1 2¼	98.2	163.68	87.225	99.199	
Lukhnow, old, ..	165.80	B. 1 3¼	99.2	164.07	87.435	99.438	Muchleesáhy.
new, ..	165.65	B. 1 2½	98.5	163.07	86.898	98.828	Shérsáhy.
Oojyn, sun 2, ..	166.90	B. 1 2½	98.5	164.29	87.551	99.571	Mahomedshahy.
Patna, Shahjehan,	170.70	B. 1 3¼	99.2	169.37	90.256	102.647	? (From symbol 39, p. 51.)
Sagur ? marked सा	164.70	B. 0 0½	92.2	151.83	80.912	92.019	This monogram is unknown.
Sagur, Srinugur ?	166.25	B. 1 2	98.0	162.79	86.750	98 659	With the Tirsúl.
Surat, sun 19, ..	170.15	B. 1 3¾	99.8	169.71	90.438	102.853	Old Bombay ?
Péshawur, ...	164.00	W. 8 1½	56.7	93.10	49.615	56.424	Khurshed Shah.

[For explanation of the several columns of this table see page 32; and for converting decimals into annas and pie see Table V, page 10.]

* The inscription on this coin, of which there are three specimens, is very badly executed; it is most probably forged.

‡ This debased mohur is very peculiar :—it was probably coined under Mahratta influence—there were 83 of the sort, all of the same date.

TABLE VII.— SILVER COINS OF INDIA.

[To find the value in *Sicca Rupees*, deduct one-sixteenth from the value in *Furukhabad Rupees*: the latter are the same as *Madras* and *Bombay Rs*. For the value in £ sterling, divide by 10.]

Name.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Agra rupee,....	171.62	Br. 7	94.5	162.33	98.381	Struck at Agra by ?
Ahmedabad old	178.00	Wo. 4.5	89.8	159.83	96.864	Gujrat and Cutch.
old,	179.92	Wo. 17.5	84.4	151.81	92·004	Formerly coined.
new,	180.75	Wo. 15	85.4	154.39	93.568	Present currency.
hály,	174.77	Br. 12	96.7	168.94	102.390	Coinedfor city currency.
Ahmed Shah,..	177.25	Br. 15	98.0	173.70	105.272	(Equal to Delhi standard, 1750.)
Ahmednugur,old	174.50	Br. 14.5	97.7	170.57	103.376	Same as Delhi Rupee.
Ajmeer, old ? ..	168.60	Wo. 11	87.1	146.82	88.982	Srisahy, cmn. curncy. introduced by Tantia.
Sri-sahy, .	168.17	Wo. 27.5	80.2	134.89	81.751	or Bapoosahy ?
32nd sun, .	168.00	Wo. 21	82.9	139.30	84.428	Coined in 1792.
Allahabad, ...	172.03	Stand,	91.7	157.70	95.573	Suns 18, 21, and 26, (1778-86.)
AlumgírII.1759,	179.50	Br. 16	98.5	176.51	106.974	Equal to the Sa. rupee.
Anasahy,......	176.25	Wo. 7.5	88.5	156.05	94.578	Coined at Kaira, Gujrat.
Ditto, ...	177.25	Wo. 14.5	85.6	151.77	91.982	Coined at Pitlad, do.
Ankosy, old, ..	172.00	Br. 3.5	93.1	160.17	97.075	Standard of Poona, also
new,....	173.50	Br. 2.5	92.7	160.85	97.484	called Chinsory.
Aracan, (Mug,)	162.38	Wo. 81.5	57.7	93.71	56.793	
Arcot, (Compys)	176.40	Br. 7.5	94.8	167.26	101.340	Coined in Calcutta for
1759,	177.25	Br. 10	95.8	169.86	102.948	theDacca and Cuttack
1782,	174.00	Br. 11	96.2	167.47	101.500	Districts, also the old
1788,	177.25	Br. 11	96.2	170.60	103.396	currency of Madras.
old,.	172.39	Br. 4.5	93.5	161.25	97.729	The Surat arcot, men-
1766,	171.47	Br. 3.5	93.1	159.68	96.775	tioned in Reg. XXXV. 1793.
new,	188.00	Wo. 4.0	93.3	169.20	102.545	TheMadras dollar rupee.
Cuttack, ..	173.89	Br. 9.0	95.4	165.92	100.556	Formerly current here.
French, ..	173.13	Br. 9.5	95.6	165.55	100.334	Coined at Pondicherry ?
Gurnály, .	172.20	Br. 7	94.6	162.88	98.716	Uncertain, (from Chitagong.)
Phurshy,..	172.78	Br. 7.5	94.8	163.78	99.258	Forshí of Reg. XXXV. 1793.
Uncertain,.	169.33	Wo. 17.5	80.2	142.88	86.592	Probably forged.
Jeházy, ..	173.573	Br. 7.5	94.8	164.53	99.716	Brought to Chitagong by sea.
Asam, mixed,..	174.05	Br. 8	95.0	165.35	100.215	Current in the valley
Rudra, Sinh	173.20	Br. 15	98.0	169.59	102.782	of Assam and the
Siva, ...	173.40	Br. 13	97.1	168.34	102.025	neighbouring districts:
Pramatta,..	169.90	Br. 12	96.7	164.24	99.537	coined at Rungpoor
Rajendra, ..	173.90	Br. 12.5	96.9	168.47	102.100	and Jorhat.
Lakhsmi, ..	173.50	Br. 13	97.1	168.44	102.084	
Gourinâth,	174.20	Br. 10	95.8	166.94	101.177	Restored to throne in
Ditto, ...	174.00	Br. 6	94.1	163.83	99.303	1793.
Bharat, ..	174.75	Br. 11.5	96.5	168.56	102.159	
Ashasahy, ...	176.50	Wo. 11	87.1	153.70	93.153	Anasahy ? Gujrat, Baroda, Kaira, &c.
Aurungabad, ..	170.86	Wo. 23.5	81.9	139.89	84.787	Coined by Govind Bukshy, (Hyderabad,) see Govind Bukshy.
Babasahy, ...	177.00	Wo. 14.5	85.6	151.56	91.849	Coined at Baroda, from sun 4 to 18.

Name.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100.	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Bagalkota, ...	172.30	Wo. 5	89.6	154.35	93.546	Mulharsahy, (Holkar.)
Balasahy,.. ..	169.21	Wo. 8.5	88.1	149.12	90.426	Old coinage of Ságur,
	162.14	Wo. 5.5	89.4	144.92	87.828	current in Gurrah
	169.00	Wo. 6	89.2	150.69	91.328	and Bundelkhand.
Barelly, ...	171.90	Br. 4.5	93.5	160.80	97.453	Current in Rohilkhund.
	169.28	Br. 5.0	93.7	158.61	95.945	Average of 4 lakhs.
Baroach, old, ..	177.06	Br. 7.5	94.7	167.84	101.720	Now disappearing.
new,..	177.50	Wo. 8.5	88.1	156.42	94.801	Present currency (1821.)
Baroda, ...						See Babasahy.
Batavia, 1763,..	199.00	Wo. 20.5	83.1	165.41	1 00254	Coined by the Dutch
1803..	204.00	Wo. 30.5	79.0	161.07	97621	East India Company.
Bhatore, ...	171.30	Wo. 10.0	87.5	149.89	90.841	Near Ahmednugur.
Belapoor, ...	171.82	Wo. 14.5	85.6	147.12	8 9165	Current at Poona, in Concan, &c.
BENARES, old,	175.00	Br. 12	96.7	169.17	102.525	Under native daroga.
old stand.	175.00	Br. 11.6	96.5	168.875	102.348	By Reg. II. 1812, oblique-milling.
since 1800,	174.76	Br. 9.5	95.6	167.00	101.285	Average of rs. brought for recoinage.
1819—1829,	180.234	Stand.	91.7	165.21	100.134	The late Furukhabad rupee: mint abolished in 1830.
Bhikaneer, ...	174.00	Br. 11	96.2	167.47	101.500	
Bhilára, ...	168.90	Wo. 21.5	82.7	139.69	84.663	Current in Ajmeer.
Bhilsa, old,....	169.62	Wo. 12.5	86.5	146.65	88.882	Mint under Bhopal
another,..	169.01	Wo. 16.5	84.8	143.31	86.901	Nuwab.
new, ...	173.61	Br. 6.5	94.4	163.47	99.299	Reformed in 1827.
Bhopal, ...	171.38	Wo. 6	89.2	152.82	92.616	Coined at Bhopal.
another, ..	169.25	Wo. 6.5	89.0	150.56	91.249	(Reformed in 1827, see Bhilsa.)
Bhurtpoor, ...	171.86	Br. 10	95.8	164.70	99.819	Average of many lakhs.
Bindrabun, ...	156.67	Wo. 19.5	83.5	130.89	79.325	
BOMBAY, old, .	178.33	Br. 12	96.7	172.39	104.282	Old Surat rupee.
	178.75	Wo. 2.5	90.7	161.99	98.176	Ditto debased.
1800,	179.00	Br. 0.5	92.0	164.68	99.200	Coined at Bombay and at Calcutta.
1829,	180.00	Stand.	91.7	165.00	100.000	Present standard.
Boondee, 1819,	171.56	Wo. 7	88.8	152.26	92.273	Current in Ajmeer
1825,	172.82	Br. 7	94.6	163.46	98.622	and Bundelkhund.
Brazil, Pataka,	407.99	Wo. 5	89.6	365.49	221.514	Brazilian dollar.
Brodera, old, ..	178.50	Wo. 1.5	91.1	162.51	98.490	
new, .	178.50	Wo. 7	88.8	158.42	96.011	
Bulubsahy,....	175.56	Wo. 15	85.4	149.957	90.880	Coined at Baroda.
Bunder, tuksal,	163.79	Br. 85	95.2	155.93	94.502	
Gurnalí,	174.66	Br. 9	95.4	166.66	101.005	
Burhanpoor, ..	178.80	Br. 8.5	95.2	170.23	103.171	Also called "Purkee," coined by Sindea in Khandésh.
Bussorah, ...	280.00	Wo. 11.7	42.9	120.17	72.828	Persian Gulph.
CALCUTTA, old,	179.666	Br. 15	98.0	175.923	106.620	The old Moorshedabad 19th sun sicca rupee.
new,	191.916	Stand.	91.7	175.923	106.620	By Reg. XIV. 1818*.
present,	192.00	Stand.	91.7	176.00	106.666	By Reg. VII. 1833, all receivable at par.

* The standard of 1818-1830 was really a pennyweight too fine, in consequence of an error in the old standard plate of England, to which the assays of India were referred.

Names.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100.	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Cambay, ...	178.00	Wo. 15	85.4	152.04	92.167	Current in Nuwab's district.
Calány, ...	172.66	Wo. 24	81.7	141.01	85.460	
Ceylon, ...	134.00	Wo. 24	81.7	109.43	66.323	The rix-dollar, of 1s. 9d?
	138.32	Wo. 5	89.6	123.91	75.074	
Chambagondy,	171.00	Wo. 15	85.4	146.06	87.917	Discount of 2 per cent. with Ankosy rupee.
Chanda, ...	166.42	Wo. 13	86.3	143.54	86.991	Current in Nagpoor and
1819-24,	169.70	Wo. 4	90.0	152.78	92.563	the Nerbudda.
1825, ..	165.15	Wo. 16.5	84.8	152.72	92.559	
Chandéry, ...	173.00	Br. 1.5	92.3	159.66	96.766	One of Sindia's mints.
Chandoly, ...	170.15	Wo. 14.5	85.6	145.69	88.299	Gwalior rupee.
Chandoory, ..	172.00	Br. 1	92.1	158.38	95.989	Khandesh standard, current in N. Con-
another,..	168.70	Wo. 2.5	90.7	152.88	92.656	can, at par with
another,..	169.70	Wo. 1	91.3	154.85	93.849	Ankosee rupee.
Chandrapoor,..	163.00	Wo. 19	83.8	136.51	82.735	Average.
	166.50	Wo. 5	89.6	149.16	90.397	
Chinsory, ...	172.50	Br. 3	92.9	160.28	97.140	Same as Ankosy of Poona.
Chitore, ...	169.57	Wo. 28.5	79.8	135.31	82.004	Current in Ajmeer.
Chourasy, ...	171.75	Wo. 3.5	90.3	154.94	93.901	Ikery.
Chounda, ...	164.85	Wo. 13	86.3	142.18	86.171	Same as Chanda?
Chundousy, sun 29, ...	171.10	Wo. 9.5	95.6	160.57	95.497	Coined by Zabitakhan in Rohilkhund.
Chuluny, ...	160.71	Wo. 27	80.4	129.23	78.324	Hyderabad ?
Suluky,	169.47	Wo. 28.5	79.8	135.22	81.954	
Chuppa, ...	172.50	Br. 6	94.1	162.44	98.447	
Cuttack, ...	172.18	Br. 6.5	94.3	162.33	98.380	Arcot rupee coined at Calcutta.
Culpee, ...	169.07	Wo. 11.5	86.9	146.88	89.021	Bundelkhund.
Chutrpoor, ...	169.00	Wo. 8.5	88.1	148.93	90.261	Raja Pertab Singh, Bundelkhund.
DACCA,..	179.30	Br. 12	96.7	173.32	105.044	Same as the sicca rupee.
Deeg, ...	169.70	Wo. 7.5	88.5	150.25	91.064	Near Bhurtpoor
Delhi, ...	172.40	Br. 13	97.1	167.37	101.437	See Sonat, and the va-
Mohamed Sh.	173.30	Br. 12.5	96.9	167.88	101.806	rious soubahs ?
38th sun,	172.80	Br. 3	92.9	160.56	97.309	
	173.00	Br. 6.5	94.4	163.27	98.951	
Dollar*, Spanish	417.60	Wo. 4.6	89.7	374.87	227.194	Since 1772, by law.
	415.68	Wo. 4.5	89.8	374.27	226.830	Average in England.
	415.00	Wo. 5	89.6	372.21	225.584	Since 1812, average of Calcutta assays.
N. American,	416.00	Wo. 6	89.2	371.25	225.000	By United States law.
Dutch, guilder,	161.00	Wo. 1.5	91.1	144.53	87.503	By law, 162 grs.
English, shilling,	87.25	Br. 2	92.5	80.70	48.909	(Previous to 1830 near-
crown,	436.36	Br. 2	92.5	403.63	244.624	ly 3 dwts. Br.)
Etáwah, ...	171.80	Br. 1.5	92.3	158.56	96.095	In the Doab.
French 5 franc,	385.85	Wo. 4	90.0	347.26	214.360	By French law.
	384.50	Wo. 4.5	89.8	345.25	209.242	By Calcutta assays.

The proper correction has now been introduced in both countries: and it has been to the assays in this table made prior to 1830.

* The Dollars of the Independent States of Mexico, Bolivia, Chili, and Peru, are of the same weight and value as the Spanish Dollar: they varied during the revolutionary period.

Names.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100.	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Futteh Ali sahy,	157.71	Br. 7	94 5	149.17	90.406	Late king of Persia: died in 1833.
another,	143.39	Br. 9.5	95.6	137.12	83.100	
A. H. 1244,	105.50	Br. 4.5	93.5	98.64	59.810	Struck at Hamadan*.
1245-48	105.12	Stand.	91.7	96.36	58.400	Struck at Shiráz.
FURUKHABAD 39 sun,....	169.40	Br. 6	94.1	153.23	97.073	Old native currency, average.
Company's,	173.00	Br. 9.2	95.5	165.215	100.144	45th sun Lukhnow rs. of Reg. XLV. 1803.
new. std.	180.234	Stand.	91.7	165.215	100.144	By Reg. XI. 1819.
present,	180.00	Stand.	917	165.00	100.000	By Reg. VII. 1833.
Generally,.. ..	167.20	Wo. 8.	88 3	147.69	89.511	Gurnaly Arcot ?
German Crown,	433.00	Wo. 20.	83.3	360.84	218.691	Legal value by convention of 1763.
	430.45	Wo. 20.5	83.1	357.81	216.855	By Calcutta assays.
Ghutsun rupee,	173.31	Br. 9	95.4	165.37	100.222	29th sun Reg. III. 1806.
Goa,..........	168.50	Wo. 12	86.4	145.58	88.230	Imported at Bombay as Bullion.
Gohursahy, 1 to 15 sun choura, ..	174.43	Br. 11.5	96.5	168.25	101.971	Shah Aulum ? Benares mint; *choura*, broad.
thoomka,	174.18	Br. 7	94.5	164.74	99.833	*Thoomka*, stumpy or broad; all current in
16th sun,	174.52	Br. 8.5	95.2	166.16	100.702	Ghazeepoor district
trisooly,	173.05	Br. 4.5	93.5	161.87	98.110	at par with Benares
Gokul rupee, ..	172.80	Br. 3	92.9	160.56	97.309	rupees.
Gomansahy 1819	171.25	Stand.	91.7	156.98	95.139	See Boondee.
1825	172.98	Br. 5	93.7	162.17	98.283	Equalized to the Indore stand.
Gopal sahy,....	172.50	Br. 3	92.9	160.28	97.140	Madras.
Gooroomutkul, 1	172.30	Wo. 24.5	81.5	140.35	85.063	Hyderabad Bagh chuluny.
2	172.00	Wo. 18.5	94.0	144.41	87.520	Do. Shuhr chuluny.
3	170.00	Wo. 39.5	75.2	127.85	77.487	Do. Hookm chuluny.
Govind bukshy,	170.80	Wo. 20	83.3	142.33	86.262	Aurungabad Bagh chuluny.
2	171.50	Wo. 25	81 2	139.34	84.451	Do. Shuhr chuluny.
3	170.50	Wo. 19	83.7	142.79	86.542	Do. Hookm chuluny.
1832	169.38	Wo. 25	81.2	137.62	83.406	See Shumshéry, paid to troops at 120 per 100 Fd. or By Rs.
Gualior, ...	171.30	Br. 6,	94.1	161.31	97.763	The best of Sindeea's coins.
Gurrahkota, ..						Debased Balasahy.
Haly, ...						See Poona, Oujein, &c.
Hatras, ...	171.60	Br. 9	95.4	163.73	99.27	
Holkar sahy,	168.60	Wo. 1	91.3	153.84	93.240	Coined by Holkar at Indore ?
Hukaree,......	172.60	Wo. 22.5	82.3	142.03	86.082	Coined at Maréch.
Hurda, ...	172.59	Stand,	91.7	158.20	95.881	Called Halee, in Malwa.
Hyderabad,.. 1,	174.10	Wo. 17	84.6	147.03	89.106	Bagh chuluny, (palace currency.)

* Average of 1680, melted, in 1833. The Persian coins are struck in many different owns, the principal mint being at Shiraz.

Names.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100.	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Hyderabad,.. 2	173.50	Wo. 17	84.6	146.75	88.942	Shuhr chuluny, (city currency.) see p. 25.
3	170.50	Wo. 18.5	84.0	143.15	86.757	Hookm chuluny, (ordered currency.)
1823,	173.38	Wo. 18	84.2	145.93	88.440	Coined at Calcutta.
1832,	172.66	Wo. 21	82.9	143.16	86.765	Bagh chuluny.
,,..	170.20	Wo. 35	77.0	131.19	79.511	Shuhr chuluny.
Imámy, ...	175.24	Br. 10.5	96.0	168.31	102.003	Struck by Tippoo Sultan, rare.
Indore, ..1819,	172.00	Br. 7.5	94.8	163.04	98.813	Proper weight 174.5, current throughout
1832,	172.90	Br. 6	94.1	162.81	98.674	Malwa at par with English rupee. See Salemsahy.
Jaloun, ...	168.80	Wo. 12	86.6	146.29	88.662	Raja Pertab Singh of Srinugur, estab.1809, abolished in 1826.
Jhánsi,..	170.00	Wo. 15.5	85.2	144.85	87.790	Bundelkhund, ab. ditto.
Jheend, ...	168.50	Wo. 19	83.8	141.12	85.526	Doab.
Jodhpoor, ...	174.00	Br. 9.5	95.6	166.39	100.841	Current in Malwa.
	168.30	Wo. 26	80.8	136.04	82.450	Similar to Srisahy.
Jumkundee, ..	175.00	Br. 2	92.5	161.87	98.104	Exchange 2 pr. ct. under Ankoosy.
Jubulpoor, ...	167.38	Wo. 6	89.2	149.25	90.455	In 1800, 11 mashas; 1803, 10 mashas; 1813, 9 m. 6 r.: at par with Nagpore.
Jugádhuree, ..	165.30	Wo. 12.5	86.4	142.92	86.615	Coined at Nasuk,
Jureeputka, ..	171.60	Wo. 1	91.2	156.58	94.896	Khandèsh.
Jydur,........	173.50	Br. 6	94.1	163.38	99.017	Jygurh ? Delhi district.
	172.00	Br. 5.5	93.9	161.61	97.944	
Jynugury, ...	172.68	Wo. 3	90.4	156.10	94.608	Current in Ahmednugur, and Gujerat.
Jypoor, ...	174.00	Br. 12	96.7	168.20	101.939	Present currency.
Kachar, ...	....	....	....	......	......	See Naráyuny.
Karhána,......	172.80	Wo. 18	84.2	145.44	88.145	
Keroulee, ...	171.37	Br. 8.5	95.2	163.16	98.887	
Kittore-shapoory,	174.00	Wo. 12.5	86.5	150 44	91.175	Original Shapoory, q. v.
Kochamun, ..	....	....	....	......	......	Jodhpoor, Bapoosahy.
Kora, sun 8,..	168.76	Wo. 5	89.6	151.18	91.623	1769, full wt. 170.5
sun 12,	168.73	Wo. 10.5	87.3	147.29	89.269	current in Allahabad:
sun 20,	168.36	Wo. 14	85.8	144.51	87.581	mostly melted up and
Kosee,........	167.05	Wo. 18	84.2	140.60	85.212	recoined.
Kosa, ...	171.64	Wo. 32	78.3	134.45	81.485	Hyderabad, (1832.)
Koomheer,....	171.00	Br. 8	95.0	162.45	98.454	Near Bhurtpoor.
Kota, old, ...	172.65	Br. 13.5	97.3	167.97	101.803	Kota Raja has mints
1825,	174.02	Br. 14	97.5	169.67	102.830	also at Jatraputun and Gagroun.
Kutch kouree,	72.15	Wo. 73.5	61.0	43.56	26.400	Coined at Anjar, Cutch.
Lalagora, ...	171.50	Wo. 6.5	89.0	152.15	92.210	Coined by Gen. Lally?
Larin, ...	74.50	Br. 11.5	96.5	71.86	43.553	Of Persia and Arabia.
Lassa, ...	58.00	Wo. 30.5	79.2	45.91	27.827	Chah Chhin coin or Tsang-pahu.

Names.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100.	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Lucknow, old,	172.33	Br. 12	96.7	166.58	100.957	Coined by the Nuwab Vizir.
45th sun,	173.00	Br. 9.2	95.5	165.21	100.127	Called Muchlee sahy.
sher-shahy,	172.12	Br. 11	96.2	165.67	100.405	By king Asufuddouluh.
1824,	172.12	Br. 6	94.1	162.08	98.231	This year's coinage; inferior. (A.H. 1239-40.)
1831,	172.10	Br. 11	96.2	165.69	100.413	
Madipoor, ...	173.75	Wo. 6	89.2	154.93	93.895	Or Nousee; Kelly.
Madairy, ...	174.28	Br. 5.5	94.0	163.75	99.240	
MADRAS, old,..	176.40	Br. 6.5	94.4	166.48	100.895	Old Arcot rupee by law.
Rajapoory, ..	175.00	Br. 7	94.6	165.52	100.315	Coined at Rajapoor.
rupee of 1811,	186.70	Wo. 5.5	89.4	166.48	100.895	Coined from Spanish dollars.
half pagoda,	326.73	Wo. 5.5	89.4	291.34	176.570	=1¾ Arcot rupee.
5 fanam, ...	71.51	Wo. 4	90.	64.36	39.008	By Calcutta assay.
2 fanam, ...	28.75	Wo. 5	89.6	25.76	15,609	Ditto.
1 fanam, ...	14.31	Wo. 4.5	89.8	12.85	7.785	Ditto.
double rupee,	370.89	Wo. 4.5	89.8	333.03	201.834	Ditto.
rupee, ...	187.48	Wo. 4.5	89.8	168.34	102.024	Ditto.
new standard,	180.00	Stand.	91.7	165.00	100.000	1818; present currency.
Madhosahy, ..	174.05	Br. 12.5	96.9	168.61	102.188	New Holkar, Indore.
Maheswury, ..	173.25	Br. 7.5	94.8	164.23	99.530	Coined at Maheswur, by Holkar; same as Oujein and Indore.
Mahomedshahy,	173.30	Br. 8.5	95.2	165.00	100.000	DelhiMahomed shahy?
	177.75	Wo. 5.5	89.4	158.86	96.281	?
Malabar, ...	172.84	Br. 3.5	93.1	160.96	97.549	
Mamasahy,....	169.50	Wo. 2.5	90.7	153.61	93.096	Current in Ahmednuggur and Gujerat.
Mashirabad, ..	171.40	Wo. 6.5	89.0	152.47	92.409	(Old) from Madras.
New, ..	168.20	Wo. 2.5	90.6	152.43	92.382	
Meréch hukary,	172.60	Wo. 17.5	84.4	145.67	88.287	Coined at Mereitch, Bejapoor.
Moollasahy, ..	172.40	Br. 8	95.0	163.78	99.260	Surat?
Mulhasahy, ..	165.87	Wo. 6.5	89.0	147.55	89.425	Surat, (Noton.)
	165.88	Wo. 6	89.2	147.91	89.642	Current in Malwa.
Moodhôl,......	173.00	Wo. 82	57.5	99.47	60.284	Coined by Malijee Rao in 1790.
Moorshedabad,	179.666	Br. 15	98.0	175.923	106.620	Old sicca rupee. See Calcutta.
Mug rupee, ...	152.80	Wo. 149	29.6	49.31	29.886	Average of 1400, assayed in 1833.
Mukunsahy, ..	176.62	Wo. 10.5	87.3	154.17	93.439	Coined at Baroda.
Mulharsahy, ..	172.30	Wo. 5	89.6	154.35	93.546	Coined at Bagulcota. (Holkar.)
Mulkapoor,....	173.20	Wo. 46.5	72.3	125.21	75.884	Near Boorhanpoor.
Mungulsahy, ..	178.50	Wo. 7	88.8	158.41	96.012	(Kelly.)
Mutysahy, ...	173.30	Br. 8	95.0	164.73	99,833	Achmuty collector, Allahabad.
Muttra, ...	167.30	Wo. 13.5	86.0	143.95	87.241	
Mysore, ...	174.28	Br. 7.5	94.8	165.20	100.125	Maheswur? Holkar's.
Nagpoor, old, ..	168.65	Wo. 0.5	91.5	154.24	93.481	Nishandar, before 1817.
new,..	166.53	Wo. 13.5	86.0	143.28	86.838	Naldar, after 1817.
1824,	166.53	Wo. 28.5	79.8	132.87	80.530	Debased until 1824.
present,	166.20	Wo. 17.5	84.4	140.23	84.988	Reformed in 1824.
Naráyuny, ...	142.23	Wo. 22	86.7	117.34	71.116	The Kachár rupee; current in Rungpoor &c. assayed in 1832.
	143.17	Wo. 30	79.2	113.34	68.690	
	137.15	Wo. 25.5	81.0	111.15	67.364	

Names.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100.	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Narainpèt, ...	170.00	Wo. 32	78.3	133.17	80.707	Hyderabad rupee, coined at Narainpét.
ditto,....	172.50	Wo. 26	80.9	139.55	84.577	By Noton full weight.
Narwar, ...	170.00	Wo. 95	87.7	149.10	90.366	
Nepanee,......	173.00	Wo. 38.5	75.7	130.96	79.383	A Marhatta coin, 1803, Padshapoor.
Nepal, .. Saka,						
A.D. 1808, 1731,	85.00	Wo. 21	82.9	70.48	42.714	These are coins of the Gorkha dynasty of Nipal princes, Girvan Yudh and the present Raja Rajendra Bikrama Sah. They are the average of a number assayed in 1832. The coins of the old or Newar dynasty are of the same standard. They are called *mohurs*, see page 28.
1810, 1733,	83.75	Wo. 32	78.3	65.60	39.760	
1811, 1734,	84.67	Wo. 28	80.0	67.73	41.050	
1813, 1736,	84.40	Wo. 37	75.1	64.35	39.003	
1815, 1738,	84.58	Wo. 50	70.9	59.92	36.316	
1817, 1740,	85.05	Wo. 43	73.7	62.72	38.014	
1818, 1741,	84.96	Wo. 43	73.7	62.65	37.973	
1819, 1742,	83.77	Wo. 55.5	68.5	57.42	34.799	
1820, 1743,	84.66	Wo. 33	77.9	65.96	39.977	
1822, 1745,	85.57	Wo. 26	80.8	69.17	41.922	
1823, 1746,	85.23	Wo. 24.5	81.5	69.43	42.078	
1824, 1747,	85.47	Wo. 31	78.7	67.30	40.790	
Average,	84.76	Wo. 35.3	76.8	65.23	39.522	
Nujeebabad, ..	173.00	Br. 12	96.7	167.23	101.353	Current in Rohilkhund and Moradabad. Received at 106 per 100 Fd. Rs. see page 28.
sun, 20 to 29,						
30 to 40,	171.00	Br. 6	94.1	161.02	97.591	
41 to 43,	169.30	Br. 1	92.1	155.90	94.483	
Nuseerabad, ..	170.20	Br. 6	94.1	160.27	97.134	
Oodipoor, ...	167.45	Wo. 32.5	78.1	130.82	79.285	Sindeeasahy? Mewár.
Oujein, 1832, ..	174.64	Br. 4	93.3	162.99	98.783	Average of 100. See Maheswur. Struck by Sindeea.
Oukeree, ...	175.00	Wo. 17	84.6	148.02	89.710	(Kelly's Cambist.) I-keree?
Panálee, old, ..	170.60	Wo. 68	63.4	108.16	65.552	1760. Struck by Raja Karwikur.
Pániput, ...	171 20	Br. 0.5	91.9	157.29	95.327	Delhi district.
Patna, ...	177.50	Br. 11.5	96.5	161.21	97.705	Company's mint, 1793.
Perkanee, Nepanee, ...	173.00	Wo. 38.5	75.7	130.96	79.384	By Sidhojee naik, 1803.
Sembho, ...	172.75	Wo. 28.5	79.7	137.76	83.491	Current in S. Marhatta states.
Old ditto, ..	174.00	Wo. 4.5	89.7	156.16	94.646	By Bhoosla family, 200 years ago.
Moodhol, ..	173.00	Wo. 8.2	57.5	99.47	60.284	By Malajee Rao, 1790. Rare.
newest, ...	177.90	Wo. 7	88.7	157.88	95.684	Coined in the Sáwant state.
Persian rupee,	177.25	Br. 16	98.4	174.30	105.634	See Futteh Ali.
	178.00	Br. 15.5	98.2	174.66	105.856	
Pertabgurh, ..	170.40	Wo. 9 5	87.6	149.27	90.466	Noton. See Salimsahy.
Phoolchehry, ..	174.81	Br. 9.5	95.6	167.58	101.565	Phoolshehry?
Phoolshuhry, ..	171.70	Br. 1.5	92.3	158.46	96.039	Ankoosy rupee struck at Phoolshuhr.
Pondicherry, ..	175.35	Br. 9.5	95.6	167.68	101.625	French Arcot.
	173.98	Br. 10	95.8	166.73	101.048	
old, ...	173.61	Br. 11	96.2	167.09	101.269	
Raja, ...	176.16	Br. 8	95.0	167.30	101.390	Struck at Mysore undre Poornya.
Pooltee fanam,	5.60	Br. 5.5	94.0	5.26	3.190	

Names.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100.	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Poona, old,.. ...	176.00	Br. 12.5	96.9	170.50	103.333	Old currency, see Ankosy.
sri sicca, ..	172.50	Br. 1.5	92.3	159.20	96.486	For present standard.
hály, ...	174.75	Br. 11.5	96.4	168.46	102.096	Coined for mercantile purposes.
Porebunder kouree, ..	74.50	Wo. 52	70.0	52.15	31.606	Coined at Porebunder Cutch.
Rajgurh, ...	173.75	Br. 11	96.2	167.23	101.353	
Raj-mohury, ..	......	....	....	....	....	See Asam rupee.
Rajsahy, ...	169.73	Wo. 14	85.8	145.69	88.295	
Raychore, 1, ..	173.00	Wo. 4.5	89.8	155.34	94.144	(Madras table.)
2, ..	175.00	Wo. 5.5	89.4	156.41	94.792	
Rathgurh, ...	168.35	Wo 11	87.1	146·60	88.851	One of Sindeea's mints.
Rikaby, ...	172.00	Wo 10	87.5	150.50	91.212	
	172.00	Wo 12	86.6	149.07	90.343	
SAGUR, .. 1815,	170.10	Wo. 8.5	88.1	149.90	90.849	See Balasahy; std. 80 rut. silver, 10 r. alloy; established in 1782;
1819,	170.48	Wo. 95	87.7	149.52	90.624	received at 120 per 100 Fd. Rs.
new, 1824,	180.00	Stand.	91.7	165.00	100.000	The Furukhabad rupee.
Sahárunpoor, ..	171.00	Br. 4.5	93.5	159.96	96.943	Mint abolished in 1806.
Salemsahy, 29,	168.11	Wo. 34.5	77.3	129.93	78.748	Struck at Pertabgurh, Ajmeer, and current
sun 45,	168.55	Wo. 27	80.4	135.54	82.148	throughout Malwa.
oldest,..	168.50	Wo. 6.5	89.0	150.00	90.909	Joormooria, (Macdonald's report, 1823.)
1810,	168.50	Wo. 13.5	86.0	145.00	87.878	Moormooria, ditto.
1820,	168.50	Wo. 25.0	81.3	137.00	83.030	Melah, ditto.
Samlee, ...	170.10	Wo. 1.5	91.1	154.86	93.855	Delhi district.
Sandoara, ...	171.30	Br. 1	92.1	157.74	95.599	
Sarura, ...	165.00	Wo. 22	82.5	136.12	82.500	Sarowee of Ajmeer.
Serdhana, ...	171.20	Br. 2	92.5	158.36	95.975	Begum Sumroo ?
Seronj, ...	168.35	Wo. 16.5	84.8	142.75	86.516	Malwa.
	170.91	Wo. 4	90.0	153.82	93.226	
Shapoory, ...	174.00	Wo. 10	87.4	151.98	92.118	Current in Belgaom, Ajmeer, &c.
Shumsheree, 15,	172.37	Wo. 26.5	80.6	138.89	84.130	Current in Aurungabad
sun 20,	17.151	Wo. 31.5	78.5	134.80	81.693	Assayed in 1833, see
sun 28,	172.00	Wo. 28	80.0	137.60	83.395	Govind bukshee and Hyderabad.
Sindeea sahy,						See Oodipoor.
Sohagpoor,.. ..	166.90	Wo. 24	81.7	136.30	82.607	Established 1810, current in Nerbudda.
Sonats, Delhi,..	178.77	Br. 15.5	98 1	175.41	106.313	The years 1 to 19 inclusive.
sabik,......	177.57	Br. 10.5	96 0	170.54	103.358	
sun 1 to 19,	179.12	Br. 16	98.3	176.13	106.747	Same as Sicca rupee.
Srí sicca, ...	......	....		......	......	See Poona.
Srí sahy,......	......	....		......	......	See Ajmeer, 1815.
Srinugur, ...	170.06	Wo. 6.5	89.0	151.28	91.686	In Nana Govind's state,
old, ...	167.50	Wo. 16	85.0	142.37	86.289	est. 1794, principal currency of Bundelkhund. See Jaloun.
Sunamulla, ...	173.54	Br. 0.5	91.9	159.44	96.632	Surat.
Surat,..	174,50	Br. 5.5	93.9	163.96	99.367	Under the Nawab.

Names.	Weight.	Assay.	Touch.	Pure contents.	Intrinsic value of 100.	Remarks.
	grains.	dwts.		grains.	Fd. Rs.	
Surat, old, ...	176.60	Br. 16	98.4	173.66	105.246	Old Delhi standard.
	176.25	Br. 1	92.1	162.30	98.363	Depreciated, see p. 19.
1800,	178.32	Br. 2	92.5	164.94	99.966	Chosen as Bombay R.
Tambasahy, ..	169.90	Wo. 8.5	88.1	149.72	90.742	Nickname from copper?
Thanna, ...	170.80	Wo. 2	90.8	155.14	94.026	
Timasha, or ... (three mashas,)	34.30	Br. 3	92.9	31.87	19.315	Coined in Nepal? current in Srinugur.
	28.10	Wo. 51		15.62	9.467	Ditto, debased.
of Ladakh, ..	40.00	Br. 12.5	96.9	38.75	23.484	Coined at Lassa.
Topeesahy, ..	165.12	Wo. 22.5	82.3	135.88	82.354	
Toragul, Nilkant,	170.00	Wo. 71	62.0	105.40	63.873	Struck by Bala Saheb, 1788. B.
Toka, ...	172.24	Wo. 27	80.4	138.51	83.944	Aurungabad, (1832.)
Tukasahy, ...	173.16	Br. 5.5	94.0	162.77	98.648	Current in Ahmednugur, (Noton).
Trinamaly, ...	176.50	Br. 8	95.0	167.67	101.618	Carnatic.
Venkatapaty, ..	172.72	Br. 11	96.2	166.25	100.756	Ditto.
Viziree, ...	168.62	Wo. 11.5	86.9	146.49	88.783	Sohagpoor, in hilly tract E. of Jubulpoor.
Vizirshahee, .	170.00	Wo. 13	86.3	146.62	88.864	
Wabgaum, ...	172.55	Wo. 0.5	91.5	157.88	95.684	Current in the Dukhun, (Noton.)
Yeswunty, ...	174.95	Br. 7.5	94.8	165.84	100.500	Struck by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, 1806*.
Zoolficar, ...	174.10	Wo. 17.5	84.4	147.03	191.06	See Hyderabad.

[To convert the decimals of the last column into annas and pie, see Table V. page 10. For explanation of the present table, see page 32.]

* This curious and handsome coin (for a specimen of which I am indebted to Major Stacy), might be mistaken for an antique from its bearing the following Sanscrit inscription in well-cut Nagaree characters, on the obverse and reverse respectively:

श्री इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्थितोराजा चक्रवर्त्तिर्भूमण्डले ।
तत्प्रसादात्कृता मुद्रा लोकेस्मिन्वै विराजिते ।
श्री लक्ष्मीकांत पदांभोज भ्रमरायित चेतसः ।
यशवंतस्य विख्याता मुद्रैषा पृथिवीतले ।
शके १७१८

Sri. *Indraprestha sthito rájá chakravartti bhumandalé,*
Tatprasádát krita mudrá lokésmin vy virájité,
Sri. *Lakhsmí kánt padámbhoja bhramará yita chétasa,*
Yeshawantashya vikhyátá mudry kha prithivi talé.

"By the permission of the raja of Indraprestha, (the king of Delhi,) the Emperor of the world, this coin has been struck by the renowned Yeswant, (Jeswunt Rao Holkar,) whose heart is as the black bee of the lotus foot of Lakshmíkant,—to circulate throughout the earth. An. Sacæ 1728" (=A. D. 1806).

Assay of Bullion generally brought to the Calcutta Mint.

Denomination.		Assay.	Intrinsic of 100 tolas in Fd. Rs.	Produce in Sa. Rs.
South American Bars marked, ...	24 din.	Br. 20	109.091	102.273
	11 22	Br. 17.5	107.954	101.207
	11 17	Br. 14	106.364	99.716
	11 10	Br. 8	103.636	97.159
Plata pina recovered from amalgamation,..	.. ..	Br. 17.5	107.954	101.207
China cakes, large : *háthee khooree* (elephant hoof), ...	.. ..	Br. 16	107.273	100.569
Ditto, small *ghora khooree* (horse hoof), ..	.. ..	Br. 14.5	106.591	99.929
Calcutta refined cakes, called Madrasee, ..	.. ..	Br. 15.5	107.045	100.355
Ditto, Moorshedabadee, ...	.. ..	Br. 15	106.818	100.142
Ditto, Dacca,.........................	.. .	Br. 12	105.454	98.863

Assay of Ava Silver Cakes*.

Burmese denomination, see page 30.	Meaning of Ava Assay Report.	Touch.	Calcutta Assay. Report.	Touch.	Value of 100 tikals in Fd. Rs.
Bán—(Supposed to be pure,) ..	pure silver	100	Br. 16.5	98·6	151.57
Kharoobát (shell circled), ...	5 pr. ct. under do.	95	Br. 6.5	94.3	145.16
Dain, ta kyat det, ...	10 do. above stand.	93.5	Br. 2	92.5	142.28
Ditto, ko moo det, ...	9 ditto ditto,....	92.6	stand.	91.7	141.00
Ditto, sheet moo det, ...	8 ditto ditto,....	91.8	Wo. 4	90.0	138.44
Ditto, kwon, neet moo det, ..	7 ditto ditto,....	90.9	Wo. 3	90.4	139.08
Ditto, nga moo det, ...	5 ditto ditto,....	89.7	Wo. 5	87.6	137.79
Madain, (alloyed dain,).......	...... ?	..	Wo. 42	74.1	114.08
Yowetnee (red flowered or star),	Ava standard,	85.0	Wo. 4	90.0	138.44
Ditto, kyat gé, ...	10 pr. ct. alloy, ..	77.3	Wo. 14	85.8	132.03
Ditto, tshay nga kyat gé, ...	15 ditto ditto,....	73.9	Wo. 38.5	75.6	116.32
Ditto, nheet tshay gé, ...	20 ditto ditto,....	70.8	Wo. 34	77.5	119.21?
Ditto, thoun tshay gé, ...	30 ditto ditto,....	65.4	Wo. 72	61.6	94.85
Ditto, le tshay gé, ...	40 ditto ditto,....	60.7	Wo. 77	59.6	91.65
Ditto, nga tshay gé, ...	50 ditto ditto,.....	56.7	Wo. 88	55.0	84.60
Ditto, kyouk tshay gé, ...	60 ditto ditto,....	53.1	Wo. 109	50.4	71.14
Ditto, khwon nheet tsay gé, ..	70 ditto ditto,....	50.0	Wo. 107	51.3	72.42
Ditto, sheet tshay gé, ...	80 ditto ditto,....	47.2	Wo. 112	49.3	69.22
Ditto, ko tshay gé, ...	90 ditto ditto,....	44.7	Wo. 116	43.5	66.65
Yowetnee gyan, ...	½yowetnee,½alloy,	42.9	Wo. 131	37.0	57.04
Rangoon yowetnee, ...	5 per cent. better then Ava stand.	90.0	Wo. 4	90.0	138.44

[A deduction of 1 per cent. should be expected from the produce of Ava Bullion, on account of the vitreous coat of litharge which adheres to the lumps.]

* This table is abstracted from the examination of 35 specimens of silver specially prepared in Ava, in presence of the Resident, purposely for the comparison of the Burmese with the English assay.

X.—Table of Copper Coins.

[Where not otherwise mentioned, the name tells the place of coinage and circulation.] Since 100 grains is the weight of the present pysa, the column of weight also expresses the intrinsic value of 100 of each sort in Company's pyse.

Names.	*Weight in troy grains.*	*Usual rate per rupee.*	*Where Current—Remarks, &c.*
Agra Pysa, ...	148	60	Current in the Agra district.
Akbery, old, ...	300	30	Ditto, but scarce.
Allahabad, ...	141		
Almorah, ...	83		
American cent, ..	167		One cent, 1810. (by law of 1790, should be 208 grs.)
Azimgurh, ...	170		Square, Hindee inscription.
Bálásahy, ...	255		Throughout Culpee, Saugor, &c.
Barelly, ...	149	40	
Behar,.........	101	64	See Patna.
Benares, ...	98¼	64	By Regulation X. of 1809, Trisooly pysa; also Reg. VII. 1814. See page 6, and 34.
Bhilara, ...	307		
Bhilsa, ...			
Bhopal, ...	225		
Bishennath, ..			
Bombay, 1797, ..	212	48	Marked "48 to one rupee, 4 V. E. I. C." and arms.
———, 1804,..	200	50	Cnd. in England; device, arms, & scales, '*Adul.*'
———, 1832,..	100	64	New coinage, with the same device.
Bhurtpoor, ...	275	32	
Boondee,.......	274	32	
Calcutta, 1782, ..	52?	192?	First pie struck by contract at Pulta.
———, 1792,..	40	—?	Marked. o V. c. 1792, and on the reverse a shield and crest.
———, 1795,..	180	64	Quarter-anna, reduced on the 4th May, 1796, to
——,1796 to 1809,	135	64	12 annas weight, and afterwards in 1809, to
——,1809 to 1817,	101	64	nine annas, the weight of the Behar pysa.
——, 1817,	100	64	Present standard weight by Reg. XXV. of 1817.
——, half anna,..	200	32	By Regulation III. of 1831. See page 3.
——, one pie,....	33⅓	192	
Ceylon, ...	137	—	Coined in England, device an elephant, "two stivers;" the one, and half, stiver in proportion.
Chikna, ...	240	30 32	The Madhosahy worn smooth, throughout Banda.
Chinawa,........	190		Chinanee? in Lahore, near Kangra.
China, ...	660		Brass coin with square holes, various sizes.
Chulun, ...	240	32	Same as Chikna, current in the Doab.
Delhi, ...	172	44-60	Coined until 1818, weight one tola, or 80 to the seer.
Dutch,..........	230	—	Square lump, marked "two strs."
———	120	—	Tranquebar, rude coin marked "one str."
English penny, ..	412	—	Old penny-piece.
————, new,	290	—	New penny, legal weight 291.6 grains.
French sous, ...	150	—	Brass, five centimes, legal weight 154 grains.
Furukhabad, ...	284½	26	Prescribed by Regulation III. 1806, (not coined.)
————, 1816,	100	64	Established by Regulation XXI. of 1816.
Gokoola or Gundasahy, ..	100	70	Current from Muttra to Mynpooree.
Gorukhpoor, ...	186	26-36	Benares district, former standard pysa.
Gwalior, old, ...	146	62	Marked Mahomed Akber Shah.
Hadewa, ...	296	—	Near Nagpoor.

Names.	*Weight in troy grains.*	*Usual rate per rupee.*	*Where Current—Remarks, &c.*
Hatras, ...	280	34	Current in Nagpoor.
Indore, ...	115	—	In Malwa generally.
Jaloun, ...	252	40?	Bundelkhund, the Balasahy pysa.
Java, 1814,......	172	—	Marked "1 st. B. V. E. I. C."
Jhansi, ...	260	—	Current in Bundelkhund.
Jubulpoor, ...	260	—	Nerbudda valley.
Jypoor, ...	280	32½	Agra and Jypore districts.
Kukuréty, ...	252	40-48	Near Punna in Bundelkhund : bears a device, resembling a Hunooman :—3120 per maund.
Khétri, ...	252	—	? Kukurély or Kukuréty.
Kurolee, ...	281	36	Current at Delhi and Kurolee.
Madras, 1803, ..	180	—	XX. cash piece, coined in England.
———, 1808, ..	120	—	Three fuloos, or one *fulum khoord*, (little fanam.)
———, 1832, ..	100	64	Equalized with Bengal and Madras pysa.
Kota, ...	275	34	In Kota, Ajmeer, &c. a square coin.
Lucknow, old, ..	195	—	Muchheesahy, } current in Oudh and
———, new, ..	185	46	Shershahy, } Kanouj to Mynpooree.
———, 1806,..	284½	26½	See Furukhabad.
Madhosahy, ...	270	35-40	Chief currency of Allahabad and the Doab, formerly of Benares and Mirzapore.
Meywar, ...	34	378	A very small coin.
Marwar, ...	330	—	
Mozufferabad, ..	190	—	
Munsoory, ...	169	58	In Agra, &c.
Muttra, old, ...	147	46½	Agra, Muttra, Bindrabun, &c.
———, new, ...	135	68	Agra, Muttra, Bindrabun, &c.
———, double,..	270	34	Agra, Muttra, Bindrabun, &c.
Nazir Shah, ...	131	—	Son of Ghias-ud-din Shah, ancient square pysa of Ságur district.
Nipal, ...	207	—	Current in the Turaee.
———, pysa, ...	164	80	Behadur sahy, coined and current in Nipal.
Nujeebabad, ...	243	40	In Barelly and Rohilkhund.
Nugur, ?........	176	—	Marked 'Nugur 5221,' device, a rude elephant : some have '*Pun, Putun*,' or '*Zurb-i-putun*.'
Nurwur, ...	107	—	In the Nerbudda Territories.
Nuwábsahy, ...	197	47	Old Lucknow, so called.
Oodypoor, ...	65	160	About double the Meywáry.
Patna, old, ...	240	32?	Of native fabrication.
———, 1817,....	101	64	Coined at Patna and Calcutta.
Penang, ...	133	—	One hundred to the dollar : and halves, coined in England. Current in Penang, Singapore, and the Malay peninsula.
Putiala (Rájásahy)	170?	—	Current in Putiala, Delhi, &c.
Rajgurh, ...	274	36	
Rajmahal, ...	109	—	Coined at Rajmahal.
Rewasahy, ...	220	46	In Rewa? device, a kind of Nagaree one, (१).
Sagur?..........			See Balasahy.
Sopoor, ...	173		The 'Nugur' pysa, so called by the natives.
Suharunpoor,....	255	3? ?	Also called Aulumshahy.
Taree, ...	254	42½	? Téhree.
Téhree, ...	260	43	In Bundelkhund, equal to Jhansi.
Tirlunga, ...	150	—	Telinga, or Southern India.
Tranquebar, ...	120	—	Dutch, marked ISt. (one stiver.)

The weights, unless otherwise stated, are taken from specimens collected, chiefly, at Benares.

TABLE OF SYMBOLS ON INDIAN COINS.

[*See page* 35.]

Before describing the Table of Symbols figured in Plate III. it will be convenient to direct the reader's attention to Plate II. which gives such samples of the modern coins of India as will enable him to recognize their principal varieties at sight. Those of Nipal, Assam, Kachar, and Lassa, are sufficiently distinct from the Nagaree, Bengalee, and Tibetan characters on them; the pagodas also of South India cannot be mistaken. The Nagaree coin of Kota may be classified from its lotus symbol, although it is otherwise difficult to decypher the inscription : but the great majority of coins, treated of in the foregoing account and tables, are similar to figures 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, which exhibit portions only of a Persian inscription generally of very imperfect execution. These can only be known by the signs or symbols of the various states inserted in some conspicuous part of the impression : thus, No. 11 is known to be of Indore, from the solar effigy. The following particulars of the coins in Plate II. will save the necessity of any further general remarks, in addition to those already made in page 35.

Fig. 1. THE 19TH SUN SICCA RUPEE, now coined at the Calcutta mint ; bearing the Shah Aulum distich, explained in page 2 of the present notice. All the Company's silver and gold money of Bengal, up to the present day, is of the same style, containing the whole inscription, of which parts only are visible on most of the native coins.

Fig. 2. THE OLD SALIM SAHY RUPEE, current in Malwa, and coined by the Raja of Pertabgurh. The words visible on the *obverse* are شاہ عالحامی (intended for *Shah Aulum hami ud-din, &c.*) and the Hejri date, 1199, (which however does not correspond with the year of reign on the reverse.) The *reverse* has سنہ جلوس ۲۹ میمنت مانوس (29th year of the prosperous reign.)

This is the earliest year of the coinage of these rupees ; those of the 45th sun were in course of coinage in 1823*. They were issued to the troops at the exchange of 122-8 per 100 Furukhabadee rupees.

Fig. 3. A BUJRUNGGURH RUPEE, (near Kota Boondee,) known by the lotus symbol; coined by a petty zemindar; much debased;—on the obverse in the Bhaka dialect श्रीराम चपरासी पवनपुत्र बलपायन, *Sri rám chaprási pavanpútr balapáyan,*—" All-powerful son of the air (HUNUMAN) servant of RAMA!" on the reverse यसपर छापामें राजा जयसिंघ के २१ जयनगर *Is par chhápá men rájá Jay Singh ke* 21 *Jaynugur* " on this coin is imprinted the 21st (year) of Raja Jay Singh at Jynugur." The initial and final letters are imperfectly visible on the coin ; the purport shews it to be struck at Jynugur, a village near Bujrunggurh.

Fig. 4. THE NIPAL MOHUR or half rupee. On the obverse श्रीश्रीश्री प्रताप सिंह साहदेव *Sri Sri Sri Pertap Sinh Sah Deva*, (titles of the Raja,) and on the reverse श्रीश्रीश्री गोरषनाथ *Sri Sri Sri Gorukhnath*, the principal god, worshipped by the hill people, and whence their name of *Goorkhas* is derived ; and in the centre श्रीश्रीश्री गुह्येश्वरी *Sri Sri Guhyésvari*, the omniscient goddess *Debi*.

* The plate states it to be a *Pertábgurh* rupee, as it was labelled in the Assay office cabinet ; but on reference to Major Stacy, at Nuseerabad, it turns out to be as above. The inscription was read by a pundit at that place, who makes the last words '*Jaysingh ke raj Jypoor men;*' but I consider the above more consistent with the specimen in my possession.

Fig. 5. An ASSAMESE RUPEE, of an octagonal form ; the inscription is in the Bengalee character but Sanscrit language ; on the obverse :

শ্রীশ্রী হরগৌরী পদাম্বুজ মধুকরস্য

Sri Sri Hara Gauri padambuja modhu karasya.

'The sipper of the honey of the foot of Sri Hara Gauri.' On the reverse :

শ্রীশ্রী মত্ স্বর্গদেব রুদ্রসিংহস্য শাকে ১৬৩০

Sri Sri mat Swarga Deva Rudra Singhasya. Sáké, 1630.

"The blessed and celestial RUDRA SINGH." The Saka date corresponds to A. D. 1708.

Fig. 6. A KACHAR RUPER. In this the Bengalee letters are connected together with parallel lines:

The inscription on the obverse is not intelligible :

The reverse has শ্রী গিরীশচন্দ্র নারায়েন।

Sri Grish Chandra Náráyana, (the Raja's name.)

Fig. 7. The Chinese-Tibet silver money, coined at Lassa, (vide page 28.) On the obverse, in the Tibetan character, གཙང་པའུ *gtsang-pahu* (pure money) ཅའ་འཆིན *chah hchhin*, (name of the Chinese Emperor*.) On the four corners of the margin of another coin similar to the one depicted are the four letters ཉི་ཤུ་རྩ་ལྔ *nyi-shu rtsa lna* (25) meaning the twenty-fifth year of the cycle of sixty years (A. D. 1831) : the date on the coin in the plate is not decypherable.

The Chinese inscription on the reverse consists of four words, *ka-hen poo-chung*, " the Emperor Ka-hen's* precious money."

Fig. 8. THE ARCOT RUPEE ; the full inscription of this (the Madras) coin is given in page 3. It is known by the part of "Arcot" visible, and by the groups of four dots and the lotus or lily.

Fig. 9. THE SAGUR RUPEE. In this the Shah Aulum distich can barely be traced. The trident, star and flag of Siva are its distinguished marks.

Fig 10. THE NAGPOOR RUPEE. This coin bears the inscription of Muhammed Shah *Sicca Mubarik bád-(shah Ghazi Muhammed Shah)* only recognizable by the two final letters of the Emperor's name. It is known to be of Nagpoor by the भ (*bh* or भ inverted ?) which may stand for *Bhoonsla*, the name of the reigning Rajas of Nagpoor : the place of coinage *(zarb-i—t)* may be the final letter of *Hingun Ghat*†.

Fig. 11. THE INDORE RUPEE. Parts of the words *Shah Aulum Badshah* are here visible, and the usual year of reign ; the solar disc distinguishes the coin.

Fig. 12. THE SHERSAHI OR NEW LUCKNOW RUPEE. Besides the absurd armorial bearings constructed of two tigers, two fish, and a dagger, surmounted by a royal umbrella, this rupee bears the following inscription.

سکه زد بر سیم و زر شاه زمن غازی الدین حیدر عالی از فضل رب ذوالمنن

سنه ۱۲۳۸

"The king of the world, Ghazi-ud-din, Hyder Ali, by the grace of the Lord of Glory, has struck coin in silver and gold, A. H. 1238."

---

* The late Emperor of China, written KEA-KING in the Anglo-Chinese kalendar, reigned from 1781 to 1821.

† I have been since informed that the symbol on the Nagpoor rupee is intended for ४।, the Marhatta numeral, equivalent to 4¼.

Existing Coins of India



J.P. Kasinath Sculp.

ضرب سنه ٥ جلوس ميمنت مانوس دار السلطنة صوبة اوده

"In the 5th year of his illustrious reign, at the capital of the soubah of Oudh."

Fig. 13. An ancient gold *hun*, with part of an inscription in the Sanskrit character on one side, and a single image on the other.

Fig. 14. A modern *double pagoda*, struck at Madras, shewing the character of the former English currency of that presidency.

Fig. 15. The common Bhurtpoor pysa, shewing that the copper coin may be also recognized by their appropriate emblems. The inscription will be seen to be part of the Muhammed Shah legend.

Fig. 16. The copper coin struck in England for circulation at Madras (see page 4). The same coat of arms will be found on the Bombay and Penang copper currency.

Catalogue of Symbols on Modern Indian Coins.—*Plate III.*

[Taken from specimens in the Assay Office or in the author's possession. In some cases, (marked ?), it is probable that the specimens have been mis-named from their being found current in other districts with different names.]

Varieties of the phool, star and dot.

1 Company's rupee.—Gokula rupee ?
2 Seronj rupee.
3 Islamabad mohur of Aurungzéb.
4 Vizirsahy rupee sun 9.—Balasahy ?
5 Surat,&oldBombay,(with a crown.)
6 Korah (in Allahabad) with No. 21.
7 Srinugur with 45.—Ságur with 45.
8 Jhansi.—Also 10.
9 Seharunpoor.—Common.
10 Jhansi :—with 5 leaves, Gwalior.
11 Ságur with 45, (vide Plate II.)
12 Moorshedabad.
13 Barelly, with 30.
14 Seharunpoor,with 9.14½ Old Assam.
15 Old Surat mohur.
16 Julwun or Jaloun ?
17 Siwaee gold mohur, Aurungzéb. Nagpoor with 94.—Gokula, with 78.
18 Common.—Oujein, with 93 or 37. Oodypoor.
19 Arcot.—Chilkee Arcot, &c.
20 Private mark of Benares mint, (centre dot enlarged.)
21 Kora or Corah, with 6.
22 Oojyn or Oujein.
23 Old Furukhabad rupee and mohur.
24 Bhurtpoor, (see plate II.)
25 Chinawa rupee, (Arcot).
26 Bhikaneer, with 62, 63.
27 Mysore : common ; Chundousee.

Varieties of the pudum, lotus or trefoil.

28 Indore, old, with 29.
29 Ditto.
30 Barelly, with 13.
31 Madras, Shahpoor, Alinugur.
32 New Madras.
33 Gurnaly rupee, (Arcot.)
34 Chandore.
35 Gokula, or Gundasahy pysa.
36 Culpee.
37 Oujein new.—Chanda : common.
38 Culpee.
39 Patna ?—mohur of Delhi ?
40 Bhurtpoor pysa, (see plate II.)
41 Old pysa found in Sagur.

Varieties of the tirsool, bala, or trident.

42 Muttra—Jaloun, Ságur.
43 Srinugur, with 7.
44 Old Ságur, Culpee.
45 ditto Jaloun, &c.
46 Culpee pysa, with 43, &c.
47 Nipal mohur, (see plate II.)
48 Bhopal, Bhilsa, Rathgurh.
49 Telinga pysa ?
50 Ganjam.
51 Old Delhi and Furukhabad—common. Nagpoor of Jeswant Rao.
52 Nasir Shahy, old Nerbudda pysa.
53 Sultan Muhammed, ditto.

Phool, pudum phool; flower, knot.

54 Kota rupee—and with 57.

55 Kota rupee.
56 Boondee—Kota.
57 New Kota, with 56.
58 Hurda (Nerbudda).
59 Kota variety. Bujrunggurh.
60 Benares, old, small with 80.
61 Bhikaneer, with 26, 62, 63.
62 Ditto, reverse.
63 Ditto, do.

Burchha, spear or sceptre, guda or mace.

64 Jodhpoor.—Palee.
65 Kochamun with 92. Bapoosahy.
66 Jodhpoor.—Nagore ?
67 Barelly ? Oorcha ? Palee.

Jhar,—toora;—branch or sprig.

68 Bhilara.
69 Jypoor-Siwaee gold mohur.
70 Ajmeer.
71 Chitore, Krishnagurh.
72 Salemsahy ? (Jypoor.)
73 Jypoor rupee and mohur.
74 Bundurselah ?
75 Muttra,—Jypoor.
76 Chinsore, with 100. Oodypoor. Chitore, old ?
77 Burhanpoor ?

Varieties of the rooee, or fish.

78 Gokula, (pysa.)
79 Oudh, Lucknow old rupee.
80 Ditto, Barelly.—old Benares.
81 Muchleesahy of Lucknow.
82 Benares, old.

The sun, sooruj.

83 New Indore rupee and mohur.
84 Indore.—Oujein ?
85 Ditto, copper coin.
86 (*Bél putta*) Maheswur, with 87.
87 (*Lingam*) Maheswuree rupee.
88 *Paták*, flag or standard of Siva: Sagur rupee (pl. II.) Nagpoor.

Varieties of the sword; shumshéry.

89 Chanda, Gwalior,—common.
90 Hyderabad, of Kasim Ali.
91 Ditto, Govind bukshy.
92 Common shumshery.
93 Kochamun, with 64.
94 Nagpoor, with 17. Kathmandoo (see p. 27.) Bulkh.
95 (Pistol,) Agra pysa.

Varieties of the katár, or dagger.

96 Akber II. of Delhi—small.
97 Nurwur.
98 Bhurtpoor, see plate II.
99 Siwaee gold mohur of Mahomed Shah, with 13, small.
100 The *Ankoos* of Poona.—Chitore.

Numerals and letters.

101 (10) Halee sicca of Poona. Nagpoor.
102 (9 or 1 ?) Rewa pysa.—Bhilsa ?
103 (76) Jubulpoor.
104 (55) Sagur.
105 (75) Indore old rupee.
106 *a* ($4\frac{1}{4}$) Old Nagpoor:
b (9) New do.*
107 Tehree, Bundelkhund, illegible.
108 (श्री *sri*) Srisahy rupee of Ajmeer.
109 (ह *h*) Hydery of Mysore.
110 (गा *ga*, cow), Chitore; from the proverb regarding the slaughter by Akber: "*gao maré ke páp.*"
111 (सा *sa*) Gold mohur, unknown ?
112 (णा *na*) Debased Delhi gold mohur, sun 29.

Miscellaneous.

113 (shell) Bhatgaon in Nipal.
114 (*Punja*, fists,) Almorah.
115 Salimsahy, date 1199, see pl. II.
116 Ditto. Varieties.
117 Ditto.
118 Méwaree pysa.
119 Kukuretee near Punnah in Bundelkhund (the god Hunooman ?)
120 (An elephant,) Nugur, Putun, Sopoor ? Struck by Tippoo ?
121 (*Chhata*, the royal umbrella) on some of Muhammed Shah and Shah Aulum's Delhi coins.
122 Variety of do.
123 Etawa mohur.
124 Jhansi.
125 The *Swastika* emblem of the 7th Jina, found on some coins.

* The distinguishing symbol of the old Nagpoor rupee struck at the Chanda and Hingun Ghat mints was as above, a Marhatta $4\frac{1}{4}$. When Bucha Rao and Dr. Gordon had charge of the mint, their mark was a flag (88). The new Nagpooree since 1825 has the figure 9 above this flag.—Other minor varieties are marked as follows:—the Yeswunt Rao Nagpooree, by +.—The Mun-Bhut-Sahy, by ═. The Ugno-Sahy, by a Marhatta 10 (fig. 101). The Ramjee Tantia has a half moon ◡: the Nursingh Rao, the same with a dot in the centre (◡̇); the Shiva Rao, ditto with a dot on one side ◡.—There are many more, but they are not considered chulun or current.

Symbols on Indian Coins.

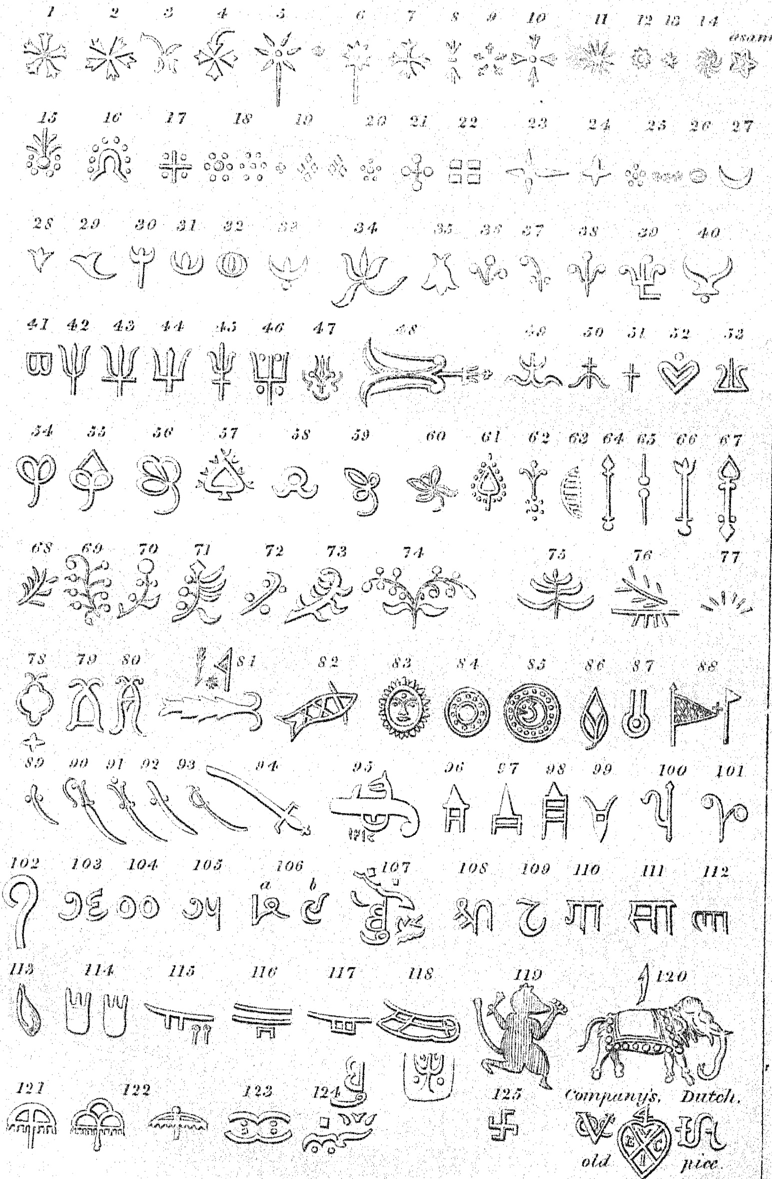


TABLE XI.—*Statement of the Coinage of Gold and Silver at the Calcutta Mint, from* 1801-2 *to* 1832-33.

Official year.	Government and Individuals. Gold.	Government and Individuals. Silver.	Bombay Rs. value in Sa. Rs.	Furukhabad Rs. value in Sa. Rs.	Madras Rs. value in Sa. Rs.	Total Sicca Rupees.
1801-2, ...	83,139 12 0	30,73,226 12 0	..	..	..	31,56,366 8 0
1802-3, ...	1,27,848 0 0	46,64,736 8 0	..	..	..	47,92,584 8 0
1803-4, ...	89,496 8 0	77,41,674 4 0	..	..	..	78,31,170 12 0
1804-5, ...	1,26,940 0 0	1,00,78,060 12 0	..	..	..	1,02,05,000 12 0
1805-6.	1,30,454 0 0	71,20,322 12 0	..	..	..	72,50,776 12 0
1806-7, ...	91,773 8 0	1,63,14,198 12 0	..	..	..	1,64,05,972 4 0
1807-8, ...	2,31,752 4 0	1,45,80,126 0 0	..	..	..	1,48,11,878 4 0
1808-9, ...	50,800 12 0	1,11,30,380 4 0	..	..	..	1,11,81,181 0 0
1809-10,........	31,885 8 0	82,76,886 0 0	..	..	..	83,08,771 8 0
1810-11,........	10,29,656 0 0	1,47,08,840 14 3	18,73,024 1 11	..	..	1,76,11,521 0 2
1811-12,........	18,54,703 9 4	83,83,885 12 1	..	..	..	1,02,38,589 5 5
1812-13,........	12,56,319 0 0	76,63,890 10 0	1,87,156 0 0	..	..	91,07,365 10 0
1813-14,........	10,91,853 12 8	28,31,166 11 11	..	..	..	39,23,020 8 7
1814-15,........	15,01,964 14 8	71,29,817 15 1	..	..	..	86,31,782 13 9
1815-16,........	9,35,987 4 0	1,37,89,975 0 11	..	1,86,488 4 6*	..	1,49,12,450 9 5
1816-17,........	13,63,200 14 8	2,21,48,114 5 6	..	..	..	2,35,11,315 4 2
1817-18,........	15,67,279 9 4	55,15,411 7 8	..	..	..	70,82,691 1 0
1818-19,........	3,63,105 6 8	1,26,26,765 15 8	..	40,13,481 2 11	..	1,70,03,352 9 3
1819-20,........	5,37,670 9 4	2,53,16,488 6 11	..	10,29,950 6 4	..	2,68,84,109 6 7
1820-21,........	8,26,046 0 0	1,08,36,215 6 11	..	..	..	1,16,62,261 6 11
1821-22,........	4,26,331 13 4	73,42,216 14 7	..	1,16,477 5 10†	..	78,85,026 1 9
1822-23,........	2,79,211 6 8	63,66,536 10 7	4,85,854 13 1	..	..	71,31,602 14 4
1823-24,........	1,26,509 0 0	16,08,640 15 2	23,40,943 10 9	2,60,562 15 7	7,38,416 12 11	50,75,073 6 5
1824-25,........	29,72,948 6 8	62,60,858 2 9	54,667 11 9	4,21,993 8 6	2,29,037 11 3	99,39,505 8 11
1825-26,........	33,65,020 5 4	93,94,717 9 5	..	3,24,376 5 8	..	1,30,44,114 4 5
1826-27,........	34,26,832 0 0	80,97,615 0 0	..	..	..	1,15,24,447 4 0
1827-28,........	4,79,616 0 0	57,51,101 0 0	..	9,18,048 15 0	..	71,48,765 15 0
1828-29,........	5,01,296 0 0	56,16,600 0 0	..	84,240 2 11	..	62,02,136 2 11
1829-30,........	10,24,032 0 0	51,24,391 8 0	..	32,71,093 3 5	..	94,19,516 11 5
1830-31,........	17,58,896 0 0	13,83,356 0 0	..	24,30,140 7 8	..	55,72,392 7 8
1831-32,........	18,39,392 0 0	16,27,486 12 0	..	28,50,236 2 4	..	63,17,114 14 4
1832-33,........	23,71,024 0 0	45,05,277 0 0	..	31,85,202 15 8	..	1,00,61,503 15 8
	3,18,62,986 4 8	27,69,68,982 3 5	49,41,646 5 6	1,90,92,292 0 4	9,67,454 8 2	33,38,33,361 6 1

COPPER COINAGE.

From January, 1801, to December, 1813, ...	10,99,170 5 6	
Ditto ditto, 1813, to ditto, 1825-26,.............	5,87,785 6 6	
Ditto from 1826-27 to 1832-33,.................	16,11,461 1 5	
		32,98,416 13 5
	Grand total Sa.Rs.	33,71,31,778 3 6

* Lucknow rupees coined for Oude.

† Mauritius tokens coined for the Isle of France.

TABLE XII.—*Statement of Silver Coinage in the Mofussil Mints, from 1804 to 1833, inclusive.*

Official Year.	Benares mint.			Furukhabad mint.			Saugur mint.		
1804-5, ...	*			26,18,140	12	3	..		
1805-6, ...	48,64,949	8	0	42,11,269	3	8	..		
1806-7, ...	51,21,241	0	0	2,79,510	14	2	..		
1807-8, ...	38,22,213	4	6	33,71,210	3	7	..		
1808-9, ...	4,15,312	8	0	60,47,393	0	2	..		
1809-10, ...	22,19,843	0	0	49,56,067	3	8	..		
1810-11, ...	22,67,160	7	5	31,13,575	4	4	..		
1811-12, ...	23,37,714	9	4	22,65,003	6	1	..		
1812-13, ...	21,02,105	0	9	33,51,506	10	1	..		
1813-14, ...	36,31,236	7	9	54,20,088	10	3	..		
1814-15, ...	49,73,406	0	1	27,20,978	14	2	..		
1815-16, ...	53,81,619	14	10	28,46,978	4	11	..		
1816-17, ...	85,59,199	14	0	52,82,714	8	7	..		
1817-18, ...	47,76,784	13	1	90,66,595	6	6	..		
1818-19, ...	46,79,247	11	0	49,57,191	9	2	..		
1819-20, ...	39,55,674	11	0	40,52,158	13	0	..		
1820-21, ...	1,18,36,643	10	7	54,77 076	8	7	..		
1821-22, ...	84,36,317	3	6	54,30,124	6	11	..		
1822-23, ...	48,70,465	4	7	9,74,519	8	4	..		
1823-24, ...	32,07,858	12	1	10,24,415	15	6	..		
1824-25, ...	35,39,720	7	9	Abolished.			Established.		
1825-26, ...	51,87,277	7	7	..			1,17,984	5	0
1826-27, ...	75,53,102	1	3	..			4,80,624	9	1
1827-28, ...	41,56,991	15	9	..			7,99,738	12	2
1828-29, ...	19,70,908	3	0	..			4,52,594	7	6
1829-30, ...	16,12,904	6	8	..			6,63,989	10	9
1830-31, ...	Abolished.			..			9,70,782	12	6
1831-32, ...	..			..			8,39,061	0	9
1832-33, ...	..			..			10,74,506	14	9
	11,14,79,898	6	6	7,74,66,519	3	11	53,99,282	8	6
Of which amount private bullion,..	6,67,85,549	13	8	3,10,18,509	10	5	7,89,496	2	4
Government ditto,	4,46,94,348	8	10	4,64,48,009	9	6	46,09,786	6	2
Value of copper coinage up to the same period, ..	13,90,140	0	0	75,594	12	3	2,83,388	0	0
Total, including Copper, ...	11,28,70,038	6	6	7,75,42,114	0	2	56,82,670	8	6

Coinage at the Calcutta mint in Sicca Rupees, ...	33,71,31,778
Coinage at Benares in ditto, ...	10,58,15,663
Coinage at Furukhabad ditto, ...	7,26,95,732
Coinage at Saugur—ditto, ...	53,27,503
Total Coinage of the Bengal Presidency from 1801 to 1833, Sa. Rs.	52,09,70,676

* The register of the coinage at Benares anterior to 1804 was not procurable.

TABLE XIII.—*Imports and Exports of Bullion, from* 1813-14 *to* 1831-32.

Official year.	Value of Bullion imported.	Value of Bullion exported.	Official year.	Value of Bullion imported.	Value of Bullion exported.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.		Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1813-14,	57,55,366	42,750	1823-24,	1,31,69,214	1,22,53,039
1814-15,	1,11,79,285	1,54,625	1824-25,	1,21,42,271	34,82,676
1815-16,	1,94,49,746	15,750	1825-26,	1,48,39,675	1,38,704
1816-17,	3,53,82,040	1,69,000	1826-27,	1,30,06,153	11,12,392
1817-18,	3,22,20,540	3,17,250	1827-28,	1,42,01,581	44,80,987
1818-19,	4,75,14,948	2,88,538	1828-29,	69,02,374	17,63,193
1819-20,	4,10,84,670	64,47,505	1829-30,	1,09,18,622	12,39,400
1820-21,	2,40,71,335	12,29,363	1830-31,	90,97,416	33,11,135
1821-22,	2,21,49,437	1,23,46,895	1831-32,	54,46,589	1,14,46,426
1822-23,	1,72,92,382	51,51,916	1832-33,	53,62,596	78,45,535

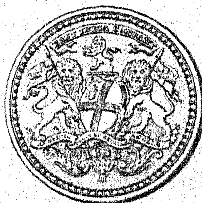
The three foregoing Tables are alluded to in page 36-37 : they require no further explanation. On some future occasion we may be enabled to add a statement of the coinage at Madras and Bombay, and perhaps at Lucknow and some of the principal native courts. The hasty and incoherent manner in which the whole of the paper on the monetary system has been drawn up, without previous preparation or arrangement, must apologize for its numerous defects.

Addenda to the Gold Coin Table, page 40, *c.*

	Weight.	Assay.	Pure gold	Value Ca. gold mrs.	100 in M. B. gold Rs.	
AURUNGZEB.						A. H.
Aurungabad,........	164.67	B. 2 0	164.67	87.756	99.803	1097
Khujisteh bunyad, ..	165.60	B. 1 0	158.70	84.572	96.182	La-
Mooltan,..........	168.55	B. 1 3¼	167.23	89.119	101.353	hore ?

Design for the device of the copper currency.





BRITISH-INDIAN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.



The system of weights established by Reg. VII. 1833, is founded on the same unit as the rupee of the equalized monetary system of British India, it having been found that the weight of the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad rupee, already very generally used throughout upper and western India, as the foundation of the seer and maund, could be substituted for the sicca weight of Bengal by a very slight modification of the latter, which would be hardly perceptible in commercial dealings. Other palpable advantages of the introduction of the new weight were pointed out*, of which it is only necessary here to allude to the three following:

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would be precisely equal to 100 English troy pounds ; and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupois;—thus establishing a simple connection, void of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

3. The weight of the new unit nearly accorded with the average weight of many of the native *tolas* sent home for examination at the London mint by order of the Honorable Court of Directors ; as well as with that of Akber, deduced from the weight of many coins of that emperor.

We shall begin the present division of our subject, as in the case of the Indian coins, by setting forth in the first instance the present legal system, and afterwards providing a brief descriptive catalogue of the many other weights prevailing throughout the Company's provinces, with comparative tables for the conversion of one denomination into the other.

The unit of the British Indian ponderary system is called the tola. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight. From it upwards are

* Vide a paper on the subject in the Journal of the As. Soc. for October 1832, vol. i. page 445.

derived the heavy weights, viz: *Chitak, Seer,* and *Mun* (or Maund);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called *mashas, ruttees,* and *dhans.*

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series:

MUN.	PUSSEREE.	SEER.	CHITAK	TOLA.	MASHA.	RUTTEE.	DHAN
1	8	40	640	3200	38400	307200	1228800
	1	5	80	400	4800	38400	153600
		1	16	80	960	7680	30720
			1	5	60	480	1920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

The *Mun* (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been hitherto better known among Europeans by the name of *Bazar Maund,* but upon its general adoption, under Regulation VII. 1833, for all transactions of the British Government, it should be denominated the BRITISH MAUND, (in Hindee, *Ungrézee Mun,*) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country*.

The *Pusseree* is, as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integrant point of the scale; but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience of reference.

The *Seer* being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the Bazars in India, and being liable, according to the pernicious system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every article sold as well as for every market, is generally referred to the common unit in native mercantile dealings, as, "the seer of so many *tolas,*" (or siccas, barees, takas, &c.) The standard or *bazar seer* being always 80 *tolas.*

The *Chitak* is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters, (called in Bengalee, *kacha;*) thus marking the line between the two series, which are otherwise connected by the relation of the seer, &c. to the tola.

The *Tola* is chiefly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coin; all bullion at the mints is received in this denomination, and the tables of bullion produce (as seen in the foregoing pages) are calculated

* In the same way the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad, rupee (when the sicca rupee is abolished, and an English device adopted), may be called "the BRITISH RUPEE," and in the native languages *Rupya Ungrézee.*

per 100 tolas. It is also usual at the mints to make the subdivisions of the tola into annas (sixteenths) and pie, in lieu of mashas and ruttees.

Mashas, ruttees, and *dhans,* are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewellers. They are also employed in the native evaluation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 mashas fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10-oz. touch" of the English assay report or silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inasmuch as the 96 ruttees in a tola exactly represent the 96 carat grains in the gold assay pound, and the *dhan,* the quarter grain. As it is sometimes necessary to convert the assay report from one denomination into the other*, the following comparative table is here inserted.

TABLE XIV.—*Correspondence of English and Indian Assay Weights.*

English Assay.		Hindú Assay for both Metals.	English Assay.		Hindú Assay.	English Assay.		Hindú Assay.
Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.	
Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.
oz. dwts.	ct. grs.	msh. rut.	oz. dwts.	cr. grs.	msh. rut.	oz. dwts.	cr. grs.	msh. rut.
12 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	10 0
11 17½	23 3	11 7	10 17½	21 3	10 7	9 17½	19 3	9 7
11 15	23 2	11 6	10 15	21 2	10 6	9 15	19 2	9 6
11 12½	23 1	11 5	10 12½	21 1	10 5	9 12½	19 1	9 5
11 10	23 0	11 4	10 10	21 0	10 4	9 10	19 0	9 4
11 7½	22 3	11 3	10 7½	20 3	10 3	9 7½	18 3	9 3
11 5	22 2	11 2	10 5	20 2	10 2	9 5	18 2	9 2
11 2½	22 1	11 1	10 2½	20 1	10 1	9 2½	18 1	9 1

To find the corresponding decimal assay, see the tables in page 8, 9. The English assay report is generally "so much worse or better" than standard, but the *touch* is easily known therefrom, the standard being 11 oz. for silver and 22 carats for gold; or 11 mashas Hindú reckoning.

The correspondence of the Indian system of weights with the troy weights of England, and with the systême metricale of France, may be best shewn by a table. The coincidence with the former is perfect:—in the latter the *masha* nearly accords with the *gramme,* and the *seer* with the *kilogramme.*

British Indian Weights.		English Troy Weights.					French Weights.
		lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.		grammes.
One MAUND,	=	100	0	0	0	=	37320.182
One SEER,	=	2	6	0	0	=	933.005
One CHITAK,	=	.	1	17	12	=	58.310
One TOLA,	=	.	.	7	12	=	11.662
One MASHA,	=	.	.	.	15	=	0.972
One RUTTEE,	=	.	.	.	1.875	=	0.122

* Especially in the translation of Regulations concerning the Mints, the English expressions being unintelligible without explanation.

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lb. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Grain.		Tolas and Decimals.
1	12	240	5760	=	32.000
	1	20	480	=	2.6666 &c.
		1	24	=	0.1333 &c.
			1	=	0.0055 &c.

The accordance of the *mun* weight with the 100 lbs. troy of England, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, since tables of the latter are generally expressed in lbs. troy. The following are a few of these valuations for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from *Kelly's Cambist*, page 222. The weights in troy grains have been converted into *tolas* by dividing them by 180.

Table XV. *Comparison of the Tola and Mun with the gold and silver, or Troy, weights of other countries.*

Place and Denomination.		*Weight of a single* lb. *mark, &c. in tolas.*	*Number equal to* 1 *mun, or* 100 lbs. *troy.*
Aleppo,	Metical,	0.405	7890.410
Bussorah,	Miscal,	0.450	8000.000
Cairo,	Rottolo,	36.965	86.564
Calicut,	Miscal,	0.383	8347.826
China,	Tale,	3.221	993.446
Constantinople,	Chequee,	27.538	116.199
Damascus,	Ounce,	2.600	1252.173
Denmark,	Mark,	20.183	158.546
England,	Pound,	32.000	100.000
France,	Kilogramme,	85.745	37.320
Germany,	Cologne mark,	20.044	159.645
Holland,	Mark,	21.100	151.658
Italy,	Florence and Leghorn libbra,	29.111	109.923
Mocha,	Vakia,	2.655	1205.020
Pegu,	Tical,	1.318	2427.307
Persia,	Dirhem,	0.839	3812.297
Portugal,	Mark,	19.675	162.642
Prussia,	Mark,	20.050	159.600
Rome,	Libbra,	29.077	110.049
Russia,	Pound,	35.102	91.161
Spain,	Mark,	19.725	162.230
Venice,	Mark,	20.452	156.457
Vienna,	Mark,	24.072	132.933

The principal dealings in Bullion being with England, where it is weighed by the pound troy, while in India it is received by the tola, a simple table for the mutual conversion of these two weights (without regard to maunds and seers) may be useful: it needs no explanation,

TABLE XVI.—*For the mutual conversion of Tolas and Pounds Troy.*

TOLAS into POUNDS TROY and DECIMALS.				TROY POUNDS into TOLAS.			
Tolas.	*Pounds.*	*Tolas.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds*	*Tolas.*	*Pounds*	*Tolas.*
1000	31.2500	550	17.1875	100	3200	55	1760
990	30.9375	540	16.8750	99	3168	54	1728
980	30.6250	530	16.5625	98	3136	53	1696
970	30.3125	520	16.2500	97	3104	52	1664
960	30.0000	510	15.9375	96	3072	51	1632
950	29.6875	500	15.6250	95	3040	50	1600
940	29.3750	490	15.3125	94	3008	49	1568
930	29.0625	480	15.0000	93	2976	48	1536
920	28.7500	470	14.6875	92	2944	47	1504
910	28.4375	460	14.3750	91	2912	46	1472
900	28.1250	450	14.0625	90	2880	45	1440
890	27.8125	440	13.7500	89	2848	44	1408
880	27.5000	430	13.4375	88	2816	43	1376
870	27.1875	420	13.1250	87	2784	42	1344
860	26.8750	410	12.8125	86	2752	41	1312
850	26.5625	400	12.5000	85	2720	40	1280
840	26.2500	390	12.1875	84	2688	39	1248
830	25.9375	380	11.8750	83	2656	38	1216
820	25.6250	370	11.5625	82	2624	37	1184
810	25.3125	360	11.2500	81	2592	36	1152
800	25.0000	350	10.9375	80	2560	35	1120
790	24.6875	340	10.6250	79	2528	34	1088
780	24.3750	330	10.3125	78	2496	33	1056
770	24.0625	320	10.0000	77	2464	32	1024
760	23.7500	310	9.6875	76	2432	31	992
750	23.4375	300	9.3750	75	2400	30	960
740	23.1250	290	9.0625	74	2368	29	928
730	22.8125	280	8.7500	73	2336	28	896
720	22.5000	270	8.4375	72	2304	27	864
710	22.1875	260	8.1250	71	2272	26	832
700	21.8750	250	7.8125	70	2240	25	800
690	21.5625	240	7.5000	69	2208	24	768
680	21.4500	230	7.1875	68	2176	23	736
670	20.9375	220	6.8750	67	2144	22	704
660	20.6250	210	6.5625	66	2112	21	672
650	20.3125	200	6.2500	65	2080	20	640
640	20.0000	190	5.9375	64	2048	19	608
630	19.6875	180	5.6250	63	2016	18	576
620	19.3750	170	5.3125	62	1984	17	544
610	19.0625	160	5.0000	61	1952	16	512
600	18.7500	150	4.6875	60	1920	15	480
590	18.4375	140	4.3750	59	1888	14	448
580	18.1250	130	4.0625	58	1856	13	416
570	17.8125	120	3.7500	57	1824	12	384
560	17.5000	110	3.4375	56	1792	11	352

To convert the decimals of a lb. into ounces and dwts., and vice versâ.

12 oz. =	1.000	6 oz. =	0.500	20 dwt. =	0.083	9 dwt. =	0.037
11	.916	5	.416	18	.075	7	.029
10	.833	4	.333	16	.066	5	.020
9	.750	3	.250	14	.058	3	.012
8	.666	2	.166	12	.051	2	.008
7	.583	1	.083	10	.041	1	.004

1 ounce troy = 2.667 tolas, or 2 tolas 8 mashas.
7½ dwts. „ = 1 tola; and 1 dwt. = 0.133 tola

The same degree of correspondence cannot be expected between the Indian weights and the avoirdupois system of England; but, as the latter are employed in all the transactions of commerce, excepting those of bullion and some other trifling articles, it becomes necessary to give tables for their conversion at greater length. In these, as on former occasions, the system of expressing fractions in decimals has been preferred, from the very great facility it affords in taking out the equivaents of quantities to which the tables do not extend. Decimal numeration is too well understood in the present day to require explanation, but one example may be advantageously given as applying to all the tables hereafter constructed on the same principle :

Required the equivalent of 57353 *muns* 35 *seers* 6 *chitaks, in avoirdupois pounds.*

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively, and removing the decimal point,—in the first, three places to the right hand ;—in the second, one place to the right ;—and in the third, one place to the left, we have

57000 *muns*	=	4690286.
350	=	38800.
3	=	246.857
37 *seers*	=	76.114
6 *chit.*	=	.771
		lbs. 4719409.742 = 12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 seers are exactly equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois, the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversion will be found equally convenient with the table.

Rule I.—*To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *seers* by 72, and divide by 35 : the result will be the weight in lbs. av.

2. Or, multiply the weight in *muns* by 36, and divide by 49 : the result will be the weight in cwt. av.

Rule II.—*To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *lbs. av.* by 35, and divide by 72 : the result will be the weight in *seers.*

2. Or, multiply the weight in *cwts.* by 49, and divide by 36 : the result will be the weight in *muns,* or maunds*.

One ton=27,222 *muns,* or $27\frac{1}{4}$ *mun* nearly.

One *mun* =$82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoir. exactly.

* For facility of recollection this rule may be expressed in *arithmetical* poetry thus :

Of *hundred weights* should you incline
A sum in *Indian muns* to fix ;—
First multiply by forty-nine,
And then divide by thirty-six.

TABLE XVII.—*For converting New Bazar Muns (or Maunds), seers and chitaks, into Avoirdupois Pounds, and decimals.*

MUNS.	LBS. AV.	MUN.	LBS. AV.	SEERS.	LBS. AV.	Value of oz. and dram in decimals of lb.	
						oz.	dec.
100	8228.571	55	4525.714	seer 40	82.286	16 =	1.0000
99	8146.285	54	4443.429	39	80.228	15½	.9687
98	8064.000	53	4361.143	38	78.171	15	.9375
97	7981.714	52	4278.857	37	76.114	14½	.9063
96	7899.428	51	4196.572	36	74.057	14	.8750
95	7817.142	50	4114.286	35	72.000	13½	.8438
94	7734.857	49	4032.000	34	69.943	13	·8125
93	7652.571	48	3949.715	33	67.886	12½	.7813
92	7570.285	47	3867.429	32	65.829	12	.7500
91	7488.000	46	3785.143	31	63.771	11½	.7188
90	7405.714	45	3702.857	30	61.714	11	.6875
89	7323.428	44	3620.572	29	59.657	10½	.6563
88	7241.143	43	3538.286	28	57.600	10	.6250
87	7158.857	42	3456.000	27	55.543	9½	.5938
86	7076.571	41	3373.715	26	53.486	9	.5625
85	6994.285	40	3291.429	25	51.429	8½	.5313
84	6912.000	39	3209.143	24	49.371	8	.5000
83	6829.714	38	3126.858	23	47.314	7½	.4688
82	6747.428	37	3044.572	22	45.257	7	.4375
81	6665.143	36	2962.286	21	43.200	6½	.4063
80	6582.857	35	2880.000	20	41.143	6	.3750
79	6500.571	34	2797.715	19	39.086	5½	.3438
78	6418.286	33	2715.429	18	37.029	5	.3125
77	6336.000	32	2633.143	17	34.971	4½	.2813
76	6253.714	31	2550.858	16	32.914	4	.2500
75	6171.428	30	2468.572	15	30.857	3½	.2188
74	6089.143	29	2386.286	14	28.800	3	.1875
73	6066.857	28	2304.000	13	26.743	2½	.1563
72	5924.571	27	2221.715	12	24.686	2	.1250
71	5842.286	26	2139.429	11	22.628	1½	.0938
70	5760.000	25	2057.143	10	20.571	1	.0625
69	5677.714	24	1974.858	9	18.514	15 drs.=	.0586
68	5595.429	23	1892.572	8	16.457	14	.0547
67	5513.143	22	1810.286	7	14.400	13	.0508
66	5430.857	21	1728.000	6	12.343	12	.0469
65	5348.571	20	1645.715	5	10.286	11	.0430
64	5266.286	19	1563.430	4	8.229	10	.0391
63	5184.000	18	1481.144	3	6.171	9	.0351
62	5101.714	17	1398.858	2	4.114	8	.0312
61	5019.429	16	1316.573	1	2.057	7	.0274
60	4937.143	15	1234.287	Chit. 8	1.028	6	.0234
59	4854.857	14	1152.000	4	0.514	5	.0194
58	4772.572	13	1069.715	3	0.386	4	.0156
57	4690.286	12	987.430	2	0.257	3	.0117
56	4608.000	11	905.144	1	0.129	2	.0078

[The last column serves for the conversion of the decimals of a lb. avoir. into ounces and drams. It will be found useful also with Tables xviii. and xix.]

Table XVIII.—*For the conversion of Muns or Maunds into Tons, Hundredweights, and Pounds.*

Muns.	Tons.	cwts.	lbs.	Muns.	Tons.	cwts.	lbs.
100000	3673	9	43.00	100	3	13	52.57
10000	367	6	105.10	90	3	6	13.72
9000	330	12	27.39	80	2	18	86.86
8000	293	17	61.68	70	2	11	48.00
7000	257	2	95.97	60	2	4	9.14
6000	220	8	18.26	50	1	16	82.29
5000	183	13	52.55	40	1	9	43.43
4000	146	18	86.84	30	1	2	4.57
3000	110	4	9.13	20	0	14	77.71
2000	73	9	43.42	10	0	7	38.85
1000	36	14	77.71	9	0	6	68.57
900	33	1	25.13	8	0	5	98.28
800	29	7	84.56	7	0	5	16.00
700	25	14	31.99	6	0	4	42.11
600	22	0	91.42	5	0	3	75.42
500	18	7	38.85	4	0	2	105.14
400	14	13	98.28	3	0	2	21.65
300	11	0	45.71	2	0	1	52.57
200	7	6	105.14	1	0	0	82.28

Table XIX.—*For converting Avoirdupois weights into British Indian weights.*

Tons.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.			Cwts.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.			Lbs.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.		
	mns.	sr.	chit.		mns.	sr.	chit.		mns.	sr.	chit.
100	2722	10	10	19	25	34	7⅜	100	1	8	9¾
90	2450	1	9	18	24	20	0¼	90	1	3	12¼
80	2177	32	8	17	23	5	9⅛	80	0	38	14¼
70	1905	23	7	16	21	31	2	70	0	34	0
60	1633	14	6	15	20	16	10⅞	60	0	29	2½
50	1361	5	5	14	19	2	3¾	50	0	24	4¾
40	1088	36	4	13	17	27	12⅝	40	0	19	7
30	816	27	3	12	16	13	5½	30	0	14	9¾
20	544	18	2	11	14	38	14⅜	20	0	9	11½
10	272	9	1	10	13	24	7¼	10	0	4	13¾
9	245	0	2½	9	12	10	0⅛	9	0	4	6
8	217	31	4	8	10	35	9	8	0	3	14¾
7	190	22	5½	7	9	21	1⅞	7	0	3	6½
6	163	13	7	6	8	6	10¾	6	0	2	14½
5	136	4	8½	5	6	32	3⅝	5	0	2	7
4	108	35	10	4	5	17	12½	4	0	1	15¾
3	81	26	11½	3	4	3	5⅜	3	0	1	7¼
2	54	17	13	2	2	28	14¼	2	0	0	15½
1	27	8	14½	1	1	14	7⅛	1	0	0	7¾

The British Indian system of weights having been ordered by Reg. VII. 1833, to supersede the bazar weights previously used,

(of which the unit was the old Moorshedabad rupee weight of 179.666 troy grains, called the sicca weight,) in all Government transactions, a corresponding adjustment was made of all the weights in use at the several Government offices of the metropolis—the custom-house, the mint, the treasury, the bank, and the police; and sets of standard seer and tola weights of brass were ordered to be prepared at the mint for distribution to all the collector's offices of the Bengal presidency.

The regulation in question expressly avoided enforcing the change by any penal enactment, trusting that the sense of public convenience would quickly ensure its substitution for the irregular system now prevalent; and directing only that the verification and adjustment of all weights at the Calcutta and Sagur assay offices, should be made for the future in accordance with the new scale.

In the ordinary dealings of commerce, the difference between the bazar weights and the new weights is not recognizable: indeed the errors of single large weights is generally found to exceed the amount of modification now introduced: no inconvenience therefore remains from the still general use of the old bazar weights, while the principal European mercantile establishments of the town, as well as all the native bullion merchants, have already had their weights adjusted to the new system.

Where it may be required, however, to know the precise difference between the old and new system, recourse may be had to the following table. The new mun will be seen to be one chitak and a quarter, nearly, heavier than the old bazar maund: which would induce an increase in the price of articles to the trifling extent of one-fifth per cent. or three annas in a hundred rupees.

TABLE XX.—*For the mutual conversion of Tolas and old Sicca Weight of Bengal.*

Old Sicca Weight into Tolas.				Tolas into Sicca Weight.			
Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.
3200	3194.060	800	798.515	3200	3205.948	800	801.487
1600	1597.030	700	698.700	1600	1602.974	700	701.301
1500	1497.216	600	598.886	1500	1502.789	600	601.115
1400	1397.401	500	499.072	1400	1402.604	500	500.929
1300	1297.587	400	399.257	1300	1302.419	400	400.743
1200	1197.772	300	299.443	1200	1202.220	300	300.557
1100	1097.958	200	199.628	1100	1102.044	200	200.371
1000	998.144	100	99.814	1000	1001.859	100	100.185
900	898.329	1 anna	0.062	900	901.673	1 masha.	0.084

being equal to $\frac{10000}{116}$ or 86.207 sicca rupees, and one factory maund being equal to .90744 mun, as above stated; the ratio of the two modes of valuation will be as 100 to 86.207 $\div$ .90744, or 95 exactly. Hence may be deduced the following simple rules.

I. Deduct five per cent. from the price or value quoted in *current rupees per factory weight,* and the result will be its equivalent in *sicca rupees per bazar, (or new,) weight.*

II. Add one and a third per cent. to the price or value quoted in *current rupees per factory weight,* and the result will be its equivalent in Furukhabad Madras or Bombay rupees per bazar (or new) weight.

The following table is constructed on this principle, and is applicable to muns, seers, and chitaks, as the case may be:

TABLE XXII.—*For the conversion of values quoted in current rupees per factory maund, seer, or chitaks into their equivalents in sicca or Furukhabad rupees per new standard (or bazar) weights.*

Current rupees per Factory md. &c.	Sicca rupees per new mun, &c.	Fd. M. B. Rs. per new mun.	Current annas per Factory md. seer, &c.	Decimals of sicca rs. per new mun, &c.	Decimals of Fd. M. B. rs. per new mun, seer, &c.
1,000	950.	1013.333	15	0.891	0.950
100	95.	101.333	14	.831	.886
90	85.5	91.200	13	.772	.823
80	76.	81.066	12	.7125	.760
70	66.5	70.933	11	.653	.696
60	57.	60.800	10	.594	.633
50	47.5	50.666	9	.534	.570
40	38.	40.533	8	.475	.506
30	28.5	30.400	7	.416	.443
20	19.	20.266	6	.356	.380
10	9.5	10.133	5	.297	.316
5	4.75	5.066	4	.2375	.253
3	2.85	3.040	3	.178	.190
2	1.90	2.026	2	.119	.126
1	0.95	1.013	1	.059	.063

[To reduce the decimals into annas and pie see Table IV. page 10.]

The only other denomination used extensively at the presidency is the salt maund, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. heavier than the bazar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer. It is much to be regretted that this absurd weight should not only have been retained, but that after the promulgation of the new regulation, the Government ordered a completely new and expensive series of brass weights to be made up for the Salt Board, at considerable cost, on the old system! It would of course have been just as simple to order the weighments of salt to be made with the new mun, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. surplus to be levied on the gross amount to cover wastage); the weights would then have been convertible to general use, whereas now they are confined to one specific purpose.

Madras and Bombay Weights.

In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the weights of commerce have been long since made to conform with the avoirdupois system by assuming the nearest approximation in pounds to the local maund, and adjusting the latter to it. Thus at Madras the maund is assumed as equal to 25 lbs. av.: and at Bombay the more convenient equivalent of 28 lbs., or one quarter cwt. has been adopted for the standard maund. As these weights (especially the latter) are convenient by their direct relation to the commercial unit of England, it is neither to be expected nor to be wished, that they should be exchanged for the weights of Bengal. Indeed it should be remembered, that the use of purely English weights even in Calcutta counting-houses can lead to no confusion:—it is the introduction of a fictitious native weight, like the factory maund, that is objectionable as being neither Indian nor English.

The seer at Madras contains 8 pollams of 10 pagodas each, so that like that of Bengal it has the sub-division into 80 parts. In the Malabar system, also used at Madras, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pollam (fanams) make a seer, and the tolam occupies the place of the maund; it is equal to 23.192 lb.

The seer at Bombay is divided into 30 pice, or 72 tanks, of 72 troy grains each.

The conversion of the Madras and Bombay maunds into the bazar mun of Bengal requires another table. A practical estimate of their relative values may, however, be held in the memory by means of the following simple ratios:

Ten Madras maunds = 3 muns, $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Bengal, nearly.

Three Bombay ditto = 1 mun, 1 seer, nearly.

The exact ratios between the cwt. and the mun given in page 66, are of course applicable to the derivatives of the avoirdupois pound in the other presidencies*.

* The readiest practical method of reducing the Indian into the English system, where the utmost accuracy is not required, is derived from the equation, 300 muns = 11 tons. Hence we have the following rules in addition to those given in page 66:—

III. Add a tenth to a sum of *muns*, and divide by 30: results, the weight in *tons*.

IV. Multiply a sum in *tons* by 30, and deduct an eleventh from the product: results, its value in *muns*.

V. Deduct one-third from a weight in *muns*, and increase the remainder by one-tenth: results, the weight in cwts. nearly.

VI. Add one-half to a given weight in cwts., and diminish the sum by one eleventh: results, the equivalent in muns, nearly.

For the more exact conversion of one denomination into the other, the following table may be consulted:

TABLE XXIII.—*For the mutual conversion of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay maunds.*

Bengal Muns.	Madras maunds.	Bombay maunds.	Madras maunds.	Bengal muns.	Bombay maunds.	Bengal muns.
1000	3291.428	2938.775	1000	303.820	1000	340.278
100	329.143	293.877	100	30.382	100	34.028
90	296.229	264.492	90	27.344	90	30.625
80	263.315	235.104	80	24.306	80	27.222
70	230.401	205.716	70	21.268	70	23.819
60	197.487	176.328	60	18.230	60	20.416
50	164.571	146.938	50	15.191	50	17.014
40	131.656	117.552	40	12.152	40	13.612
30	98.742	88.164	30	9.114	30	10.209
20	65.828	58.775	20	6.076	20	6.806
10	32.914	29.388	10	3.038	10	3.403
1	3.291	2.939	1	0.304	1	0.340
seers, 30	2.469	2.203	seers, 30	0.228	seers, 30	0.255
20	1.646	1.469	20	0.152	20	0.170
10	0.823	0.734	10	0.076	10	0.085
5	0.411	0.367	5	0.038	5	0.042
4	0.329	0.294	4	0.030	4	0.034
3	0.246	0.220	3	0.022	3	0.025
2	0.164	0.147	2	0.015	2	0.017
1	0.082	0.073	1	0.008	1	0.008

The next table will be found very convenient for reducing the decimals of maunds in the foregoing, and upon all other occasions, into the ordinary divisions of the native weights, viz. seers and chitaks.

TABLE XXIV.—*For converting* SEERS *and* CHITAKS *into* DECIMALS *of a* MUN *and vice versâ.*

Chtk.	Decimals for				Seers.	Decimals.
	0 seer.	1 seer.	2 seers.	3 seers.		
0	.0000	.0250	.0500	.0750	4	.1000
1	.0016	.0266	.0516	.0766	8	.2000
2	.0031	.0281	.0531	.0781	12	.3000
3	.0047	.0297	.0547	.0797	16	.4000
4	.0062	.0312	.0562	.0812	20	.5000
5	.0078	.0328	.0578	.0828	24	.6000
6	.0094	.0344	.0594	.0844	28	.7000
7	.0109	.0359	.0607	.0829	32	.8000
8	.0125	.0375	.0625	.0875	36	.9000
9	.0141	.0391	.0641	.0891	40	1.0000
10	.0156	.0406	.0656	.0906		
11	.0172	.0422	.0672	.0922	The three last figures of decimals recurring in the same order, after every four seers, it is unnecessary to insert them at length.	
12	.0187	.0437	.0687	.0937		
13	.0203	.0453	.0703	.0953		
14	.0219	.0469	.0719	.0969		
15	.0234	.0484	.0734	.0984		

General Table of Indian Weights.

However desirable it may be in theory to reduce the system of weights throughout the vast continent of India into order and uniformity, in practice it is well known that inseparable difficulties oppose the execution of such a project: if ever effected, it can only be done in the gradual progress of time, by the spread of knowledge, and by the growing inter-communion of the multitudes engaged in the internal traffic of the country, who would by degrees feel the advantage of uniformity in their dealings.

It is a comparatively easy thing for a government, having the sole issue of coin within its own territories, to fix upon a convenient unit of value, and establish it to the supercession of former currencies; but the weights of a country do not so immediately come in contact with the ruling power (even though it have a commercial chararcter itself): not at least as regards the domestic or market weights, which are localized in a thousand distinct foci under as many modifications of prices, customs, and modes of calculation and subdivision.

It is but lately that the legislature has attempted to equalize the weights of England, and then only by the retention of a double system. India does however in some respects offer a better chance of success than the countries of Europe, where each locality has by municipal laws rendered permanent and cognate its own system, however differing from that of its neighbour. Here, all is vague—the standards of reference being in most cases the local rupee or copper coin, themselves subject to variation; or of modern introduction, and capable of equalization.

Thus, throughout the Marhatta states, the seer is referred to the Poona or Ankoosy rupee: in Guzerat, to the Barooch rupee: in Ajmeer, to the Salimsahy; in Bengal, to the old Moorshedabad rupee; all comparatively modern. In Madras, the coin of that presidency, or of Mysore, or Pondicherry, are appealed to; but more generally the English avoirdupois unit has become familiarized, as has been already stated, by the adoption of 25 lb., to represent the commercial maund.

By perseverance, therefore, in upholding one common system for the whole of British India, or at least for the Bengal Presidency,—a system founded on the previous habits and institutions of the country; by connecting it (as has been done) with a rupee of general, and to be hereafter exclusive, circulation; by restricting Government transactions to this system, and affording facilities of adjustment by depositing standard weights in public offices all over the country;—there is some reason to hope that eventually, the incongruous mass now prevalent will gradually give place to the convenience of an universal and single species of weight.

There is another argument in favor of its feasibility, namely, that India does not, properly speaking, possess dry or liquid measures.

Where these are employed, they depend upon, and in fact represent, the seer or the maund weight; the mention of *measures* has been accordingly omitted in the foregoing scheme for Bengal, leaving the value of any vessel of capacity to rest solely on the weight contained in it.

The mode in which this is effected for the "dry measures" of South and West India is, by taking an equal mixture of the principal grains, and forming a vessel to hold a given weight thereof, so as to obtain an average measure. Sometimes salt is included among the ingredients*. Trichinopoly is the only place where grain is said never to be sold by weight. The *mercal* and *parah* are the commonest measures; the latter is known throughout India; in Calcutta it is called *ferrah*, and is used in measuring lime, &c. which is still recorded however in mds. wt.

Of the origin or antiquity of the Indian weights it would be out of place here to institute an inquiry; the ancient metrology of the Hindus has been fully described by Mr. Colebrooke, in the Asiatic Researches, vol. v.† As with the coins, so with the weights, Southern India retained most of the names and terms properly Hindu, *pala, túla, vís, bhára, khari* (candy ?) *báha*. Throughout the Moghul empire, on the contrary, the *seer* and *mun* were predominant. The word *mun*, of Arabic or Hebrew origin‡, is used throughout Persia and Northern India; but, as might be expected, it represents very different values in different places: thus the *mun* of Tabríz is only $6\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoir. while that of Palloda in Ahmednugur, is $163\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

It is probable that the seer or *sér*, a Hindu weight (*sétak*) was more uniform than the maund, since it was founded upon the tola (*tolaka*), which, with its subdivision, the *massa*, must in very ancient times have been extensively known throughout commercial Asia: there can be little doubt that the *tale* and *mace* of the Chinese are identical in origin. The variations of these weights may have been smaller, because their use was nearly confined to the precious metals and other articles of value; the seer is quoted as the highest denomination of this class of weights in one Sanscrit work. For gross produce a greater latitude was required, and larger seers were introduced to suit the value of each article; the weight apparently, rather than the price, being made variable: while to prevent the ambiguity which might follow, it became necessary to define the seer employed as of 30, 40, 60, 72, 80, 90, or even as far as 120 tolas; and

* In Belary this is called the *nou-danium* measurement; from the nine sorts of grain used: rice, wheat, coolty, pasaloo, mernoomooloo, oil seeds, Bengal grain, aunoomooloo, and nooloo. In Darwar, they take: wheat, toor, hurburr, roolthee, moony, oored, juwaree, paddy, and mudkee.—*Kelly's Metrology*.

† Capt. Jervis of the Bombay Engineers, is engaged in publishing a work on the weights and measures of India.

‡ The Hebrew *maneh* was equal to 13110 grs. tr. or 72.83 tolas. The Greek *mina* to 6244 grs. or 34.57 tolas.

probably when the current coin began to vary from the original tola, the mention of this weight became obsolete, and reference was made direct to the rupees of the local currency. It is to meet this mode of expression that in the following table, the value of every seer has been given in the standard *tola* of 180 grains.

The maund of India may as a *genus* be divided into four different *species*: 1. That of Bengal, containing 40 seers, and averaging about 80 lbs. avoir. 2. That of Central India (Malwa, Ajmeer, &c.) generally equal to 40 lbs. avoir. and containing 20 seers, (so that the seer of this large portion of the continent assimilates to that of Bengal.) 3. The maund of Guzerat and Bombay, equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. or 28 lbs. and divided into 40 seers of a smaller grade. 4. The maund of Southern India, fixed by the Madras Government at 25 lbs. avoir. There are however many other varieties of maund, from 15 to 64 seers in weight; which it is unnecessary to particularize.

Abul Fuzl defines the *mun* of Akber's reign to be 40 *seers* of 30 *dams*; each *dam* being five *tanks*. The *tank* is in another place described as 24 *ruttees*: the *masha* of eight *ruttees* has been assumed from the weight of Akber's coins to be 15.5 grs. troy. This would make the emperor's maund$=34.\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. av., agreeing pretty well with that of Central and Western India. The *tank*, as now existing in Bombay, is 72 grains; in Darwar, it is 50 grains, in Ahmednugur, 268 grains. Its present weight consequently affords no clue for the verification of the above estimate, however desirable it may be to determine the point. In one part of the Ayeen Akbery, the dam is called 20 *mashas*, 7 *ruttees*, which would increase the maund to about 47 lbs. In the absence of better evidence, it may be safe to reckon it in round terms at one-half of our present standard maund.

Origin of present table.

In 1821, the Honorable Court of Directors called upon their commercial agents, collectors of customs, and other public officers of the three presidencies, to procure and forward to England accurate counterparts of the standard weights and measures in use throughout their territories in the East. The order was promptly obeyed, and the required models sent home, with certificates and explanations. The packages as they arrived were placed under charge of Dr. Kelly, who was assisted in his examination and comparison of the weights by R. Bingley, Esq. H. M. Assaymaster, and of the measures by E. Troughton, Esq.: both of whom had zealously co-operated in comparing the standards sent to the English Government from other parts of the world.

The despatches accompanying the standards from India contained full information, on the money and trade, as well as on the metrology of most places: this is embodied at length in the supplement to Dr.

KELLY's *Cambist*, whence it was subsequently collected in an octavo volume, entitled "KELLY's Oriental Metrology."

It is from these sources that the accompanying table has been drawn up, exhibiting in an abridged form the principal commercial weights of India and Asia. Most of the subdivisions peculiar to each place have been necessarily omitted for want of space, but where possible, the formation of the seer, &c. from the local unit is mentioned. It may be generally assumed that the maund system follows the common scale, viz.

16 chitaks = 1 seer

40 seers = 1 maund.

20 maunds = 1 candy or maunee.

The use of a five-seer weight also universally prevails under the name of *passéree* *, *dhuree* †, or *vis* ‡. The dhuree from its name however seems to be properly a measure, and accordingly, while in Malwa it is equal to 5 seers, in other places it is found of 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{3}{4}$, 10, 11, and 12 seers. The terms *adhola*, *adhelee*, (half,) *pao*, *powah*, (quarter,) *adhpao*, (half-quarter,) frequently occur: they explain themselves.

The only novelty in the present table is the insertion of the two last columns, expressing the equivalents of the local weights in the standard *mun* and *tola* of the British Indian system. The column containing their values in avoirdupois pounds, ounces, and drams is according to the London determinations of Dr. KELLY.

Where the seer only of any place is mentioned in the first columns, the value of the maund of the same place expressed in parts of the standard mun is inclosed in brackets to prevent mistakes: it may be remarked that the ratio of the maund will answer equally well for the seer, it being understood that the subdivision into 40 seers holds for the maunds of the two places compared. To reduce any local weight into the standard denomination, or into the Bazar maund of Calcutta, nothing more is necessary than to multiply by the number in the last column, and convert the decimals into seers, if so required, by means of Table xxiv. in page 74.

The column of "tolas per seer" will best express to a native the value of the weights, of any particular locality; being the customary mode of estimation throughout the country.

In expressing the dimensions of the *mercal*, the *parah*, and a few other dry or liquid measures, sometimes gallons and sometimes cubic inches have been introduced by Dr. Kelly. It may be convenient there-

* Written *punchseree*, *punchser*, and *punchaseer* in KELLY.

† Written *dhuree*, *dhurra*, *dhuddee*, *dudda*, *dhadium*, in ditto.

‡ Written *vis*, *viss*, *visay*, *vesey*, *biss*, in ditto.

fore to explain that by the enactment of the 1st January, 1826, one *imperial measure* was established, as a substitute for the variable wine, ale, and corn gallons of England, with their multiples and divisions.

This *imperial gallon* was made to contain 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water, weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Farht., the barometer standing at 30 inches. It has a capacity therefore of 277.274 cubic inches. Some of the most useful derivatives of this unit are here subjoined for the sake of reference.

Table XXV.

Imperial dry and liquid measures.	*Cubic contents.*	*Avoirdupois wt.*	*Indian wts.*
1 pint, ...	34.659 c. i.	1 lb. 4 oz.	48.611 tolas.
2 = 1 quart, ...	69.318 do.	2 lb. 8 oz.	97.222 do.
8 = 4 = 1 gallon, ...	277.274 do.	10 lbs.	4.861 seer.
64 = 32 = 8 = 1 = 1 bushel, ...	1.284 c.f.	80 do.	38.888 do.
512 = 256 = 64 = 8 = 1 quarter, ...	10.269 do.	6[illegible]0 do.	7.777 mun.
2048 = 1024 = 256 = 32 = 4 = 1 chaldron,	41.075 do.	2560 do.	31.111 do.

The old *wine gallon* contained 231 cub. inches—the *ale gallon* 282 c. i. and the *corn gallon* 268.8 c. i. whence are obtained the following multipliers to convert them into the imperial measures, viz. .833, 1.017, and .969 respectively.

It will be remarked that the gallon nearly corresponds with the *pusséree*, or *dhuree* of the Indian corn measures, while the bushel bears the same proximity to the mun weight. Standards of the bushel, gallon, quart, and pint, are deposited in the assay offices of the three presidencies.

The following is the scale of measures in use at Madras:

				cub. inch.	
		1 olluck,	=	11.719.	
8 ollucks,	=	1 puddy,	=	93.752.	
8 puddies,	=	1 mercal,	=	750	= 27 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr. water.
5 mercals,	=	1 parah,	=	3750	
400 parahs,	=	1 garce,	=	300000.	

The particulars of the dry measure of Ceylon are thus given in the Indian Metrology.

			gallons.	inch.	inch.
4 cutchundoos,	=	1 seer,	= 0.24	= 4.35 diam.	+ 4,35.
4.8 seers,	=	1 coornly,	= 1.15		
2.5 goornies,	=	1 mercal,	= 2.88		
2 mercals,	=	1 parah,	= 5.76	= cube of 11.56 inches.	
8 parahs,	=	1 amonam,	= 46.08	= 5¾ bushels.	
9⅜ amonams,	=	1 last,	= 432,	= 6¾ qarters.	

Thus it will be seen that there is no fixed rule as to the subdivisions and multiples of the parah or mercal.

TABLE XXVI.—*The Commercial weights of India, and of other trading places in Asia, compared with the British Indian Unit of weight, and with the Avoirdupois system of England.*

Place.	Denomination of Weight.	Value in English avoirdupois weight.	No. of standard TOLAS per seer, &c.	Value of mds. &c. in MUNS and decimals.
		lb. oz. dr.	*Tolas.*	*Muns.*
ACHEEN in Sumatra.	*Tale*, of 16 mace or 64 copangs.	grs. 148.2	0.790	..
	Catty=100 tales or 20 buncals.	2 1 14¼	82.370	..
	Bahar, of 200 catties........	423 8 0	..	5.1466
	Bamboo, liquid measure.	3 10 10	130.890	..
AHMEDABAD in Gujrat.	*Tola*=32 vals, or 96 ruttees. ..	grs. 193.440	1.075	..
	Seer (divided into ½ and ¼ s.) ..	1 0 14½	41.091	..
	Maund, of 40 seers.....	42 4 13	..	0.5140
AHMEDNUGUR, in Arrungabad.	*Tola*=12 massas or 96 gonje. ..	grs. 188.4	1.047	..
	Seer, com. wt. (of 80 Ankosy rs.)	1 15 8	76.562	..
	Maund, of 40 seers..........	78 15 12	..	0.9599
	Seer, of capacity (110 Ankosy rs.)	2 11 6	105.425	..
	Maund, do=12 pylees=48 seers.	130 2 0	..	1.5814
AMBOYNA, in the Moluccas.	*Tale*, of 16 mace............	grs. 455.35	2.529	..
	Bahar, of cloves..............	596 12 0	..	7.2521
	Coyang, of rice (2,500 catties) ..	3255 8 0	..	39.5632
AHMODE, Gujrat.	*Maund*=40 srs of 40 Baroach rs.	40 8 12	39.424	0.4928
	Do. for grain,=40 srs. of 41 do.	41 9 5	40.416	0.5052
	Do. for cotton,=42 seers do. do.	43 10 10	..	0.5306
ANJAR, Bhooj.	*Maund*, of 40 seers (of 36 dokra).	27 3 8	26.464	0.3308
	Kulsee, measure,=64 maps.	30361.6 c.in.	..	..
ANJENGO, Travancore, M.	*Candy* (=35 telong of 16 lbs.)..	560 0 0	..	6.8056
	Maund, (20 to the candy)..	28 0 0	..	0.3402
ARCOT, Madras.	*Pucka seer*, of 24 pollams.	1 13 0	70.486	(0.8811)
	Puddy, for grain=47 pollams...	3 8 12	137.930	..
AUMODH, Culpee.	*Seer*, for cotton, (see Culpee.) ..	1 8 0	58.336	(0.7292)
	Seer, for grain, &c.	2 0 8	78.993	(0.9872)
AURUNGABUNDER in Sindh.	*Tola*=12 massa, or 72 ruttees...	grs. 187.5	1,041	..
	Seer, of 64 pice.............	1 13 13	72.461	..
	Maund, of 40 seers...........	74 10 10	..	0.9074)
BAGULKOTA, M.	*Kucha seer*, for groceries, oil, &c.	0 8 3½	20.	(0.2488)
	Pucka sr. for grain, (116½ c. i.)	3 6 11½	133.	(1.6616)
BAIRSEAH, Malwa.	*Seer*, of 80 Bhopal rupees.	1 14 13	74.892	(0.9362)
	Maund, of 40 seers..........	77 1 12	..	0.9371
BANDA, Moluccas.	*Catty*, of 5⅝ lbs. Dutch.........	6 1 10	..	0.0740
	Bahar, of 100 catties.	610 0 0	..	7.4132
	Soekal, of nutmegs, 28 catties...	170 12 13	..	2.0757
BANGALORE, in Mysore.	*Kucha seer*, of 24 rupees.	0 10 0	24.304	(0.3038)
	Do. maund, of 40 seers.........	25 0 0	..	0.3038
	Candy, of 20 maunds.	500 0 0	..	6.0764
	Pucka seer, for grain, 84 rupees.	2 1 10¾	81.640	(1.0230)
	Candy, of 20 colagas, or 160 seers.	336 12 4½	..	4.0926
	Mercal, of 9, 10, 12, &c. to 96 srs.			
BANJAR MASSIN, in Borneo I.	*Tale*, of 16 mace.	grs. 614.4	3.413	..
	Pecul and catty, (see China.) ..		..	..
	Last, grain measure=230 ganton.	3066 10 10	..	37.2685
BANTAM, Java.	*Tale*, for gold, musk, &c.	grs. 1055	5.860	..
	Bahar=3 peculs of 100 catties...	396 0 0	..	4.8124
	Coyang, of rice=200 gantams...	8681 0 0	..	105.4982
BANSWARRA.	See Malwa.			
BARDOLEE, Surat.	*Maund*, of 39¾ seers, 2 pice.	37 4 4¾	..	0.4529

Place.	Denomination of Weights.	Value in English avoirdupois weight.	No. of standard Tolas per seer, &c.	Value of mds. &c. in Muns and decimals.
		lb. oz. dr.	*Tolas.*	*Muns.*
BARODA, Baröch.	*Seer* (pergunna), 42 Babasahy rs.	1 0 15.8	41.186	..
	Maund, of 42 seers.	44 9 10	..	0.5420
	Candy, of 20 maunds.	892 1 4	..	10.8411
	The town seer has 41 Babash. rs.	1 0 9.5	40.286	(0.5036)
	The Sesamum maund is of 40 srs.	42 7 10·8	..	0.5162
BATAVIA, Java.	*Mark*, of 9 reals..............	422 grains.	2.344	..
	Bahar=3 peculs, of 100 catties.	406 14 0	..	4.9446
	Coyang, of rice =3,300 lbs. Dutch.	3581 0 0	..	43.5190
	Timbang, of 5 peculs.	678 2 0	..	61.7133
	Kanne, liquid measure.	91 cub. in.	..	..
BAULEAH, Bengal.	*Seer*, of 80 sa. wt. or tolas.....	....	80.	1.0000
	Seer, of 60 sa. wt. for liquids, &c.	....	60.	0.7500
BELGAUM, Mahratta country.	*Seer*, of 24 Shapoory rs. (174 grs.)	0 9 8	23.091	..
	Maund, of 44 seers.......	26 3 15	..	0.3189
	Tola, of 30 canteray fanams.....	176.25 grs.	0.979	..
BELLARY, Mad. ceded distr.	*Seer*, of 21 Mysore rs. or *tolam*.	0 8 7¼	20.621	(0.2578)
	Maund, of 48 seers.	25 6 0	..	0.3083
	Maund, for cotton(=1½ nuggah).	26 5 4	..	0.3199
	Thimapoo, grain measure, 112 rs.	....	112.	..
	Mercal, chunam do.=12 seers...	....	1008.	0.3150
BENARES.	*Tola*, of 215 grains troy.	....	1.194	..
	Seer, of 105 sa. wt.	2 10 6	105.	1.3125
	Seer, of 103 sa. wt.	2 9 2	103.	1.2875
	Seer, of 96 sa. wt.	2 6 7	96.	1.2000
BENCOOLEN, Sum.	*Tale*, for gold, &c.=638 grains.	....	3.940	..
	Catty, of 16 tales.	1 7 5	55.666	..
BETELFAKEE, Arab	*Frazil*, of 10 maunds.	20 6 4	..	0.2477
	Bahar, of 40 frazils.	815 10 0	..	9.9121
BHOPAL, BHILSA.	Same as Malwa.			
Birman Empire.	See Rangoon.			
BOMBAY, Money weight.	*Tank*, of 24 ruttees, (for pearls.)	72 grains.	0.400	..
	Tola, (formerly 179 grs.) .... :	180 grs.	1.000	..
Commercial weight.	*Seer*, of 30 pice or 72 tanks. ..	0 11 3½	27.222	..
	Maund, of 40 seers.	28 0 0	..	0.3402
	Candy, of 20 maunds.	560 0 0	..	6.8056
Grain measure.	*Seer*, of 2 tipprees............	0 11 3.2	24.836	(0.3104)
	Parah, of 16 paily or adholy, ..	44 12 12.8	..	0.5444
	Candy, of 8 parahs.	358 6 4	..	4.3553
	Parah, salt measure, 6 gallons.	1607.6 c. i.	..	..
	Seer, for liquids, 60 Bom. rs...	1 8 8¼	60.	(0.7448)
BORNEO. See	Banjar massin.			
BAROACH, Gujrat.	*Maund*,=40 seers, of 40 rs.	40 8 12	39.408	0.4928
	Maund, for grain, 41 do.	41 9 5	..	0.5052
	Maund, for cotton, 42 srs.	43 9 9½	..	0.5397
BUSHIRE, Persia.	*Man*, Tabrézy,=720 miscals. ..	7 10 15	29.888	0.0934
BUSSORA, Arab.	*Man*, of 24 vakias Sophi.	116 0 0	..	1.4097
BAGDAD, Ditto.	*Man*=6 okas of 400 dirhems...	16 8 0	641.600	0.2005
CACHAR, Tonquin.	*Tale*, of 10 mace, or 1000 cash.	590.75 grs.	3.282	..
CALCUTTA.	(See the foregoing pages.)	82⁶⁄₇ lbs.	80.	1.0000
	Grain weights or measures are derived from the others, thus:			
	1 koonkee=5 chitaks.	....	25.	..
	1 raik=4 koonkees=1¼ seer.	....	90.	..
	1 pally=4 raiks=5 seers.	....	400.	..
	1 soally=20 pallies=2½ maunds.	205⁵⁄₇ lbs.	5400	2.500

Place.	Denomination of Weights.	Value in English avoirdupois weight.			No. of standard Tolas per seer, &c.	Value of mds. &c. in Muns and decimals.
		lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*Tolas.*	*Muns.*
CALICUT, Malabar.	*Seer*, of 20 Surat rs.	0	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	19.849	(0.2481)
	Maund, of 68 seers.	34	11	11	..	0.4220
CAMBAY, Malabar.	Same as Surat.					
CANTON.	See China.					
CAPE TOWN.	$91\frac{4}{5}$ Dutch=100 English weight.					
CARWAR, Canara.	*Maund*, of 42 seers.	26	0	0	..	0.3159
CEYLON.	See Colombo.					
CHANADORE, in Ahmednuggur.	*Seer*, of 74 Ankosy rs. 10 mas.	1	13	8	71.702	(0.8963)
	Seer of capacity=72 tanks.	2	5	7	90.995	..
	Maund,=64 seers.	149	12	0	..	1.8200
CHINA.	*Tale* (see page 14=579. 84 grs.)	0	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$	3.221	..
	Catty, of 16 tale.	1	5	$5\frac{1}{3}$	51.586	..
	Pecul, of 100 catties.	133	5	$5\frac{1}{3}$	..	1.4987
COCHIN, Malabar.	*Maund*, of 25 lbs. of $42\frac{1}{2}$ seers.	27	2	11	..	0.3301
COIMBATOOR, Mysore.	*Maund*, of 40 seers.	24	1	0	..	0.2923
	Pollum, (of 10 pagodas.)	$528\frac{1}{2}$ grains.			2.936	..
	Tola, for cotton.	7	8	0	291.666	..
COLACHY, Travancore.	*Maund*=125 pollums, of 105 grs.	18	12	13	..	0.2284
	Candy, of 20 maunds.	376	1	2	..	4.5702
COLOMBO, Ceylon.	*Candy* or Bahar.	500	0	0	..	6.0764
	Garce, (82 cwt. 2 qrs. $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)	9256	8	0	..	112.4921
	Mercal, dry meas.=10 seer.	2.88 gallons.			..	..
	Parah, do.	5.76 ditto.			..	..
COMERCOLLY, Bn.	*Seer*, for metals, 58 sa. wt. (other seers of 60 and 78 do.)	1	7	9	58	(0.7160)
COOLPAHAR, Culp.	*Seer*.	3	1	$6\frac{7}{8}$	120.000	(1.5000)
COSSIMBAZAR, Bn.	*Seers*, of 76, 78, 80, and 82.10 tol.					
CULPEE, Agra.	*Seer*, for sugar, metals, grain.	2	1	15	82.487	(1.0310)
	Seer, for ghee.	2	6	3	92.816	(1.1602)
	Seer, for cotton.	2	6	12	94.184	(1.1773)
	Seer, for grain, wholesale.	2	7	5	95.552	(1.1944)
DHARWAR, Bom.	*Kucha seer*, of 72 tanks.	0	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$	20.0	(0.2488)
	Pucka seer=116 Mad. rs.	2	15	$11\frac{1}{2}$	116.0	(1.4488)
	Dhurra, liquid measure, 12 seers.					
DEWAS, Malwa.	*Seer*, of 80 Oujein rupees.	1	15	10	76.866	..
	Maund, of 64 seers.	137	8	2	..	1.6712
DINDOOR, Ahmed.	*Seer*, of 76 Ankosy rs.	1	13	15	72.765	(0.9096)
	Seer, of capacity, 72 *tanks*.	2	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	95.778	..
	Maund, of 64 seers.	157	10	0	..	1.9136
DOONGURPOOR,	*Seer*, of 52 Salimahy rs.	1	4	$0\frac{3}{4}$	48.725	(0.6090)
	Maund, of 40 seers.	50	1	14	..	0.6090
DUKHUN POONA.	*Seer*, 72 tanks or tolas(80 Ank.rs.)	1	15	$8\frac{1}{2}$	76.638	..
	Maund, of $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers, for ghee, &c.	24	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$	..	0.2994
	Maund, of 14 do. for metals.	27	9	$9\frac{2}{3}$	..	0.3353
	Pullah, of 120 do. for iron, &c.	236	9	2	..	2.8749
	Maund, of 48 do. for grain.	94	9	8	..	1.1494
FAIFOE, Coc. Chi.	Same as in China.					
FURUKHABAD, Agra.	*Seer*, wholesale 110 sa. wt.? *	....			110	(1.3625)
	" retail, 94 do.?	....			94	(1.1750)
	" for spice, 82.	....			82	(1.0250)
GEROULEE, Culpee	*Seer*, for all purposes.	1	15	$0\frac{3}{4}$	75,460	(0.9431)
GHOUHON, Ditto.	*Seer*, for wholesale.	2	2	0	82.638	(1.0330)
GOA, Malabar.	*Quintal*, of 4 arobas.	129	5	5	..	1.5717
	Candy, of 20 maunds.	495	0	0	..	6.0156

* These are marked in KELLY 11, and 14 Furukhabad sicca weight, which must be a mistake for 110 and probably 94.

Place.	Denomination of Weights.	Value in English avoirdupois weight. *lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	No. of standard Tolas per seer, &c. *Tolas.*	Value of mds. &c. in Muns and decimals. *Muns.*
GAMRON, Persia.	*Mun*, Tabree. (Tabrézy ?)	6	12	0	262.400	0.0820
	Mun, Sháhy *(=2 Tabrézy.)*	13	8	0	524.800	0.1640
	Mun, Copra, for provisions.	7	12	0	301.440	0.0942
HANSOOT, Barôch.	*Market seer*, of 38 Baroach rs...	0	15	7	37.521	(0.4690)
	Do. maund, of 40 seers.	38	9	9	..	0.4690
	Oil maund, of 42 seers.	40	8	6	..	0.4925
	Pergunna seer, of 38½ Baroach rs.	0	15	11	38.129	(0.4766)
	Do. maund, of 40 seers.........	39	3	10	..	(0.4768)
HAVERY, Mad. Doab.	*Kucha seer*, for groceries, 23½ rs.	0	9	9	23.242	(0.2905)
	Dhurra, (for selling,)=12 seers.					
	Pucka seer, for grain, (82 cub. in.)	2	6	13	94.336	(1.1792)
HYDERABAD, Mad.	*Seer*, of 80 Hyderabad rupees...	1	15	12	77.170	(0.9646)
	Kucha maund, of 12 seers.	23	13	0	..	0.2893
	Pucka do. of 40 do............	79	6	0	..	0.9646
	Pulla, of 120 seers for selling, ..	238	2	0	..	2.8938
INDORE, Malwa.	*Seer*, of 82 Oujein rupees.	2	0	6¾	78.803	(1.9850)
	Maund, of 20 seers, *(for grain.)*	40	8	6	..	0.4925
	Maunee, of 12 maunds.........	486	4	8	..	5.9096
	Maund, of 40 seers, for opium, &c.	81	0	12	..	0.9849
ISLAMPOOR, Culp.	*Seer*, *(see Culpee.)*	2	0	12	79.600	(0.9950)
	Pucka do.	2	0	15	80.056	(1.0007)
JAMKHAIR, Ahmednugur.	*Seer*, commercial, of 80 Ankosy rs.	1	15	8½	76.638	(0.9580)
	Seer, of capacity=72 tanks.	2	4	14½	89.702	(1.1213)
	Maund, of 64 seers. ?..........	147	10	0	..	1.7941)
JAPAN.	*Pecul*, (same as China.)	133⅓ lbs.			..	1.6254)
JAULNAH, Hyder.	*Tola*, of 12 mashas.	184.5 grs.			1.025	..
	Pucka seer, of 80 rs. for grain...	2	0	1	77.926	..
	Do. maund, of 40 seers.	80	2	8	..	0.9471
	Kucha maund, of 12 seers, (for ghee, liquids, &c.) measure. ..	24	0	12	..	0.2922
JAVA.	See Batavia.					
JUDDA, Arab.	*Maund*, of 30 vakias.	2	3	9⅗	86.400	0.0270
	Bahar=100 maunds, or 10 frazils.	222	8	0	..	2.7039
JUMBOOSUR, Guj.	*Market seer*, of 40 Baroach rs. ..	1	0	2½	39.270	..
	Do. maund, of 40 seers.	40	6	4	..	0.4908
	Cotton do. of 42 seers.	1	0	9	40.256	0.5153
	Pergunna seer, of 40¾ Bar. rs. ..	....			40.000	(0.5000)
JUNGYPOOR, Ben.	*Seer*, of 16 chittacks.	1	8	0½	58.408	(0.7301)
	Seer, liquid measure, ...	50½ c. i.			..	..
JUNKCEYLON, Is.	*Bahar*= 6½ Ben. fac. mds.......	485	5	5⅛	..	5.8981
KATEE, Ahmed.	*Seer*, of 80 Ankosee rs.	1	15	8½	76.638	(0.9580)
	Seer of capacity=95 do.........	2	5	8	91.146	(1.1393)
KOOTOOL, ditto.	*Ditto*=100 do.	2	7	6½	95.778	(1.1972)
KOTA, Ajmeer.	*Seer*, of 30 Kota rs.	0	12	0	29.166	(0.3646)
	Maund, of 40 seers.	30	0	0	..	0.3646
	Seyn (measure), of 864 Kota pice.	34	2	3	..	0.4148
KURDA, Gujrat.	*Seer*, of 80 Ankosee rs.	1	15	8½	76.638	(0.9580)
	Seer, of capacity, 90 do.	2	3	7½	86.208	(1.0776)
KUMBHARIA, Sur.	*Maund*, of 40 seers, 8 pice.	37	13	10	..	0.4601
KUROD, Ditto.	*Maund*, of 40 do. 15. do.......	37	15	8½	..	0.4615
LOHEIA, Arab.	*Quintal*, of 100 rottolos.	62	8	0	..	0.7596
LUCKIPOOR, Ben.	Fact. and Baz. weights of Calcutta					
LUCKNOW, Oude.	*Seer*, of 100 Lucknow rs.	2	7	6¾	95.817	(1.1977)

Place.	Denomination of Weight.	Value in English avoirdupois weight.			No. of standard Tolas per seer, &c.	Value of mds. &c. in Muns and decimals.
		lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*Tolas.*	*Muns.*
Macassar, Celebes Is.	*Tale*, of 16 mace=614 grains. ..	....			34.111	..
	Pecul, of 100 catties.	135	10	0	..	1.6483
Madras.	Pagoda weight=52.56 grs.	....			0.292	..
	Maund, of 40 seers, or 8 vis.....	25	0	0	24.304	0.3038
	Candy, of 20 mds.	500	0	0	..	6.0764
	Garce, for grain=12.8 mds.....	320	0	0	..	3.8888
	Puddy, oil measure=8 olluks, or	9375 cub. in.				
	Parah, for chunam=5 mercals..	3750 cub. in.				
	Mangelin, for pearls=6 grains..					
	18 Mad. chows=55 Bom. chows.					
Madura, Carn.	*Seer*, of 80 Madura pagodas. ..	0	10	4	24.913	..
	Maund, of 39.244 seers.	25	0	0	..	0.3038
Malabar.	*Polam*, of 9 Pondich. rs. 1 cash.	1624 grains.			9.022	..
	Tolam, of 40 seers............	23	3	1	..	0.2817
Malacca, Malay.	Catty, of 20 buncals, for gold, ..	2	0	12	79.600	..
	Pecul=100 com. catties of 16 *tales*.	135	0	0	..	1.6407
	Bahar, of 3 peculs............	405	0	0	..	4.9219
	Ganton, measure.............	6	8	0	252.775	..
	Kip, of tin,=30 tampang.	40	11	0	..	0.4945
Malda, Ben.	*Seer*, of 100 sa. wt. (72 c. i.)....	2	9	0	100.	(1.2456)
	Do. 96 (at Mogulbaree).....	2	7	5¾	95.665	(1.1958)
	Do. 82.10 (at Jelalpoor).....	2	1	14	82,336	(1.0292)
	Do. 80 (English bazar).	2	0	14¼	79.942	(0.9993)
Malwa, central India.	*Tola*, of 12 massas, ...	190 grains.			1.055	..
	Seer, of 84 Salimsahy rs.	2	0	6	78.689	..
	Maund, of 20 seers.	40	7	8	..	(0.4918)
Mangalore, Mal.	*Seer*, of 24 Bombay rs. (42.79grs.)	0	9	13	23.850	..
	Maund, market, of 46 seers. ..	28	2	4	..	0.3419
	Do, Company's, (16 rs. heavier.)	28	8	13	..	0.3469
	Do, for sugar=40 seers......	24	7	8	..	0.2973
	Seer, of capacity=84 Bomb. rs.	....			84.000	..
Manilla, Phil. I.	Spanish weights and Chin. pecul.					
Massuah, Red Sea	*Rottolo*, of 12 vakias (4800 grs.)	0	10	15¼	26.635	..
Masulipatam, M.	*Tolam*=30 chunams..........	grains 179.04			0.995	..
	Kucha seer and maund, as Madras.	0	11	4	27.342	(0.3418)
	Pucka maund=40 seers of 2 lbs.	80	0	0	..	0.9722
	Seer, of 90 Madras pagodas.	0	9	0	21.875	(0.2734)
	Seer, of 72 do. (for metals.)	0	12	0	29.165	(0.3646)
	Seer, of 96, do. (for cotton.) ..		8	5.6	20.210	..
	Mercal, grain measure, 12 seers.	3⅝ gallon				
	Garce, do. do. 4800 seer.	1250 do.				
Mauritius.	*Ton*, of sugar=2000 French, &c.	2160 lbs.			..	26.2500
	Do. of grain and coffee=1400 do.	1512	0	0	..	18.3750
	Do. of cloves=1000 do.	1080	0	0	..	13.1250
	Do. of cotton=750 do......	810	0	0	..	9.8437
Mocha, Arab.	*Maund*, of 40 vakias.	3	5	0	128.640	0.0402
	Bahar=15 frazils, of 10 mds. ..	450	0	0	..	5.4687
	Teman, measure of rice.	168	0	0	..	2.0417
	Gudda, liquid measure=2 gall...	18	0	0	..	0.2187
Moluccas.	See Amboyna and Banda.					
Mundissor, Mal.	*Seer*, of 92 Salimsahy rs.	2	3	7¾	86.246	(1.0781)
	Maund, of 15 seers. (?)	34	4	4½	..	0.4042
Mysore, Province.	*Seer*=24 Mysore rs. of 179 grs.	0	9	13	23.850	(0.2981)
Nassuk, Ahmed.	*Seer*, of 79 Ank. rs. 4 massas...	1	15	4½	37.030	(0.9504)
	Seer, of capacity, 99 Ank. rs. 2m.	2	7	2½	95.018	(1.1877)

Place.	Denomination of Weight.	Value in English avoirdupois weight.	No. of standard Tolas per seer, &c.	Value of mds. &c. in Muns and decimals.
		lb. oz. dr.	*Tolas.*	*Muns.*
Natal, Sumatra.	*Tompong*, (Benj. wt.) 20 catties,	80 0 0	..	0.9722
	Catty ootan (for do. and camphor)	4 0 0	155.555	..
	Tale, for precious metals.	584 grs.	3.244	..
	Sukat, grain measure=12 pakhas	4029 cub.in.	..	..
Negapatam, Car.	*Seer*, of 8 pullams.	0 9 $10\frac{1}{2}$	23.470	..
	Maund, of 41.558 seers.	25 0 0	..	0.3038
New Hoobly, M. Dooab.	*Kucha seer*=$20\frac{1}{8}$ Mad. rs.	0 8 6	20.352	(0.2594)
	Pucka seer=$106\frac{1}{2}$ do.	2 11 13	106.488	(1.3311)
	Dhurra, contains 13 seers.	1170 cub. in.	..	..
Nolye, Malwa.	*Seer*, of 80 Oujein rs.	1 15 10	76.864	..
	Maund, of 20 seers.	39 8 8	..	0.4805
Nolgoond, Mad. Dooab.	*Kucha seer*=$20\frac{3}{4}$ Mad. rs.	0 8 $8\frac{1}{2}$	20.736	(0.2592)
	Pucka seer=$110\frac{3}{4}$ M. rs. 96.6 c. i.	2 13 $5\frac{1}{2}$	110.210	(1.3776)
Okalesur, in Baroach.	*Seer*, of 38 Baroach rs.........	0 15 $6\frac{1}{4}$	37.483	..
	Maund, of 40 seers.	38 8 13	..	0.4685
	Pergunna seer, $39\frac{1}{4}$ Br. rs.	1 0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	39.306	(0.3913)
	Maund, 40 seers.	40 6 13	..	0.3912
Omutwara, Mal.	*Seer*, of 81 Salimsahy rs.......	1 15 $3\frac{3}{4}$	75.916	(0.9489)
	Maund, of 28 seers.	54 10 8	..	0.6642
Onore, in Canara.	*Maund*, of 40 to 44 seers, ...	25 0 0	..	0.3038
	Hany, grain measure..........	$87\frac{3}{4}$ cub.in.	..	..
Oujein, Malwa.	*Seer*, of 80 Oujein rs.	1 15 10	16.866	(0.9608)
	Maund, of $16\frac{7}{8}$ seers.	23 5 13	..	0.4054
	Maunee, of 12 maunds.	400 5 12	..	4.8655
Paichal, Surat,	*Maund*, of 48 seers, 8 pice, Surat.	45 4 0	..	0.5469
Palamcota, Carnatic.	*Tolam*, of 100 pollams, ($\frac{1}{2}$ a md.)	12 8 0	..	0.1519
	Puddy, for metals.	4 15 0	192.014	0.0600
	Mercal, retail=$1\frac{1}{8}$ gall. revenue=	$2\frac{5}{32}$ gallon.	..	..
Palimbang, Sum.	*Catty*, of 10 tales.	9494 grains.	52.744	..
	Baly, of 10 gantangs.	81 6 0	..	0.9888
Palloda, Ahmed.	*Seer*, of 78 Ank. rs., $10\frac{4}{5}$ massas.	1 15 2	75.651	(0.9456)
	Seer, of capacity, $103\frac{1}{2}$ Ank. rs.	2 8 13	99.195	..
	Maund, do. of 64 seer.	163 4 0	..	1.9839
Pandree, Culpes.	*Seer*.	2 11 12	106.340	(1.3292)
Panwaree, Do.	*Seer*.	2 2 2	82.943	(1.0368)
Parnair, Ahmed.	*Seer*, of $76\frac{1}{2}$ Ankosee rs.	1 14 $2\frac{1}{2}$	73.296	(0.9162)
	Seer, of capacity, 95 rs. 7 m...	2 5 2	90.233	(1.1279)
Patna, Behar.	*Tola*, of 12 massas.	209 grains.	1.161	..
	Seer, from 45 to 81 sa. wt.	..	80	1.000
Pegu, Birma.	*Tical*, 100 to the vis..........	$237\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	1.368	..
	Candy, 150 vis, reckoned at	500 0 0	..	6.0764
	Basket, rice measure, 16 vis.....	58 0 0	..	0.7048
Persia.	*Mun* of Shiraz=600 miscals.....	12 10 14.4	493.172	0.1541
	Mun of Tabréz, 300 do150 dirhems	6 5 7.2	246.530	0.0770
	Artaba, corn measure, 2 bushels.			
Pertabgurh, Ajmeer.	*Seer*, of 80 Salimsahy rs.......	1 14 $13\frac{1}{2}$	74.967	..
	Maund, of 20 seers.	38 8 14	..	0.4686
Pondicherry, Car. C.	*Seer*, of $24\frac{5}{8}$ Pon. rs.=$731\frac{1}{4}$ fan.	0 9 $11\frac{1}{2}$	23.622	..
	Maund, of 8 vis.	25 14 $5\frac{1}{2}$	..	0.3146
	Garce of grain,=100 mercals...	$13\frac{1}{2}$ quarters.		
Penang.	Malay *pecul*, of 100 catties.	142 10 $10\frac{2}{3}$	..	1.7338
	Bahar, of 3 peculs.	428 0 0	..	5.2013
	Gantang, measure,=4 chupahs..	27165 cub.in.	..	..
Poona.	See Dukhun.			
Quilon, Trav.	*Olunda*, or old Dutch pound. ..	1 1 8	42.535	..

Places.	Denomination of Weight.	Value in English avoirdupois weight.			No. of standard Tolas, per seer, &c.	Value of mds. &c. in Muns and decimals.
		lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*Tolas.*	*Muns.*
Quilon.	*Maund*, of 25 old Dutch pound,	27	5	8	..	0.3325
	Toolam, of 100 pol. for cotton.	16	11	5.6	..	0.2029
	Do. do. for spices.	15	9	7.3	..	0.1894
Radnagore, Ben.	*Seers* of 62, 64, and 80 sa. wt...	....			80	1.000
	Baugee, for paddy=5 seers of 62.	....			310	(0.7750)
Rahory, Ahmed.	*Seer*, of weight=77 ank. rs.....	1	14	5¾	73.790	(0.9223)
	Seer, of capacity=115½ do.	2	13	8½	110.666	(1.3833)
Rangoon.	*Vis*, of 100 tikals.	3	5	5⅓	140	..
	Candy, of 150 vis, reckoned, ..	550	0	0	..	6.0764
	Ten, or basket, of rice=16 vis...	58	4	0	..	0.7078
Roombharee, Ahmednagur.	*Seer*, of 74 Ankosee rs.........	1	13	2¾	70.901	(0.8863)
	Seer, of capacity, 102 do.	2	8	3½	97.750	..
	Maund, of 64 seers..	160	13	8	..	1.9548
Rungypoor, Ben.	*Seers* of 60, 65, 73, 80, 90, and 160 tolas; the standard seer,..	....			80	1.000
Rutlam, Malwa.	*Seer*, of 84 Salimsahy rs.	2	0	6	78.689	..
	Maund, of 20 seers.	40	7	8	..	0.4918
Salangore, Maly	*Bahar*, of 240 catties........	324	0	0	..	3.9374
Sankeridroog, Carnatic.	*Seer*, of 8 pollums, for provisions.	0	9	12	23.698	..
	Maund, of 41.256 seers.	25	0	0	..	0.3038
Santipoor, Ben.	*Seers*, of 60, 80, 84, and 96 tolas; also factory weights.	....			80	1.000
Seringapatam.	*Kucha seer*, of 24 Sultany rs. ..	0	9	11⅓	23.596	..
	Do. maund, of 40 seers.	24	4	8	..	0.2950
	Puc a seer, of grain; 84 Sul. rs.	2	1	15¾	82.601	..
	Do. colagah=16 seers.	33	15	12	..	0.4130
Siam.	*Pecul*=50 catties of 20 tale... ..	129	0	0	..	1.5677
Singapore, Malay	*Buncal*, for gold.	832 grains.			4.622	..
	Pecul, of 100 catties, (see China.)					
Sinkell, Sumatra	*Tompong*, of 20 cats. for Benzoin	3	8	0	36.110	..
	Pecul, &c. as in China.					
Sooloo, Sunda.	*Pecul*, as in China.					
Soonamooky, Bl.	*Seers*, of 58. 10, 60, 72, 73¼, 75, and 82.10 tolas; stand. seer...	....			80	1.0000
Suez, Red Sea.	*Rottolo*, of 144 drams.	1	4	0	48.610	..
	Quintal varies from 110 to 150 rot.					
Surat, Gujrat.	*Tola*, of 12 massas.	187.2 grs.			1.040	..
	Seer, of 35 tolas..............	0	15	0	36.458	(0.4557)
	Maund, of 40 seers.	37	8	0	..	0.4558
Tellicherry, in Malabar.	*Seer*, of 20 Surat rupees.	0	8	2⅔	19.849	(0.2481)
	Maund, of 64 seers.	32	11	0	..	0.3972
Ternate, Molucc.	*Pecul*, of 100 catties.	130	3	8.3	..	1.5826
Tranquebar, Cor	*Maund*=68 lbs. Danish.	74	12	9.6	..	0.9088
Travancore, M.	*Toolam*, of 20 pounds.	19	14	11	..	0.2420
	Candy (30 toolams), for purchase.	597	8	10	..	7.2618
	Do. (20 maunds), for sale.	500	8	2	..	6.0826
	Parah, grain measure,........	2 quarts.			..	..
Trichinopoly, Carnatic.	*Pucka seer*,=27 pollams.	1	14	8	74.132	..
	Maund=13.114 seers.	25	0	0	..	0.3038
	Seer, for metals=4167.7 grs.	0	9	8½	23.167	(0.2896)
	Mercal, grain measure, 1⅛ gallon.					
Trincomalee.	See Colombo.					
Vellore.	See Arcot.					
Vizagapatam.	See Masulipatam.					
Wallahjabad.	See Arcot.					

* See page 3.

Linear Measures.

Notwithstanding the boast of Abul Fuzl that among other beneficial effects of Akber's administration, he had fixed one standard of linear measure for the whole of India, we find at the present day as great irregularity in this branch of our subject, as could have prevailed in his day, or rather much greater, an account of the semi-introduction of European measures in the British Indian territories, and in the Dutch and Portuguese settlements before them.

There is this peculiarity in the linear systems, that the basis of all is the same; the cubit or human fore-arm: and this unit is found in Oriental countries, as in those of the west, divided into two spans, and 24 fingers' breadths. Thus under the Hindu princes, the *hat'h* (in Sanscrit *hasta*) was equal to 2 *vitesti* or spans, and to 24 *ungools (angulas)*. The *ungool* (finger) is divided into 8 *jo* (S. *yava*) or barley corns.

The subdivisions of the *yava* proceeding downwards to the *paramánus*, or most minute atom, according to the arithmetical works of the Hindus, are of course theoretical refinements, which it is unnecessary to notice: a full account will be found in Mr. H. Colebrooke's treatise in the 5th volume of the Asiatic Researches. Proceeding upwards, four *hat'hs* or cubits are equal to a *danda*, or staff: and 2000 *dandas* make a *crosa*, or coss, which should be, by this estimation, 4000 yards English, or nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The coss is generally for convenience now called equal to two English miles. Four *crosa* = one *yojana*, nearly ten miles. The Lílávati also states that 10 *hat'hs* make 1 *bans* or bamboo, and 20 *bans* in length and breadth = 1 *niranga* of arable land.

That the cubit was of the natural dimensions (of 18 inches, more or less) can hardly be doubted; indeed where the *hat'h* is talked of to this day among the natives, the natural human measure is both understood and practically used, as in taking the draft of water of a boat, &c. In many places also, both in Bengal and in South India, the English cubit has been adopted as of the same value as the native measure.

The *guz*, or yard, now in more general use throughout India, is of Mahomedan introduction: whether this is derived also from the cubit (for the Jewish cubit is of the same length) is doubtful; but, like the *hasta*, it was divided into 24 *tussoos*, or digits, corresponding more properly to inches.

Abul Fuzl, in the Ayeen Akbery, gives a very full description of the various guz in use under the emperors, as compared with the earlier standards of the khalifs. He expresses their correct length in fingers'-breadth, which may be safely taken as three-quarters of an inch each.

For facility of reference, his list is here subjoined, with the equivalents in English measure at this rate.

Ancient Guz measures enumerated in the Ayeen Akbery.

		English
The *Guz-soudah* of Haroon-ur-Reshid	= $24\frac{2}{3}$ fingers of an Abyssinian slave, the same used in the Nilometer of Egypt*, ...	= $18\frac{1}{2}$ in.
The *Kusbeh guz*, of Ibn Abyliclah	= 24 fingers, ...	= 18 do.
The *Yousefy guz*, of Baghdad	= 25 ditto, ...	= $18\frac{3}{4}$ do.
The small *Hashemiah guz*† of Abu Musa Ashari	= $28\frac{1}{3}$ fingers, ..	= $21\frac{1}{4}$ do.
The long .... *ditto*† .... of Mansur Abás	= $29\frac{2}{3}$ do.	= $22\frac{1}{4}$ do.
The *Omariah guz* of the Khalif Omar	= 31 do.	= $23\frac{1}{4}$ do.
The *Mamooniah guz* of Maamon Abassy..	= $69\frac{1}{2}$ do.	= $52\frac{1}{8}$ do.
The *guz Mesahat*	= 28 do.	= 21 do.
Sekunder Lodi's *guz* of $41\frac{1}{2}$ silver Sekunderies diameter, modified by Humaioon to 43 ditto, ..	= 32 do.	= 26 do.
This was used in land measurements till the 31st year of Akber.		
The *Akbery guj*, for cloth measure, ...	= 46 fingers, ..	= $34\frac{1}{2}$ do.
The *Ilahy guj*, established by Akber, as the sole standard measure of the empire, ...	= 41 do.	= $30\frac{3}{4}$ do.‡

The *Akbery beega*, of 3600 square guz = 2600 square yards = 0.538, or somewhat more than half an acre on the above estimation.

The *Ilahy guj* of Akber was intended to supersede the multiplicity of measures in use in the 16th century, and in a great degree it still maintains its position as the standard of the Upper Provinces. In general, howevér, different measures are employed in each trade, and the cloth merchant in particular has a distinct guj of his own. Thus the cloth guj has assimilated in many places to two haths, or one yard; and the frequent employment of English tape-measures, as well as carpenter's two-feet rules, will ere long confirm the adoption of the British standard to the exclusion of the native system, for the linear measure of articles in the bazar.

The true length of the *Ilahy guz* became a subject of zealous investigation by Mr. Newnham, Collector of Furukhabad, and Major Hodgson, Surveyor General, in the year 1824, during the progress of the great revenue survey of the western provinces, when it was found to be the basis of all the records of land measurements and rents of Upper India.—As might have been expected no data could be found for fixing the standard of Akber with perfect accuracy; but every comparison concurred in placing it between the limits of 30 and 35 English inches; and the great majority of actual measures of land in Rohilkhund, Delhi,

* The cubit of the Nilometer is supposed to be the same as that of the Jews, which is exactly two feet English:—if so, the 24 *digits* will be precisely inches. Volney, however, makes it $20\frac{1}{2}$ French, or 22 English inches. Some allowance must probably be made for the broad hand of a negro, but the other measures will not be affected by the same error, as they must be referred to the ordinary delicate hand of a native of Asia.

† These two are also called the Guz Mullik and Guz Zeeadiah, because Zeead, the adopted son of Abu Sofian, made use of them for measuring the Arabian Irak.

‡ Should the length of this guj be taken at 32 or 33 inches, proportionate corrections must be made in the other measures.

Agra, &c. brought it nearly to an average of 33 inches. Mr. DUNCAN, in the settlement of the Benares province in 1795, had assumed 33.6 inches to the ílâhy guz, on the authority, it may be presumed, of standards in existence in the city, making the beega = 3136 sq. yards.

The results of the different modes of determination resorted to in 1824-5, so characteristic of the rude but ingenious contrivances of the natives, are curious and worthy of being recorded. Major HODGSON made the length of the ílâhy guz

From the average measurement of 76 men's fingers-breadths, ...	= 31.55 in.
From the average size of the marble slabs in the pavement of the Taj at Agra, (said to be each a *Shahjehany guz* of 42 fingers?) ..	= 33.58 do.
From the side of the reservoir at the same place, called 24 guz, ..	= 32.54 do.
From the circuit of the whole terrace, 532 guz ?..............	= 35.80 do.
Mr. NEWNHAM, from the average size of 14 char-yaree rupees, supposed to be each one finger's-breadth, makes it,.............	= 29.20 do.
From the testimony of inhabitants of Furukhabad,.............	= 31.50 do.
From statement in the Ayeen Akbery, of the weight of the cubic guz of 72 kinds of timber, (this would require a knowledge of the weights.)..	
Mr. HALHED, from average measurement of 246 barley corns, ...	= 31.84 do.
From ½ sum of diameters of 40 Munsooree pice, ...	= 32,02 do.
From ½ of 4 human cubits measured on a string, ...	= 33.70 do.
From average of copper wires returned by Tehseeldars of Moradabad as counterparts of the actual measures from which their beegas were formed, ...	= 33.50 do.
Mr. DUNCAN, as above noticed, assumed the ilâhy guz at Benares,	= 33.60 do.
In Barelly, Boolunshuhr, Agra, as in the following table, it is	= 32.5 do.

It is natural to suppose that the guz adopted for measuring the land should vary on the side of excess, and probably all the above, thus derived, are too long. The Western Revenue Board, thinking so many discrepancies irreconcileable, suggested, that the settlements should every where be made in the local beega, the surveyors merely noting the *actual value of the ílâhy guz in each village,* and entering the measurement also in acres; but the Government wisely determined rather to select a general standard, which should meet as far as possible the existing circumstances of the country. Thus the further prosecution of the theoretical question was abandoned, and an arbitrary value of the *ílâhy guz* was assumed at 33 inches, which was in 1825-6 ordered to be introduced in all the revenue-survey records, with a note of the local variation therefrom on the village maps, as well as a memorandum of the measure in English acres. Mr. Sec. MACKENZIE thus describes the convenience which the adoption of this standard (sanctioned at first only as an experiment and liable to reconsideration) would afford in comparisons with English measures.

"Taking the *jureeb* (side of the square *beega*) at 60 *gunteks*, or 60 *guz*, the *beega* will be 3600 square guz, or 3025 square yards, or five-eighths of an English acre (3 roods, 5 perches). The *jureeb* will be equal to 5 chains of 11 yards, each chain being 4 *gunteks*. In those places where the *jureeb* is assumed at 54 guz square, it would equal 4½ chains, giving 2450¼ square yards (or 2 roods, 10 perches). In either case the conversion from one to another would be simple, and the connection between the operations of the surveyors and the measurements of the revenue officers would be easily perceived."

This convenient beega of 3600 square ilahy guz, or 3025 square yards, or five-eighths of an acre, may be now called the standard of the Upper Provinces. It is established also at Patna, and has been introduced in the settlements of the Ságur and Nerbudda territories.

The notice of land measurement seems altogether to have been overlooked in the returns from the Bengal revenue officers, to the Hon'ble Court's Circular; so that with the exception of the facts gleaned from the official correspondence above alluded to, and other information hastily acquired from private sources, the present table exhibits nearly a blank in regard to the beegas of Bengal proper, Behar, Cuttack, and Central India. Rennel's general estimate of the area of Bengal in beegas of 1600 square yards merely followed the measure in use at Calcutta. The permanent settlement in these provinces left the land unmeasured, and obviated the necessity of an actual survey. In general terms, however, the beega of the Bengal provinces may be assumed at 1600 square yards, or about one-third of the English acre, and a little more than half of the up-country beega.

In Madras, Sir T. Munro established a measure (called *ground* or *mauny*) of 60 × 40, or 2400 square feet, of which 24 make a *cawney* = 57600 square feet, = 6400 square yards, or exactly four Bengal beegas. The Madras cawney is to the English acre as 1 to 1.3223, or as 121 to 160 nearly. In the jageer, the *ady* or Malabar foot is used, which is 10.46 inches; 24 *adies* = 1 *culy*, and 100 square *culies* = 1 cawney, or nearly an English acre. The common *culy* however is 26 adies, or 22⅔ feet, which makes the *cawney* = 1 acre 28¾ perches.

Of the land measures of the Bombay Presidency Kelly's tables are altogether silent: but as the cubit and guz are stated to correspond with 18 and 27 inches respectively, doubtless the square measure has also been brought to agree with some aliquot or multiple of the English acre.

It is much to be regretted that the information on this most important point should have proved so defective; but in justification of the officers to whom the Court's circular was addressed, it should be stated that the draft of instructions did not specifically allude to square measures, merely directing that 'for measures of length, one that is nearest to the cubit or ell, should be selected as the model to be sent home.'

TABLE XXVII.—LINEAR AND SQUARE MEASURES OF INDIA.

Place.	Denomination.	Value in Eng. meas.
Agra, Presidency,	STANDARD ILAHY GUZ, assumed at,	33 inches.
	STANDARD BEEGA of Western Provinces=60×60 guz=3600 *Guz* ..	3025 sq. yds. ($\frac{5}{8}$ acre.)
	Local *Guz* varies from 32.8 to 33.25, av.	32.625 inches.
Ahmedabad, ..	*Guz*, for cloth, ..	27.75 do.
	for velvet, ..	34.25 do.
	for artificers, ..	23.33 do.
Ahmednugur, ..	*Hath* of 14 *tussoos*, ..	14.00 do.
	Guz, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hath, ..	24.50 do.
Alligurh, ..	*Guz*, from 30.5 to 33.4, ..	33.00 do.
Molucca, ..	*Covid*, or cubit, ..	18.13 do.
Ahmod, ..	*Guz*, ..	27.12 do.
Anjar, ..	*Guz*, of 34 tussoos, ..	26.40 do.
Aurungabunder,	*Guz*, of 16 garce, ..	32.00 do.
Bagulkota, ..	*Guz*, of 24 tussoos, ..	32.87 do.
Bangalore, ..	*Hath*, = 19.1 inches: *Guz* = ..	38.90 do.
Bantam, ..	*Hasta*, ..	18.00 do.
Barelly, ..	*Guz*, from 32.0 to 33.4, ..	32.90 do.
Baroda, ..	*Guz*, of 24 tussoos, ..	27.12 do.
Batavia, ..	*Ell*, = $27\frac{3}{4}$ inches. *Foot*= ..	12.36 do.
Bauleah, ..	*Cubit*, (or hath,) ..	18 do.
Benares, ..	*Guz*, tailor's, ..	33. do.
	weaver's, ..	42.5 do.
	cloth merchant's, ..	37.5 do.
	architect's, (*maimáree*,) ..	25.33 do.
	Beega, by Reg. II. 1795, ..	3136 square yards.
Bencoolen, ..	*Hailoh*, or two cubits, ..	36 inches.
Betelfokee, ..	*Guz*, ..	27 do.
Bombay, ..	*Hath* = 18 inches; the *guz*,= ..	27 do.
Boolundshuhr, ..	*Guz*, (originally, 33,) ..	31.75 do.
Broach, ..	Zillah *guz*, ..	27.25 do.
	Wusa, ..	89.6 sqare inches.
	Beega = 20 wusa, ..	2 roods, 20 perches.
Bushire, ..	*Half guz*, Sháhy, ..	20 inches.
	Bushery, ..	18.4 do.
Bussora, ..	*Aleppo yard*, ..	26.4 do.
	Baghdad, ..	31.6 do.
Calcutta, ..	*Beega* = 20 cottas of 16 chitaks, ..	1600 sq. yards.
	Cottah, ..	720 sq. feet= 80 sq. yds.
	Chittak, ..	45 sq. feet= 5 sq. yds.
Calicut, ..	*Guz*, ..	28.6 inches.
Calpee, ..	*Guz* = 16 girras, ..	40 do.
Cambay, ..	*Guz*, ..	28 do.
	Morgen, of 600 square roods, ..	2 English acres.
China, ..	Mathematical foot, ..	13.12 inches.
	Builder's ditto, ..	12.7 do.
	Tailor's ditto, ..	13.33 do.
	200 *lis* = 1 degree, ..	69.166 miles.
Chittagong, ..	*Nul* or bamboo, of 8 haths= ..	12 feet.
(Mug land measures).	*Gunduh*, of 4 courees = 2 × 3 nuls= ..	96 sq. yds.
	Kánee = 20 gundahs = 12 × 10 nuls =	1920 sq. yds.
	Doon = 16 kanees, ..	30720 sq. yds. or 6.35 acres.
	Shahy measures, 4 times greater, ..	Seldom used now.
Cossimbazar, ..	*Hath*, ..	19.12 inches.
Darwar, ..	*Hath*, for cotton cloths, ..	19.36 do.
	Guz, ..	32.75 do.
Delhi, ..	Average beega, ..	2500 sq. yds.
Etaweh, ..	*Gaz* from 32 to 33, ..	32.50 inches.
Furukhabad, ..	*Cloth guz*=12 *moots* (palms)=48 *ungool*,	36 do.
	Hath, or cubit=24 ungool or fingers, ..	18 do.
	Land guz= $10\frac{1}{2}$ moots or 42 fingers, = 14 *giras* on cloth g. of 16,	$31\frac{1}{2}$ do.
	Beega, of 20 biswas =36.00 ilahy guz,	$2756\frac{1}{4}$ square yards.

Place.	Denomination.	Value in Eng. meas.
Goa, ..	Portuguese *Covado*, ..	26.66 inches.
Gamron, ..	*Guz*, 93 = 100 English yards, ..	38.7 do.
Hansoot, ..	*Gaz*, of 24 tussoos, ..	27.12 do.
Havery, ..	*Gaz*, of ditto, ..	34.75 do.
Hyderabad, ..	Cloth measure, ..	35.33 do.
Japan, ..	*Inc*, ..	75.00 do.
Jaulna, ..	*Guz*, ..	33.6 do.
Jamboosur, ..	*Guz*, ..	27.12 do.
Jungle Mehals,..	*Beega* 80 × 80 *haths*, ..	1600 sq. yds. nearly.
Bancoora, ..	*Guz*, of two *haths*= ..	36 inches nearly.
Loheia, ..	*Peek*, ..	27.0 inches.
Madras, ..	*Mauney*, 60 × 40 feet, ..	2400 square feet.
	Cawney = 24 mauney, ..	1.3223 acres.
Malabar, ..	*Foot*, ..	10.46 inches.
Malacca, ..	*Covid*, ..	18.12 do.
Malwa, ..	*Guz*, (from 28 to 32,) ..	30.00 do.
	Beega, of 20 wusas, ..	2 roods nearly.
Massuah, ..	*Peek*, ..	27.0 inches.
Masulipatam, ..	*Yard*, ..	38.25 do.
Meerut, ..	*Land*, guz, ..	33.00 do.
Mocha, ..	*Cobid* = 19 inches. Guz, ..	25. do.
Moradabad, ..	*Guz*, from 31.6 to 35.8, ..	33.50 do.
	Jureeb =20 guttas of 3 guz, ..	167.5 feet.
	Beega =18×18=324 sq. guttas, ..	2304 sq. yds.
New Hoobly, ..	*Guz*, ..	31.75 inches.
Noulgoond, ..	*Guz*, ..	33 do.
Palamkota, ..	*Gajum*, for cloth, ..	36.45 do.
Pandree, ..	*Guz*, ..	40.75 do.
Panwaree, ..	*Guz*, ..	36.37 do.
Patna, ..	*Guz*, for carpets, &c. (ilahee,) of 44 fingers,	33 do.
	for broad cloth, ..	42.5 do.
	Jureeb, 20 bamboos of 3 guz= ..	55 yards.
	Beega, 20 × 20 cuttahs or bamboos= ..	3025 square yards.
Persia, ..	*Guerze*, royal, ..	37.5 inches.
	Common measure, ..	25.0 do.
	Parasang, twentieth of a degree at the equa	tor.
Rangoon, ..	*Taong*, or cubit, ..	19.1 inches.
	Taing, of 1000 dhas, ..	2 miles, 293⅔ yards.
Rungypoor, ..	*Guj*, for bafta cloths, ..	63 inches.
Seringapatam, ..	*Gujah*, ..	38.5 do.
Siam, ..	*Vouah*, (2000 = 1 league,) ..	75.75 do.
Soonamooky, ..	*Corah*, used at the factory, ..	52.4 do.
Surat, ..	*Guz*, builder's, ..	27.6 do.
Sydabad, ..	*Guz*, land, 31.3 to 32.7, ..	32.0 do.
Tellicherry, ..	*Guj*, ..	28.4 do.
Tirhoot, ..	Revenue *luggee*, of 6½ haths= ..	9 feet 9 inches.
	Beega, 20 × 20 luggees= ..	4900 sq. yds.
	Small luggee, or rod, 6¼ haths= ..	9 feet 4½ inches.
	Beega, 20 × 20 ditto= ..	3906¼ sq. yds.
	(In Champaran and Chupra the luggee or rod is of 7 haths).	
Travancore, ..	*Tooda*, for timber, ..	20.46 cub. inches.
	Moora, of stone-cutters, ..	33.02 inches.
	Coloo, in agriculture, ..	21.16 feet.
Sagur, ..	Standard beega introduced, ..	(See Agra).

At most of the places omitted in the above table, such as, Acheen, Arcot, Belary, Calcutta, Carwar, Ceylon, Cochin, Comercolly, Jungypoor, Bengal generally, Madras, Penang, Radnagore, Santipoor, Seringapatam, Tellicherry, &c. English measures alone are used, or at least a cubit founded on the English measure of 18 inches.

USEFUL TABLES,

PRINTED AS

AN APPENDIX

TO

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY,

AND

CIRCULATED TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THAT JOURNAL, AT THE PRICE OF AN EXTRA MONTHLY NUMBER.

SECOND PART.

CONTAINING A SERIES OF

INDIAN CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

NOTICE.

The great delay which has taken place, in the appearance of this second part of the Appendix, has arisen from the difficulty of setting up and correcting the figured matter, which is after all issued in a style very unsatisfactory to the Editor. The chronological tables will be followed up with tables of the various dynasties of India and the neighbouring countries, which will be put in hand immediately.

USEFUL TABLES,

FORMING

AN APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PART THE SECOND.

CHRONOLOGICAL AND GENEALOGICAL TABLES

OF

Ancient and Modern India;

INCLUDING A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF BRITISH CONNECTION WITH INDIA.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1836.

CONTENTS AND TABLES OF PART II.

* In the text Surat is put as the modern synonyme of Saurashtra ; this is a mistake. *Surastrene* of ancient geography is the equivalent term.

INDIAN CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.



The object of the present division of our work is to furnish, first: convenient tables for the reduction or comparison of the various eras in use throughout India; secondly: tables of ancient and modern dynasties, extracted from such sources as are available for India, and the neighbouring countries: and thirdly, an abridged chronological table of events in the history of British India. There are so many excellent works on these subjects as to leave us nothing more than the task of compilation, or rather selection. For information regarding the astronomical and chronological computations of the Hindoos, Colebrooke, Bentley, and Warren are the principal authorities. The *Kala Sankalita* of the latter author (an officer in the Madras army), contains the fullest particulars of all the eras in use, intended purposely for the convenience of government officers and others in that presidency. It is from this work that the present tables have been principally taken, with such abridgment, as was necessary to bring them within the compass of an octavo volume. Colonel Warren's tables of the Hejira being in a less convenient form, we had remodelled them before it came to our knowledge that a complete series for every month of the Mahommedan era, down to A. D. 1900, had been published in Calcutta, forty-four years ago, in 1790. These tables have however been long out of print. Playfair's Chronology, in folio, contains also a supplemental table of the Hejira calendar, copied from the celebrated French work '*L'Art de verifier les Dates.*' There are occasional differences of a day in all tables of the Hejira.

A compendious account of some of the Indian eras was printed as a part of the 'Companion' to the Almanac published by *the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, for the year 1830. The whole article, however, on the eras of ancient and modern times, is calculated to be of such great utility in this country, both to Europeans who are out of the reach of works of reference or chronology, and to native students of European literature and history, who have no prior acquaintance with subject, that we make no apology for reprinting the paper entire, as an introduction to the tables which follow.

THE ERAS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES, AND OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, EXPLAINED;

With a view to the comparison of their respective dates.

It will render the comparison of eras much easier, if we give some account of what is meant by a solar and a lunar year. A solar year is that space of time during which all the seasons have their course. This takes place in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49 seconds; and an approximation to that time has been adopted by those nations which have had sufficient astronomical science to determine it. But as it would be impracticable to begin every new year at a different hour of the day, which would be necessary if the perfect year should always be completed before the commencement of a new one, 365 days have been taken as the length of a year, leaving the odd hours and minutes to accumulate until they amount to a whole day, when they are added to the year, making what is called a leap year, or intercalary year, of 366 days. The various ways of doing this will be detailed when we speak of the different eras. Some nations still use a year of 365 days without any intercalation; and this is called a *vague*, or a erratic year, because its commencement varies through all the different seasons.

A lunar year consists of 12 moons, or 354 days. This may be convenient enough for short periods, but is so ill adapted for the computation of a civilized nation, that none but Mahometans have continued in the use of it even for a little time. It suits the course of time so ill, that its commencement varies, in a few years, through all the seasons; and many men, amongst the nations which use it, can remember the fasts and festivals altering from summer to winter, and again from winter to summer, and their seed-time and harvest alternately wandering from the beginning of the year to the end.

The luni-solar year is that in which the months are regulated according to the course of the moon, but to which from time to time a month is added, whenever the year would range too widely from its original situation. This year is inconvenient from its varying duration; but as, in a long course of years, the months remain nearly at the same situation, it is less objectionable than the pure lunar year. It was the mode of computation of the Greeks and Romans, and is even now that of the Chinese, Tartars, Japanese, Jews, and most of the Indian nations.

All these varying modes render the comparison of dates much more difficult than it appears to be at the first view. We shall endeavour so far to simplify the calculation as to enable any arithmetician to compute, within a day or two, the eras of every nation, and to reduce them to the Christian era.

THE ROMAN YEAR.

The Roman year, in its arrangement and division, is that on which our year is entirely founded. The Romans reckoned their time from the date which some of their antiquaries chose to assign for the founding of Rome, viz. the 21st of April, in the 2nd year of the 6th Olympiad, or 754 B. C. This era is designated by the letters A. U. C. or *ab urbe conditâ*, "from the building of the city." The first year used by them, and attributed to ROMULUS, consisted of ten months, from March to December, or 304 days. A year exhibiting such a discrepancy from the real course of the seasons could not have remained long in use, and it is supposed that extraordinary months were added as often as it was found necessary. A correction is attributed to his successor NUMA, who is said to have added two months to the year, January at the beginning, and February at the end. All these

months consisted of 29 or 31 days. The year was lunar, and consequently shorter than the true year; several additions were therefore made, which brought the beginning of the year nearly to the same season, *viz*. the middle of the winter. February subsequently became the second month, which change is alluded to by Ovid.

This computation was followed, with some variation, arising partly from ignorance, and partly from the intrigues of the priests, who had the direction of the calendar, until the time of Julius Cæsar, who, observing that the beginning of the year, instead of occurring in winter, as at first, had now receded to the autumn, ordered that the year A. U. C. 707, or 47 B. C., should consist of 445 days, whereby the following year might begin at the proper time. In order to avoid, in future, the confusion naturally attendant on years of such varied length as those hitherto in use, he determined that the year should be solar, without any reference to the lunar motions. Supposing the natural year to consist of 365 days and six hours, he ordered that three years in succesion should each consist of 365 days, and the fourth should contain 366 days. He also allotted the respective number of days to each month, precisely as we use to this day. With the exception of July and August, (then called Quintilis and Sextilis, but altered to their present names in honour of Julius and Augustus Cæsar,) the names also of the Roman months were similar to ours. The only difference between their calendar and ours was in their mode of counting days, which was backwards instead of forwards. To spare a long explanation, which perhaps might not be sufficiently intelligible to all readers, we shall set down a Roman month, with the days, according to our mode, opposite to each Roman day.

English.		*Roman.*	*English.*		*Roman.*
Jan.	1	Calends.	Jan.	17	16th before Cal. of Feb.
	2	4th before nones.		18	15th ditto.
	3	3rd before nones.		19	14th ditto.
	4	day before nones.		20	13th ditto.
	5	Nones.		21	12th ditto.
	6	8th before Ides.		22	11th ditto.
	7	7th ditto.		23	10th ditto.
	8	6th ditto.		24	9th ditto.
	9	5th ditto.		25	8th ditto.
	10	4th ditto.		26	7th ditto.
	11	3rd ditto.		27	6th ditto.
	12	day before Ides.		28	5th ditto.
	13	Ides.		29	4th ditto.
	14	19th before Cal. of Feb.		30	3rd ditto.
	15	18th ditto.		31	day before Cal. of Feb.
	16	17th ditto.			

The nones and ides of March, May, July, and October, are two days later than in January, the nones falling on the 7th, and the ides on the 15th, of those months; the 2nd of March will be therefore the 6th before the nones, and so on. In all the other months, the calends, nones, and ides hold the same places as in the month of January. In the months which have but 30 days, the number of days before the calends will, of course, be one less, and in February, three less. In leap years, the additional day was inserted in February, as in our calendar; but instead of making a 29th day, the 24th was reckoned twice, and being called in Latin *sexto Cal. Mart.*, (or sixth day before the calends of March,) this, with the addition of bis (twice), gave the name of *bissextile* to the leap year, which it still retains. The first year reckoned on this principle was a leap year. (A. U. C. 708, or 46 B. C.)

Julius Cæsar was killed soon after the reformation of the calendar, and his plan was so little understood, that, instead of making the fourth year a bissextile, a leap year was reckoned every third year, as though the length of the true year had been 365 days, 8 hours. This error was discovered 37 years after, at which time thirteen intercalations had taken place instead of ten, and the year began three days too late. The calendar was accordingly again corrected, not by throwing out the three superfluous days at once, but by an order that the twelve following years should be all of 365 days each, and that there should be no leap year until A. U. C. 760, or A. D. 7. From that time the account has been kept without error, and the Roman year has been adopted by almost all Christian nations, with no other variation than taking the birth of Christ as the commencement, instead of the building of Rome.

If the given Roman year be less than 754, deduct it from 754, the remainder will be the year B. C. or before Christ ; if the given Roman year be not less than 754, deduct 753 from it ; the remainder gives the year, after Christ, A. D. in which the Roman year commences.

The Olympiads.

The Greeks computed their time by the celebrated era of the Olympiads, which date from the year 776 B. C., being the year in which Corœbus was successful at the Olympic games. This era differed from all others in being reckoned by periods of four years instead of single years. Each period of four years was called an Olympiad, and in marking a date, the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The year was luni-solar, of 12 or 13 months. The names of the months varied in the different states of Greece, but the Attic months are most usual. They are as follows :—

Hecatombeon,	Pyanepsion,	Gamelion,	Munychion,
Metageitnion,	Mœmacterion,	Anthesterion,	Thargelion,
Boedromion,	Poseideon,	Elaphebolion,	Scirophorion ?

In the year of 13 months, the additional month was inserted after Poseideon, and called the second Poseideon.

The months consisted of 30 and 29 days alternately, and the short year in consequence contained 354 days, while the intercalary year had 384. The third year of the first Olympiad consisted of 13 months, and the first and fourth years of the second Olympiad were also intercalary ; consequently in the first Olympiad there were 1446 days, and in the second, 1476, making together 2922, exactly equal to eight Julian years : this mode of intercalation would therefore precisely bring about the commencement of the ninth year to the same season, as that of the first year. But as the Olympic months followed the course of the moon, and 99 such months contained 2923½ days, the moon was in consequence a day and a half in advance of the reckoning. The error was, however, allowed to accumulate until it reached three days, which was in four Olympiads, or sixteen years, to the last of which three days were added. This corrected the errors with respect to the moon, but it threw out the commencement of the year, as regarded the seasons, making it three days too late. No means were adopted to remedy this until the fortieth Olympiad, the last year of which was made to consist of 12 months only, instead of 13, as usual, and the forty-first Olympiad began with the same days of the moon and sun as the first had done 160 years before. By this reckoning, the year always began between the new and full moon before or after the summer solstice, though more commonly after ; and it continued in use until 432 B. C.

or the fourth year of the eighty-sixth Olympiad, when the cycle of 19 years was invented by Meton. This astronomer found that the Attic months no longer followed the course of the moon, but that the new moon nearest the summer solstice, which should have been the first day of the 87th Olympiad, would actually take place on the 13th day of Seirophorion, in the 4th year of the 86th Olympiad: he therefore proposed to commence the 87th Olympiad from that day, and to adopt a new system of intercalation. He supposed 235 moons to be exactly equal to 19 solar years, and that in every period of 19 years, the new and full moons would recur regularly at the same seasons. Nineteen years of 12 moons each would contain 228 moons, and consequently seven moons were to be added. These were inserted in the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 16th, and 19th years. Instead also of making the months of 30 and 29 days alternately, he determined that each month should consist nominally of 30 days, but that every 63rd day should be omitted in numbering. The third day of Boedromion, for example, was omitted in the first year, the 6th of Poseideon, and so on to the end of the nineteenth year, when the last exemptile day (the 3rd of Thargelion) was retained, making that year to consist of 385 days. This cycle was in use above a century, but was not quite accurate; 19 solar years are equal to about 6939 days, 14 hours and a half, and 235 lunations to 6939 days, 16 hours and a half, or 2 hours more. In the year 330 B. C. this excess amounted to only 11 hours; but by the cycle of Meton, to above 52 hours, he having made 19 years equal to 6940 days; when another astronomer, Calippus, having made several observations on the solstice, calculated that the excess made 1 day in 76 years. He, therefore, invented the cycle of 76 years, called from him the Calippian, which consisted of 27,759 days, exactly equal to 76 Julian years, but above 14 hours in excess of the true solar year. In this period were included 940 lunations, equal to 27,758¾ days. The system of Calippus began in the 8th year of the Metonic cycle (330 B. C.), and is frequently referred to as a date by Ptolemy. It is supposed that he altered the periods of inserting the intercalary months, but this is doubtful. The system of Calippus continued in use as long as the Olympiads were employed, and was exactly equal to the Julian, on an average of years.

To reduce the date by Olympiads to our era, multiply the past Olympiad by four, and add the odd years. Subtract the sum from 777, if before Christ, and subtract 776 from the sum, if after Christ, the remainder will be the beginning of the given year; to decide on the exact day would be very difficult, on account of the alterations which the system has undergone. It will be, perhaps, sufficient to observe that the year begins within a fortnight of the middle of July.

N. B. Some authors, as Jerome and Eusebius, have confounded the Olympiads with the era of the Seleucides, and computed them from the 1st of September.

The Christian Era.

The Christian era, used by almost all Christian nations, dates from January 1st, in the middle of the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, in the 753rd of the building of Rome, and 4714th of the Julian period. It was first introduced in the sixth century, but was not very generally employed for some centuries after.

The Christian year in its division follows exactly the Roman year; consisting of 365 days for three successive years, and of 366 in the fourth year, which is termed leap year. This computation subsisted for 1000 years throughout Europe without alteration, and is still used by the followers of the Greek church; other Christians have adopted a slight alteration, which will be shortly explained. The

simplicity of this form has brought it into very general use, and it is customary for astronomers and chronologists, in treating of ancient times, to date back in the same order from its commencement. There is unfortunately a little ambiguity on this head, some persons reckoning the year immediately before the birth of CHRIST, as 1 B. C., and others noting it with 0, and the second year before CHRIST with 1, making always one less than those who use the former notation. The first is the most usual mode, and will be employed in all our computations.

The Christian year (or Julian year), arranged as we have shewn, was 11′ 11″ too long, amounting to a day in nearly 129 years; and towards the end of the sixteenth century, the time of celebrating the church festivals had advanced ten days beyond the periods fixed by the Council of Nice in 325. It was in consequence ordered, by a Bull of pope GREGORY XIII., that the year 1582 should consist of 355 days only, which was effected by omitting ten days in the month of October, viz. from the 5th to the 14th. And, to prevent the recurrence of a like irregularity, it was also ordered, that in three centuries out of four, the last year should be a common year, instead of a leap year, as it would have been by the Julian calendar. The year 1600 remained a leap year, but 1700, 1800, and 1900 were to be common years. This amended mode of computing was called the New Style, and was immediately adopted in all Catholic countries, while the Old Style continued to be employed by other Christians. Gradually the New Style was employed by Protestants also. The last ten days of 1699 were omitted by the Protestants of Germany, who, in consequence, began the year 1700 with the New Style; and in England the reformed calendar was adopted in the year 1752, by omitting eleven days, to which the difference between the styles then amounted. The alteration was effected in the month of September, the day which would have been the third being called the fourteenth. The Greeks and Russians still use the Old Style.

To turn the Old Style to the New,

From the alteration of style to the 29th Feb. 1700, add 10 days.
From 1st March 1700 to 29th February 1800, add 11 days.
— —— 1800 — —— 1900, — 12 days.
— —— 1900 — —— 2100, — 13 days.

Examples, 17th March, 1801, O.S. is 29th March 1801, N.S.
19th Feb. 1703, O.S. is 2nd March 1703, N.S.
24th Dec. 1690, O.S. is 3rd Jan. 1691, N.S.
20th Dec. 1829, O.S. is 1st Jan. 1803, N.S.

There will sometimes be a difference of one year in a date, from the circumstance that, in many countries, the time of beginning the year has varied. In England, until the year 1752, the year was considered to begin on the 25th of March; any date, therefore, from the 1st of January to the 24th of March, will be a year too little. It had been the practice for many years preceding the change of style to write both years, by way of obviating mistakes, as 1st of February, $170\frac{7}{8}$ or 1707-8, meaning the year 1708 if begun in Jan., or 1707 if begun in March.

In some countries, Easter-day was the first day of the year, in others the 1st of March, and in others again, Christmas-day; but no certain rule can be given, as even in the same nation different provinces followed a different custom. The day of the week is, however, frequently added in old dates, which will at once clear up the ambiguity, as in the Table at p. 32, the day of the week answering to any given date is shewn by inspection.

All nations, at present, using either the Old or New Style, begin the year on the 1st of January.

The CREATION has been adopted as an epoch by Christian and Jewish writers, and would have been found very convenient, by doing away with the difficulty and ambiguity of counting before and after any particular date, as is necessary when the era begins at a later period. But, unfortunately, writers are not agreed as to the precise time of commencing. We consider the creation as taking place 4004 years B. C.; but there are about a hundred and forty different variations in this respect. The following are those that have been most generally used:

THE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In this era the creation is placed 5508 years B. C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church. The civil year begins the first of September, and the ecclesiastical towards the end of March: the day is not exactly determined.

To reduce it to our era, subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from September to the end.

ERA OF ANTIOCH, AND ERA OF ALEXANDRIA.

We place these together, because, although they differed at their formation by 10 years, they afterwards coincided. They were both much in use by the early Christian writers attached to the churches of Antioch and Alexandria. In the computation of Alexandria, the creation was considered to be 5502 years before CHRIST, and, in consequence, the year 1 A. D., was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year 284 A. D., which was called 5786. In the next year (285 A. D.), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used by the Abyssinians.

The era of Antioch considered the creation to be 5492 before Christ, and therefore the year 285 A. D. was 5777. As this was equal to the date of Alexandria, the two eras, from this time, were considered as one.

Dates of the Alexandrian era are reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

In the era of Antioch, 5492 are always subtracted.

THE ABYSSINIAN ERA.

The Abyssinians reckon their years from the creation, which they place in the 5493rd year before our era*, on the 29th of August, Old Style; and their dates will consequently exceed ours by 5492 years and 125 days. They have 12 months of 30 days each, and five days added at the end, called Pagomen, from the Greek word ἐπαγομεναι, *added*. Another day is added at the end of every 4th year. To know which year is leap year, divide the date by 4, and if 3 remain, the year will be leap year. It always precedes the Julian leap year by one year and four months. The following are names of the months, with their beginnings referred to the old style.

Mascaram,	29th August.	Miyazia,	27th March.
Tekemt,	28th September.	Genbot,	26th April.
Hedar,	28th October.	Sene,	26th May.
Thahsas,	27th November.	Hamle,	25th June.
Ter,	27th December.	Nahasse,	25th July.
Yacatit,	26th January.	Pagomen,	24th August.
Magabit,	25th February.		

* The Abyssinians place the birth of CHRIST in the 5500th year of the creation, and consequently eight years after our era.

To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years and 125 days.

The Abyssinians also use the Era of Martyrs, or Dioclesian, with the same months as in the above.

THE JEWISH ERA.

The Jews usually employed the Era of the Seleucides, until the fifteenth century, when a new mode of computing was adopted by them. Some insist strongly on the antiquity of their present era; but it is generally believed not to be more ancient than the century above named.

They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and three months before the commencement of our era. Their year is luni-solar, consisting either of twelve or thirteen months each, and each month of twenty-nine or thirty days. The civil year commences with or immediately after the new moon following the equinox of autumn. The months, with the number of days in each, are as follow:

1	Tisri	30 days		(Veadar)	29 days
2	Marchesvan / Chesvan or Bul	29 or 30	7	Nisan, or Abib	30
			8	Jyar, or Zius	29
3	Chisleu	29 or 30	9	Sivan	30
4	Thebet	29	10	Thammuz	29
5	Sebat	30	11	Ab	30
6	Adar	29	12	Elul	29

In intercalary years, Elul contains 30 days.

The month Veadar is omitted in years of twelve months.

The average length of the year of twelve months is 354 days; but, by varying the length of Marchesvan and Chisleu, it may consist of 353 or 355 days also. In the same manner, the year of thirteen months may contain 383, 384 or 385 days. In nineteen years, twelve years have twelve months each, and seven years, thirteen months. The following table of nineteen years will shew the number of months in each year, as well as the first day of their year, reduced to New Style: the first day will not always be quite accurate, as certain lucky and unlucky days require the postponement of a day in some years. The year must be divided by 19, and the remainder will shew the year of the cycle. If there be no remainder, it is the nineteenth year.

Year of the Cycle.			Months.
The 1st begins about the	2nd	of October, and consists	12
2nd	22nd	of September,	12
3rd	10th	”	13
4th	29th	”	12
5th	19th	”	12
6th	8th	”	13
7th	27th	”	12
8th	16th	”	13
9th	5th	of October,	12
10th	25th	of September,	12
11th	14th	”	13
12th	2nd	of October,	12
13th	21st	of September,	12
14th	10th	”	13
15th	29th	”	12
16th	18th	”	12
17th	7th	”	13
18th	25th	”	12
19th	14th	”	13

To reduce the Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761, and the remainder will show the year: the beginning of the year may be ascertained by the above table, and the months must be counted from that time.

The ecclesiastical year begins six months earlier, with the month of Nisan. Consequently, when the given year is ecclesiastical, deduct a year in the date from Nisan to Elul, inclusive.

The Jews frequently in their dates leave out the thousands, which they call reckoning "according to the lesser computation."

[*It will be unnecessary to mention the various other epochs that have taken place from the creation, as those detailed are the only ones that have been in general use.*]

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

Received its name from that of a prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldæa. The years are vague, containing 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday*, 26th February, 747 B. C.

To find the day of any Julian year on which the year of NABONASSAR begins, subtract the given year, if before CHRIST, from 748, and, if after Christ, add it to 747. Divide the result by 4, omitting fractions, and subtract the quotient from 57, (*i. e.* the number of days, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 26.) If the quotient exceed 57, add 365 as often as necessary, before subtraction. The remainder will be the day of the year given. The first result before the division by 4, increased by a unit for each 365 added to 57, will be the year of NABONASSAR then beginning.

The day of the week on which the year of NABONASSAR begins may be known by dividing by 7. If there be no remainder, the day will be Tuesday; if there be a remainder, the day placed below it in the following table will be the day required.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Su.	M.

As the above-stated rule may be one day in error from the omission of fractions, it may be corrected by the help of this little table.

The year of NABONASSAR being given, to find when it begins.

Rule.—Divide the year by 4: subtract the quotient from 57, adding 365, if necessary, as before; the remainder will be the number of days from the 1st of January.

The given year diminished, as often as 365 has been added, will shew the number of Julian years from 747 B. C. If it be less than 748, subtract from that number, and the remainder will be the year before CHRIST: if equal, or more, subtract 747 from it, and the remainder will be the year after CHRIST.

THE EGYPTIAN ERA.

The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of NABONASSAR, beginning on the 26th February, 747 B. C., and consisting of 365 days only. It was reformed thirty years before CHRIST, at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding, to the 29th August, which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. Their years and months coincide exactly with those of the era of DIOCLESIAN.

It appears from a calculation, that in 30 B. C. the year must have begun on the 31st of August. In which case, we must suppose the reformation to have

* This is said, by mistake, to be Thursday, in L'Art de Vérifier les Dates.

taken place eight years earlier; however that may be, it is certain that the 29th of August was the day adopted, and the number of the year one more than would have resulted from taking 747 as the commencement of the era.

To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years, 125 days.

The old Egyptian year was in use for above a century after CHRIST, the reformed year being at first used only by the Alexandrians.

THE JULIAN PERIOD

Is a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15; it consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time, to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era; an advantage which it has in common with the mundane eras used at different times.

By subtracting 4713 from the Julian Period, our year is found. If before CHRIST, subtract the Julian Period from 4714.

THE ERA OF DIOCLESIAN, *called also* THE ERA OF MARTYRS,

Was much used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century; and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day† when DIOCLESIAN was proclaimed Emperor, at Chalcedon, 29th August, 284. It is called the Era of Martyrs, from the persecution of the Christians in the reign of DIOCLESIAN. The year consists of 365 days, with an additional day every fourth year. Divide the date by 4, and if 3 remain, the year is bissextile. It contains 12 months of 30 days each, with five additional in common years, and six in leap years.

The Coptic months are as follow, with the corresponding time according to the Julian calendar:

Coptic.	Arabic.	O. S.	Coptic.	Arabic.	O. S.
Thoth,	Tot,	Aug. 29.	Phamenoth,	Buramat,	Feb. 25.
Paophi,	Babe,	Sep. 28.	Pharmouti,	Barmude,	Mar. 27.
Athyr,	Hatur,	Oct. 28.	Pashons,	Bashans,	Apr. 26.
Cohiac,	Kyak,	Nov. 27.	Pyni,	Baune,	May 26.
Tybi,	Tobe,	Dec. 27.	Epiphi,	Abib,	June 25.
Mesir,	Mashir,	Jan. 26.	Mesori,	Meshri,	July 25.

The additional days are called, by the modern Copts, Nisi in common years and Kebus in leap years. By the ancient Copts, Piabotnkuji, and in Arabic Biabotanquji.

The Abyssinian names are given under the head of Abyssinia.

To reduce the years of this era to those of the Christian, add 283 years, 240 days.

When the Dioclesian year is the year after leap-year, it begins one day later than usual, and in consequence one day must be added to the Christian year, from the 29th August to the end of the following February.

THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Dates from the 12th of November, 324 B. C.*, on which day the 425th year of NABONASSAR began. This era was computed by years of 365 days, with a leap-year of 366 every four years, like the Julian year. The months were of 30 days each, with five additional. To compute it, deduct 323 from the given year, and the remainder will be the year of the Christian era. If before CHRIST, deduct the year from 324.

* DIOCLESIAN was not in reality proclaimed until some months after this.

THE GRECIAN ERA, *or* ERA OF THE SELEUCIDES,

Dates from the reign of SELEUCUS NICATOR, 311 years and four months before CHRIST. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the 15th century, and by some Arabians to this day. The Syrian Greeks began their year about the commencement of September: other Syrians, in October, and the Jews, about the Autumnal Equinox. We shall not pretend to great accuracy in this era, the opinions of authors being very various as to its commencement.

It is used in the book of the Maccabees, and appears to have begun with Nisan.

Their year was solar, and consisted of 365 days, with the addition of a day every fourth year.

To reduce it to our era, supposing it to begin 1st September, 312 B. C., subtract 311 years and 4 months.

The following are the months used by Greeks and Syrians, with the corresponding Roman months.

Syrian.	Macedonian.	English.	Syrian.	Macedonian.	English.
Elul,	Gorpiæus,	September.	Adar,	Dystrus,	March.
Tishrin I.	Hyperberetæus,	October.	Nisan,	Xanticus.	April.
Tishrin II.	Dius,	November.	Ayar,	Artemisius,	May.
Canun I.	Appellæeus,	December.	Haziran,	Dæsius,	June.
Canun II.	Audynæus,	January.	Tamus,	Panæmus,	July.
Shubat,	Peritius,	February.	Ab,	Lous,	August.

THE BACTRIAN ERA.

Same traces of numerical letters appear upon the Bactrian coins, which appear to belong to the era of their monarchy.—If so, the commencement of the dynasty will accord with the year 255 B. C.

THE ERA OF TYRE

Began the 19th of October, 125 B. C., with the month Hyperberetæus. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era. The year is similar to the Julian.

To reduce it to our era, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before CHRIST.

THE CESAREAN ERA OF ANTIOCH

Was used, in Syria, by Greeks and Syrians. The months are the same as those given under the Grecian era. The Greeks began with Gorpiæus, in the year 49 B. C., and the Syrians with Tishrin I. of 48 B. C.

THE ERA OF ABRAHAM,

Is used by EUSEBIUS, and begins the 1st of October, 2016 B. C. To reduce this to the Christian era, subtract 2015 years, three months, and the remainder will be the year and month.

THE SPANISH ERA, *or* ERA OF THE CÆSARS,

Is reckoned from 1st of January, 38 years B. C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by AUGUSTUS; it was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France. By a synod held in 1180, its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John I. of Castile did the same in 1382. It continued to be used in Portugal until 1455.

* This would be more accurately 323 B. C. but the above date is more usually adopted.

The months and days of this era are identical with those of the Julian Calendar; and, consequently, to turn this time into that of our era, we have only to subtract 38 from the year. Thus the Spanish year 750 is equal to the Julian 712. If the year be before the Christian era, subtract it from 39.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

In the year 1792, the French nation, in their excessive desire to change all existing institutions, determined on the adoption of a new calendar, founded on philosophical principles. But as they were unable to produce any plan more accurate and convenient than that which was previously in use, they were contented to follow the old plan under a different name, merely changing some of the minor details and subdivisons, and commencing the year at a different time.

The first year of the era of the Republic began on the 22nd of September, 1792, N.S., the day of the autumnal equinox. There were twelve months in each year of thirty days each, and five additional days at the end, celebrated as festivals. The fourth year was a leap year, called by the French an Olympic year.

As this plan lasted so short a time, it will take less space to insert a table of years corresponding with the Christian era, than to give a rule for the deduction of one era from another.

An 1	1792—3	5	1796—7	9	1800—1801	13	1804—5
2	1793—4	6	1797—8	10	1801—2	14	1805—6
3	1794—5	7	1798—9	11	1802—3		
4	1795—6	8	1799—1800	12	1803—4		

THE ERA OF YEZDEGIRD III., *or* THE PERSIAN ERA,

Was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 16th of June, A. D. 632. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when it was reformed by MALEK SHAH JELALUDDIN, Sultan of Khorasan, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day wheneverit should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic. This took place generally once in four years; but, after seven or eight intercalations, it was postponed for a year. It will be observed, that such an arrangement must be perfect, and that this calender could never require reformation; but it has the inconvenience of making it very difficult to determine beforehand the length of any given year, as well as that of causing a difference occasionally in the computation of persons living under different meridians; those living towards the east sometimes beginning their year a day after others more westwardly situate; the sun rising in the old sign to those in the former situation, who consequently continued in the old year another day; while the others, having their sun rise in the new sign, began a new year. The present practice of the Parsees in India varies in different provinces, some beginning the year in September, and others in October. The months are as follows: they have each thirty days, and the intercalation of five or six days occurs at the end of Aban.

Ferwardin,	Tir,	Meher,	Dei,
Ardibehisht,	Merdad,	Aban,	Behmen,
hurdad,	Sheriur,	Ader,	Ispendarmez,

To reduce this era to the Christian year, add 630 to the given year, and the sum will be the year of our era in which the year begins, according to the practice of the Parsees.

Every day of the Persian month has a different name.

THE ERA OF THE ARMENIANS.

The Armenians began their era on Tuesday, the 9th of July, A.D. 552. Their year consists of 365 days only, and therefore anticipates the Julian one day in every four years.

To know the day of the week on which the Armenian year begins, divide the year by 7; if there be no remainder, the year begins on a Monday: if there be a remainder, the day put under it in this table will be the first of the year.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Su.

To reduce the Armenian year to the Julian, divide the given date by 4, and subtract the quotient from 191, adding 365 to 191 if necessary; the remainder will be the days from the beginning of the Julian year, and the Armenian date (diminished by 1, if 365 has been added to 191) added to 551, will give the Christian year.

The Armenian ecclesiastical year begins on the 11th of August, and has an additional day at the end of every fourth year; and consequently coincides in division with the Julian year.

To reduce ecclesiastical Armenian years to our time, add 551 years and 222 days.

In leap-years, subtract one day from March 1 to August 10.

Note.—The Armenians frequently use the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

THE MUHAMMEDAN ERA, *or* ERA OF THE HEJIRA,

Dates from the flight of MUHAMMED to Medina, which event took place in the night of Thursday, the 15th July, A.D. 622. The era commences on the following day, viz. the 16th of July. Many chronologists have computed this era from the 15th of July, but CANTEMIR has given examples, proving that, in most ancient times, the 16th was the first day of the era; and now there can be no question that such is the practice of Muhammedans. The year is purely lunar, consisting of twelve months, each commencing with the appearance of the new moon, without any intercalation to bring the commencement of the year to the same season. It is obvious that, by such an arrangemeмt, every year will begin much earlier in the season than the preceding, being now in summer, and, in the course of sixteen years, in winter. Such a mode of reckoning, so much at variance with the order of nature, could scarcely have been in use beyond the pastoral and semi-barbarous nation by whom it was adopted, without the powerful aid of fanaticism, and even that has not been able to prevent the use of other methods by learned men in their computations, and by governments in the collection of revenue. It will also be remarked that, as the Muhammedans begin each month with the appearance of the new moon, a few cloudy days might retard the commencement of a month, making the preceding month longer than usual. This, in fact, is the case, and two parts of the same country will sometimes differ a day in consequence; although the clear skies of those countries where Islamism prevails, rarely occasion much inconvenience on this head. But in chronology and history, as well as in all documents, they use months of thirty and twenty-nine days, alternately, making

the year thus to consist of 354 days: eleven times in thirty years, one day is added to the last month, making 355 days in that year. Consequently, the average length of a year is taken at $354\frac{11}{30}$ days, the twelfth of which is $29\frac{191}{360}$, differing from the true lunation very little more than three seconds, which will not amount to a day in less than 2260 years, a degree of exactness which could not have been attained without long continued observations.

The intercalary year of 355 days occurs on the second, fifth, seventh, tenth, thirteenth, fifteenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-ninth years of every thirty years. Any year being given, to know whether it be intercalary or not, divide by thirty, and if either of the above numbers remain, the year will be one of 355 days.

The names of the months, as used by the Turks and Persians, with the length of each, are as follow:—

Moharem	30	Rejeb	30
Safar	29	Shaban	29
Rabí-ul-awal	30	Ramzan	30
Rabí-ul-sání	29	Shawál	29
Jumadi-ul-awal	30	Zu'l kadah	30
Jumadi-ul-sání	29	Zu'l hajjah	29 or 30

They have weeks of seven days, named as follow:—

	TURKS.	PERSIANS.	INDIANS.	ANC. ARABIC.	MOD. ARABIC.
Su.	Pazar gun,	Yekshambe,	Etwar*,	Bawal,	Yom ahad,
M.	Pazar ertesi,	Doshambe,	Peer or Somwar*,	Bahun,	Yom thena,
Tu.	Sale,	Sishambe,	Mungul*,	Jebar,	Yom tulta,
W.	Charshambe,	Charshambe,	Boodh,	Dabar,	Yom arba,
Th.	Pershambe,	Panjshambe,	Jumerat*,	Femunes,	Yom hamsa,
F.	Juma,	Juma or Adina,	Juma,	Aruba,	Juma,
Sa.	Juma ertesi,	Shambe or Hafta,	Sunneecher*,	Shiyar,	Sabt.

[A scale for finding the European day corresponding to any day of the Hejira will be found in a subsequent page, as well as a Table of the initial days of the Muhammedan year from its origin to 1900 A. D.]

THE CHINESE,

Like all the nations of the North East of Asia, reckon their time by cycles of 60 years; instead of numbering them as we do, they give a different name to every year in the cycle. As all those nations follow the same system, we shall detail it here more particularly. They have two series of words, one of ten, and the other of twelve words; a combination of the first words in both orders is the name of the first year; the next in each series are taken for the second year; and so to the tenth: in the eleventh year, the series of ten being exhausted, they begin again with the first, combining it with the eleventh of the second series; in the twelfth year, the second word of the first series is combined with the twelfth of the second; for the thirteenth year, the combination of the third word of the first list with the first of the second list is taken, that list also being now exhausted. To make this clearer, we shall designate the series of ten by the Roman letters, that of twelve by the italics, and the whole cycle of 60 will stand thus:—

* These are Hindu names.

1	a *a*	11	a *l*	21	a *i*	31	a *g*	41	a *e*	51	a *c*
2	b *b*	12	b *m*	22	b *k*	32	b *h*	42	b *f*	52	b *d*
3	c *c*	13	c *a*	23	c *l*	33	c *i*	43	c *g*	53	c *e*
4	d *d*	14	d *b*	24	d *m*	34	d *k*	44	d *h*	54	d *f*
5	e *e*	15	e *c*	25	e *a*	35	e *l*	45	e *i*	55	e *g*
6	f *f*	16	f *d*	26	f *b*	36	f *m*	46	f *k*	56	f *h*
7	g *g*	17	g *e*	27	g *c*	37	g *a*	47	g *l*	57	g *i*
8	h *h*	11	h *f*	28	h *d*	38	h *b*	48	h *m*	58	h *k*
9	i *i*	19	i *g*	29	i e	39	i *c*	49	i *a*	59	i *l*
10	k *k*	20	k *h*	30	k *f*	40	k *d*	50	k *b*	60	k *m*.

The series of 10 is designated in China by the name of *tëen kan*, or celestial signs.

Their characters and names are,—

1. *këa*. 2. *yïh*. 3, *ping*. 4. *ting*. 5. *woo*. 6. *ke*. 7. *kang*. 8. *sin*. 9. *jin*. 10. *kwey*.

The series of 12 are the horary characters, and are named *teche*, terr estrial signs; they are as follows:—1. *toze*. 2. *chow*. 3. *yin*. 4. *maou*. 5. *shin*. 6. *sze*. 7. *woo*. 8. *we*. 9. *shin*. 10. *yew*. 11. *seŏ*. 12. *hae*.

These characters being substituted for their equivalent letters in the cycle, will show the Chinese name of every year; for example: *kia tzse*, is the first year; *kang yin*, the 27th.

The Chinese months are lunar, of 29 and 30 days each. Their years have ordinarily 12 months, but a thirteenth is added whenever there are two new moons while the sun is one sign of the Zodiac. This will occur seven times in nineteen years.

The boasted knowledge of the Chinese in astronomy has not been sufficient to enable them to compute their time correctly. In 1290 A. D., the Arab Jemaluddin composed a calendar for them, which remained in use until the time of the Jesuit Adam Schaal, who was the director of their calendar until 1664. It then remained for five years in the hands of the natives, who so deranged it, that when it was again submitted to the direction of the Christians, it was found necessary to expunge a month to bring the commencement of the year to the proper season. It has since that time been almost constantly under the care of Christians.

The first cycle, according to the Romish Missionaries, began February 2397 B.C.* We are now, therefore, in the 71st cycle, the 27th of which will begin in 1830. To find out the Chinese time, multiply the elapsed cycle by 60, and add the odd years; then, if the time be before Christ, subtract the sum from 2398; but if after Christ, subtract 2397 from it; the remainder will be the year required.

[A list of the Chinese will be given further on.]

The Chinese frequently date from the year of the reigning sovereign, and in that case there is no way of having the corresponding date, but by a list of Emperors. A list of those who have reigned for the last two centuries will be found in the Tables of dynasties.

THE JAPANESE,

Have a cycle of 60 years, like that of the Chinese, formed by a combination of words of two series. The series of ten is formed of the names of the elements,

* Dr. Morrison carries it back to the 61st year of Hwang-te, 2596 B.C., making the present year to fall in the 74th cycle; but according to the celebrated historian Choofoo-tsze, Hwang-te reigned about 2700 B.C., making 75½ cycles from that period, which is, probably, more correct than either of the above statements.

of which the Japanese reckon five, doubled by the addition of the masculine and feminine endings, je and to.

1	*kino-je,*	wood.
2	*kino-to,*	
3	*fino-je,*	fire.
4	*fino-to,*	
5	*tsutsno-je,*	earth.
6	*tsutsno-to,*	
7	*kanno-je,*	metal.
8	*kanno-to,*	
9	*midsno-je,*	water.
10	*midsno-to,*	

The series of 12 is made up of the signs of the zodiac.

1	*ne,* rat.
2	*oos,* ox.
3	*torra,* tiger.
4	*ov,* hare.
5	*tats,* dragon.
6	*mi,* serpent.
7	*ooma,* horse.
8	*tsitsuse,* sheep.
9	*sar,* ape.
10	*torri,* hen.
11	*in,* dog.
12	*y,* hog.

By substituting these words for the letters in the cycle, under the head of China, the Japanese names are found. Thus, the first year of a cycle is called *kino-je ne,* the 35th, *tsutsno-je-in,* and so on. The cycles coincide with those of the Chinese; but a name is given to them instead of numbering them. Their years begin in February, and are luni-solar, of 12 and 13 months, with the intercalation as before mentioned under the head of China. The first cycle is said to begin 660 B. C.; but this cannot be correct, unless some alteration has taken place, as the Chinese cycles then began 657 B.C. We know, however, too little of Japan to pronounce positively respecting it, but thus far it is certain, that the cycle now coincides with that of the Chinese.

To an article of this nature, it may not be thought superfluous to append a slight notice of the manner in which some of the aboriginal tribes of America reckoned their time, before its discovery by the natives of Europe. The science of astronomy seems to have advanced there to a much greater extent than is commonly imagined. The extraordinary accuracy of the Mexicans in their computations, surpassing that of the Europeans of their time, cannot be accounted for otherwise than by the supposition that they had derived it from some people more civilized than themselves; and would appear incredible, if not well attested by Spanish authors of the fifteenth century, as well as by many hieroglyphic almanacs yet remaining, of undoubted antiquity. The Peruvians and Muyscas had lunar years of great accuracy also; but this is less surprising, as the phases of the moon are sufficiently visible to the eye, and their returns frequent. We shall detail that of the Mexicans only.

The year of the Mexicans consisted of 365 days; it was composed of eighteen months of twenty days each, and five addtiional, called *nemontemi,* or void. At the end of a cycle of fifty-two years, thirteen days were added, and at the end of another cycle, twelve days, and so on alternately, making an addition of twenty-five days in 104 years. This made the mean year to consist of 365 days, five hours, 46 minutes, $9\frac{3}{13}$ seconds, being only $2' \; 39\frac{10}{13}''$ shorter than the truth. As the wanton destruction of the Mexican monuments and hieroglyphic records by their cruel and barbarous conquerors has left little to study, and the extermination of the Mexicans of superior order has done away with their system, we shall not detail the names of their months and particulars of their cycles, which afford striking coincidences with those of the Tartars, Japanese, &c. We shall only add that their first cycle began in the month of January, A.D. 1090.

Indian Chronology.

Having completed in the foregoing extract a general and condensed account of the eras in use among other nations, we proceed to enter a little more into detail upon the peculiar chronological systems of the natives of India, drawing our information chiefly from Col. Warren's *Kala Sankalita*, which should be in the hands of every one desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the subject.

There are a great variety of eras in use in different parts of India, but all may be classified under four general heads, according to the mode of expressing or of subdividing the year; and in this way it is proposed to notice them; namely, first, those which are founded on the sidereal division of the months: secondly, those which follow the intricate and peculiar luni-solar computations: thirdly, those reckoned by cycles, and in which the years are generally distinguished by names, a system which spread from India into Tibet, and was long before used in China and Japan: and fourthly, those derived essentially from the Muhammedan era, though they have since followed the ordinary reckoning of the country. The Hejira era itself is also universally employed by the Musulmans of India, but there will be no occasion to add to the description already given of this purely lunar year.

The present section will be confined to an account of the construction of the year by each system: the modes of comparison and the application of the tables being reserved for separate explanation.

I.—Solar or Sidereal year.

The Hindu Solar Year, as it is improperly called, is strictly sidereal: it contains that space of time, during which the sun departing from a given star returns to the same in his apparent revolution through the zodiac. In the most ancient period of their astronomy, before the introduction of the solar zodiac, the pundits placed the beginning of the year at the entrance of the sun into *A'swini*, the first of the 27 *Nakshatras*, or mansions of the fixed lunar zodiac. The solar zodiac was afterwards formed from the lunar one, about the year 1181 B. C. according to Bentley; the names of the months being taken from those of the lunar mansions in which the moon happened to be full in the year of its invention.

Bentley supposes that a lunar cycle, or luni-solar period was about the same time discovered, there having been 3056 lunations in 247 years *and one month*, which caused the initial month of the year to change its name every 247 years; the first had been *Aswina*, the second became *Kártika*, &c., so that the date of an ancient author's writing may be roughly ascertained, should he happen to mention the name of the commencing

month of the year. The following is an useful table of these lunar periods, which lasted until the year 538 A. D.*

Periods.	*Began.*	*Months.*	*Lunar Asterism coinciding.*
1	1 Sep. 1192 B. C.	1 *A'swina.*	*Chitra.*
2	1 Oct. 945	1 *Kártik.*	*Visákha.*
3	29 .. 698	1 *Agraháyana*†.	*Jyestha.*
4	27 Nov. 451	1 *Pausha.*	*P. Asárha.*
5	25 Dec. 204	1 *Mágha.*	*Srávana.*
6	23 Jan. 44 A. D.	1 *Phálguna.*	*Satabhishá.*
7	21 Feb. 291	1 *Chaitra.*	*Bhadrapadá.*
8	22 Mar. 538	1 *Vaisákha.*	*A'swini.*

The adoption of the fixed sidereal zodiac of 12 signs is ascribed by Bentley with tolerable certainty (from the position of the equinoctial colure and the minimum errors of the *Brahma Siddhánta* tables) to this latter epoch; whence *Vaisákha* has continued to be the initial month of the solar year to the present time. This month corresponds with the sign *Mesha* or Aries of the fixed solar Hindu ecliptic‡.

The Hindus divide the year into six seasons (*ritu*), of two sidereal months each, the succession of which is always the same; but the vicissitudes of climate in them will depend on the position of the equinoctial colure.

The order and names in the Sanscrit, Hindi, and Tamul languages of the signs, months, and lunar mansions are as follows:

Seasons.	Signs.	Names of Months. *Sanscrit and Bengalee.*	*Oordoo.*	*Tamul.*	Tamal Seasons.	*Nakshatras or Lunar Mansions as they corresponded in 1192 B. C.* *Sanscrit.*
1. Vasanta,	12 ♓ Min.	Chaitra,	Chyt,	Poongooni,	Si.	14 Chaitra. 15 Swáti.
	1 ♈ Mesha,	Vaisákha,	Bysakh,	Chytram,	V.	16 Vaisákha. 17 Anurádhá.
2. Grishma,	2 ♉ Vrisha.	Jyestha,	Jéth,	Vyassei,		18 Jyestha. 19 Neriti.
	3 ♊ Midhuna.	Asárha,	Asárh,	Auni,	G.	20 Purva Ashárha. (Abhijit afterwards struck out.)
3. Varsha,	4 ♋ Karkata.	Srávan,	Sawun,	Audi,		21 Uttara Ashárha. 22 Srávana.
	5 ♌ Sinha.	Bhádra,	Bhadoon,	Auvani,	V.	23 Sravishtha. 24 Satabhisha. 25 P. Bhadrapada.
4. Sarada,	6 ♍ Kanya.	A'swina,	Asun,	Paratasi,		26 U. Bhadrapada. 27 Revati.
	7 ♎ Tu	Kártika,	Kartik,	Arpesi,	Sa.	1 Aswini. 2 Bharani. 3 Kritika.
5. Hemanta,	8 ♏ Vrishika.	Margasirsha or Agraháyana	Aghun,	Kartiga,		4 Rohini. 5 Mrigasiras. 6 Ardra.
	9 ♑ Makara.	Pausha,	Poos,	Margali,	H.	7 Punarvasa. 8 Pushiya.
6. Sisira,	10 ♐ Dhanus.	Mágha,	Magh,	Tye,		9 Aslesha. 10 Magha. 11 P. Phalguni.
	11 ♒ Kumbha.	Phálguna,	Phagoon,	Maussi,	Si.	12 U. Phalguni. 13 Hasta.

* It is necessary to allude to this lunar division to shew how Vaisakh came eventually to be the first month of the solar year.

† Bentley supposes the former name of this month *Márgasirsha* to have been changed at this period, to denote its now commencing the year.

‡ According to the Hindu authorities the year in which the zodiac was adjusted, or when the solar and sidereal zodiacs agreed, and there was no *ayn-ansha* or precession, was in 499, A. D.

The Hindus employ the several following modes of considering the duration of the day.

1. The *Sávan,* or natural day, is the time between two consecutive sun-risings; therefore, this day is of variable duration. Its subdivisions are 60 *dhatas,* of 60 *vinadikas,* of 60 *vipalas.*

2. The *Saura,* or solar day, is the time during which the sun describes one degree of the ecliptic; consequently longer or shorter as the sun is near the Agogee or Perigee: it is divided into 60 *dandas* (or *kalas*) of 60 *vikalas* each.

3. The *Nakshatra* day is the true sidereal day; being the time between the same point of the ecliptic rising twice. These are equal throughout the year, and are used in all computations. They are divided into *gharís* and *pals* (called *vighadías* in the south) following always the same convenient sexagesimal division. The *pal* is again divided into 6 *pránas* or respirations; but the *Surya Siddhánta* and all astronomical works continue the subdivision by 60 throughout thus:

60 *kshanas*	=	1 *lava*		
60 *lavas*	=	1 *nimésha*		
60 *niméshas*	=	1 *kástha*		
60 *kásthas*	=	1 *atipala*		
60 *atipalas*	=	1 *vipala*	=	0.4 second English.
60 *vipalas*	=	1 *pala*	=	24 seconds do.
60 *palas*	=	1 *danda*	=	24 minutes do.
60 *dandas*	=	1 *dina* or 1 day and night.		
60 *dinas*	=	1 *ritu* or season.		

4. The lunar day, or *tithi,* is the 30th part of a lunation, and will be spoken of hereafter: it is used in astrological reckoning.

The division into weeks is also used, and the names of the days are derived from the planets, in precisely the same order as those of Europe: they are here inserted, with their synonymes in some other languages.

	English.	*Hindi.*	*Singalese.*	*Tibetan.*	*Burmese.*
☉	Sunday.	Rabi-vár.	Eri-dá.	Gyah nyí-ma.	Tanang-ganvé.
☽	Monday.	Som-vár.	Sa-dudá.	,, zla-va.	Tanang-lá.
♂	Tuesday.	Mangal-vár.	Ang-gahanuvádá.	,, míg-amar.	Ang-gá.
☿	Wednesday.	Budh-vár.	Ba-dá-ďá.	,, thag-pa.	Buddha-hú.
♃	Thursday.	Vrishpat-vár, or Guru-vár.	Bra-has-pa-ting-dá.	,, phur-bu.	Kyása-padé.
♀	Friday.	Shukra-var.	Si-ku-rá-dá.	,, pa-sangs	Sok-kyá.
♄	Saturday.	Saníchar. or Sani-var.	Sena-su-rá-dá.	,, spén-pa.	Cha-né.

[They have already been given in Persian, Hindustanee, &c. in page 14.]

Each month contains as many days and parts of a day as the sun endures in each sign; the *civil* differing from the *astronomical* account only from its rejecting fractions of days; each civil year and month being accounted to begin at *sunrise,* instead of at the exact time of the sun's entrance into the respective signs on the strict astronomical computation. If the fraction exceeds 30 *gharís* (half a Hindu day), then the civil year or month is accounted to begin one day later than the astronomical.

The portion of time assigned to each month further depends on the difference of time calculated for the passage of the sun through the northern and southern signs of the ecliptic, the time for the former being 186d. 21h. 38m. 24s., and for the latter, 178d. 8h. 34m. 6s. The odd hours and minutes of which are applied to the beginnings of the year and months. The effect on *civil reckoning* is to produce differences in the relative lengths of the months of one or even two days more, or one day less, and to bring about a bissectile year of 366 days, as nearly as possible once in four years.

The unfixed lengths of the civil months renders it impossible to find the precise day corresponding to any other era, excepting by having recourse to a calculation of the *day of the week* on which the Hindu civil month in question commenced, which, however, with the aid of the tables provided in Colonel Warren's excellent work from the brahmanical formulæ, becomes a very simple problem. The order of the days having remained invariable since they first received their names, if any duration of years be multiplied by the mean length of the year, and the result in days be divided by seven, the *remainder* will necessarily shew the day of the week (counting from the epoch or initial day*), on which the period terminates.

Tables of *roots*, or moments at which particular epochs commence, such as centuries, will serve to facilitate this calculation, which in fact renders the system of the Hindu year more simple in expounding than those of the west, which are liable to secular variations.

A table of *roots*, as they are called, may in like manner be prepared for the durations of the months singly and collectively, so that by simple addition (rejecting sevens) the initial day of the required Hindu civil month may be accurately found. The dominical letter furnishes the same means of finding the day for any European date, and any two approximate dates may be thus brought to correspond precisely by the intervention of the weekly *feriæ*. Further explanation and examples of this process will be found in the pages of *calendric scales*, which we shall presently introduce for the purpose of simplifying the transposition of dates from one calendar to another.

It is impossible to enter into further particulars of the formation of the Hindu year without considerable knowledge of their astronomy; but it may be as well to state, that all the calculations of their books depend upon the hypothesis of four grand periods, comprising together 4,320,000,000 years, called a *Maha Yug*, or great epoch of the conjunction of the planets in the beginning of the Hindu zodiac.

The four divisions of the *Maha Yug* are called the *Satya yug*, the

* This for the commencement of the *Kali yug* is Friday in the *Surya Siddhánta.* In the epochs used in the *Arya Siddhánta*, it is Sunday.

Treta yug, the *Dwápar yug*, and the *Káli yug*, which latter commenced in March 3102 B. C. and is still current. All astronomical calculations start from this epoch, using the mean motions prescribed, which, by the nature of the system, are all whole numbers, although they vary in different authors as the progress of observation suggested corrections. The three principal systems are set forth in the *Brahma, Súrya*, and *Arya Siddhántas*, which BENTLEY has proved to have been framed respectively about the years 538, 1068, and 1322, A. D. The year by the *Súrya Siddhánta* consists of 365d. 15g. 31v. 31p. 24s. and by the *Arya Siddhánta* 365d. 15g. 31v. 15p. which, expressed in the European method, will be 365d. 6h. 12m. 36s. 34f. and 365d. 6h. 12m. 30s. respectively. The latter is employed in the south of India ; it differs from the Gregorian reckoning one day in sixty years, the amount of the equinoctial precession. The following table gives a general view of the planetary system according to the above authorities and that of the *Parásara Siddhánta*, another authority supposed by BENTLEY to be nearly coeval with that of AYA BHUT.

General View of the different Hindu Planetary Systems.

Revolutions of	Brahma Siddhánta.	Súrya Siddhánta.	Arya Siddhánta.	Parásara Siddhánta.
The sun, ...	4320000000	4320000000	4320000000	4320000000
The moon.	57753300000	57753336000	57753334000	57753334114
Mercury,......	17936998984	17937024000	17937054671	17937055474
Venus,........	7022389492	7022376000	7022371432	7022372148
Mars, ...	2296828522	2296832000	2296831000	2296833037
Jupiter, ...	364226455	364220000	364219682	364219954
Saturn, ...	146567298	146568000	146569000	146571813
Equinoxes, ...	199669	600000	578159	581709
Number of days,	1577916450000	1577917828000	1577917542000	1577917570000
Apsides. Sun,..	480	387	461	480
Moon, ...	488105858	488203000	488108674	488104634
Mercury,..	332	386	339	356
Venus,....	653	535	658	526
Mars, ...	292	204	299	327
Jupiter, ..	855	900	830	982
Saturn, ..	41	39	36	54
Nodes, (retrograde,)....				
Moon,....	232311168	232238000	232313354	232313235
Mercury,..	511	488	524	648
Venus,....	893	903	947	893
Mars, ...	267	214	298	245
Jupiter, ..	63	174	96	190
Saturn, ..	584	662	620	630
Revolutions of the Rishis in an exclusive epicycle,			1599998	1599998

To find the number of *lunations*, deduct the sun's revolutions from those of the moon, the remainder is the number sought. The mean annual motion of a planet is found by dividing its revolutions by 4320000000, and their mean places at any epoch of the Kali Yug (*k*) by the common rule of three, as, 4320000000 : revolutions in a Mahakalpa : : *k* : even revolutions and fraction, the latter to be converted into longitude on the Hindu ecliptic.

Eras Dependent on the Solar Year.

The Hindu solar or sidereal year is used in India, south of the Nerbudda, in Bombay, in Bengal, in Tirhoot, and Nepal. The two principal eras in use are: 1. The *Kali yug*, dated as before stated from the equinox of March 3102 before Christ. 2. The *Saka* dating from the birth of Sa'liva'hana, a mythological prince of the Dukhun, who opposed Vikrama'ditya the Raja of *Ujjayana*.

This era, called *Saka*, (a word of the same import,) commences on the 1st Bysakh, 3179, K.Y. which fell on Monday, 14th March, 78, A. D. Julian style. Several other styles seem to be connected in origin with it;

The *Saka* of Bengal, as above, ...	=	78 A. D.	=	3179 K. Y.
The Burmese epoch, used at Prome,..........	=	79 A. D.	=	3180 K. Y.
The Aji Saka, used in Java,................	=	74 A. D.	=	3175 K. Y.
The Bali year, ditto, ...	=	81 A. D.	=	3182 K. Y.

The Bengalee *Sun*, and
The Vilayatee year of Orissa, &c. these will be hereafter mentioned under the fourth division.

Hindu Luni-solar Year.

The circumstances of the Indian luni-solar year differ from every other mode of dividing and recording time that has been employed in ancient or modern times. Some similarity had been remarked in the secular *omission* of a month to the Chaldean system, and, at a particular period, the common intercalations concurred with those of the lunar cycle of Meton, which led the learned to imagine them derived from the same source; but Colonel Warren has proved, from a minute analysis of the Hindu *Chandra Mana*, that it has no further similitude to other systems than its dependence on the moon's motions must naturally induce.

The ordinary year, called *Samvat-sara*, or *mana*, is divided into twelve lunar months; an intercalary month (called in Sanscrit *adhik*, vulgo, *lound*) being supplied, on a particular principle, once in about three years.

The year commences at the true instant of conjunction of the sun and moon; that is, on the new moon which immediately precedes the commencement of the solar year, falling somewhere therefore within

the 30 or 31 days of the solar month Chyt (*Chaitra*). The day of conjunction *(amávasya,)* is the last day of the expired month: the 1st of the new month being the day after conjunction.

Although the initial element of the year is thus determinate, there are two modes of reckoning the month. In the south of India they begin contemporaneously with the year, on the conjunction (*amávasya*), and run through the 30 days in two divisions of about 15 days, called *sucha* or *súkla paksha,* and *Crishna* or *bahula paksha,* the light and the dark half, or wax and wane of the moon.

The *Barhusputia Mana,* however, which is derived from the *Surya Siddhánta,* and is followed throughout Hindustan and Telingana, makes the months commence with the full moon *(purnimá)* preceding the last conjunction; so that new-year's day always falls in the middle of the lunar month Chyt, and the year begins with the last *paksha* or light half of that month*.

The lunar months are in all cases named from the solar month in which the *amávasya* or conjunction happens, so that when two new moons fall within one solar month, (for example, on the 1st and on the 30th days,) the name of the corresponding lunar month is repeated, the year being then intercalary or containing 13 months. The two months of the same name are distinguished by the terms *adhíka* (added) and *nija,* (proper or ordinary.)

By the *Súrya Siddhánta* system, the intercalated month takes its place in the middle of the natural month; that is, of the four *pakshas,* 1, *badi,* 1, *súdi,* 2, *budi,* 2, *súdi,*—the 1st *badi* and 2nd *súdi* belong to the natural month, and the 1st *súdi* and 2nd *badi* to the intercalated month. The Tamul account makes the first month of the two the intercalated one.

It happens once within each term of 160 years, that there is no new moon in some one of the last six solar months, which from the sun being in perigee, as before explained, contain only 30 and 29 days each. On these occasions the month of that name is *expunged:* but it always happens that *two* others in the same year are for the opposite cause *repeated* in such years.

The common intercalary year is called, *adhika samvat sára;* the double intercalary, with its expunged month, *xaya samvat sára.*

The lunar month, whatever may be its civil duration, is divided into 30 *tithis,* or lunar days, which are subject to similar rules regarding intercalation and omission. When two *tithis end* in the same solar day,

* Hence has doubtless arisen the variance in the names of the *Tamul* and *Bengal* months, the former being in *name* one month behind the others—(see the table of their solar year, page 18).

the intermediate one is struck out of the calendar, and called a *xaya tithi:* when no *tithi* begins or ends in a solar day, the *tithi* is repeated on two successive solar days, and the first is called *adhika.* When a *tithi* begins before or at sun-rise, it belongs to the solar day about to begin: when *after sunrise* it is coupled with the next solar day, provided it does not end in the same day; in which case, it would be expunged out of the column of *tithis* as before explained.

To render this singular mode of computation more perplexing, although the *tithis* are computed according to *apparent* time, yet they are registered in *civil* time.

It is usual however to make account of the days in the semi-lunar periods by the common civil reckoning, beginning (as with the years) *after the completion of each diurnal period:* thus, the day on which the full moon occurs is the *súdi* 14th or 15th, and the following day is the 1st *badi.* It is like our reckoning of the sun's place in the zodiac ($0^s. + 10^\circ$. &c. $1^s + 10^\circ$ &c.) and is evidently better adapted for computations, than where the *current* day or year is the one expressed by the figure.

The circumstance of expunging a *tithi* happens on an average once in 64 days; so that in one year it recurs five or six times. When a *tithi* is repeated twice it is called *tridina:* one *tithi* is equal to 0.984 of a day, or 64 *tithis* = 63 days nearly.

To understand the nature of this singular disposition of time, a diagram of an entire lunar month has been inserted in the page containing the scale for the comparison of the luni-solar year, the month selected being the intercalated or *Adhika Chaitra* of the 4924th luni-solar year of the Kali yug, (A. D. 1822-3,) a year in which DAVIS had ascertained that there would be a *Xáya* month and two intercalaries. Col. WARREN's book contains the calendar for the whole year in question.

To that work we must refer for the complete solution of the problem of its construction for all cases, that may present themselves, wherein perfect accuracy is requisite.The rules which we shall give hereafter will be found sufficient to bring out the result to within a day or two of the corresponding Hindu solar year, and to even closer accordance with the Christian year, in which the days are not liable to the same variations inter se. The elements required for working it out thus far on the supposition of the sun and moon both maintaining a mean rate of motion in their course, are few, and may mostly be determined from the tables in the present epitome; they are:

1. The sun's mean place in the Hindu ecliptic, and the skeleton of the solar months, formed therefrom, to shew the disposition of the civil and sidereal days.

2. Also the moon's mean place in the ecliptic, which is found from the *Ahargana*, or sum of days expired from the commencement of the *Kali yug* to the beginning of the proposed lunar year; it is necesssary for obtaining the epochs of the mean conjunctions, during the year in question.

3. The *Súta Dina*, or day of the week on which the initial conjunction falls. The two latter elements are given for every year of the last three centuries in the second General Table. For periods anterior to 1600 they may be found by adding the secular *Aharganas* for the broken period, to the root for the nearest epoch, contained in a separate table (VIII.) prepared for the purpose from the data of the Surya Siddhánta. Taking then the scheme of the corresponding solar year, and placing the two skeletons, thus formed, in juxtaposition, the eye will at once tell what months or days will become subject to the rules of *Xaya* or *Adhika*, expunging or duplication: an example of the process will be given hereafter, in explaining a luni-solar scale contrived for working out the problem by simple inspection.

The place of the sun's and moon's apogee, the equinoctial precession, and the obliquity of the ecliptic, &c. are necessary for the true computation of the lunar days; but this degree of accuracy is beyond our present purpose.

The elements of the solar system, (see page 21,) would indeed furnish even these data, were it requisite, but the several equations of the sun's and moon's motions, and the gnomonic problem to convert the determinations, made for *Lanka*, to other situations on the globe, would call for a thorough acquaintance with the astronomic system of the Brahmans. Where an English ephemeris is accessible, the construction of the Hindú lunar month may readily be effected for any given lunation from the times of new and full moon, corrected for the longitude of the place; it may be remembered as a general rule, that the first day of every Hindú luni-solar month falls on the day following the new moon; and that it precedes by two days the initial feria (as it is called) of the Muhammedan lunar month, seldom diverging from this arrangement more than one day on either side: this is of course without reference to the *names* of the months, as those of the Hejira are continually gaining upon the others.

Era of Vikramáditya.

The principal era to which the luni-solar system is exclusively adapted is that of Vikramaditya, called *Samvat*, or vulgarly, Sumbut. The prince from whom it is named was of the Tuar dynasty, and is supposed to have reigned at Oojyn *(Ujjayana)* 135 years before Salivahana, the rival founder of the *Saka* era, south of the Nerbudda *(Nermada)* river. The *Samvat* era commenced when 3044 years of the *Kali yug* had

expired; i. e. 57 years before Christ, so that if any year, say 4925, of the *Kali yug* be proposed, and the last expired year of VIKRAMADITYA be required, subtract 3044 therefrom, and the result, 1881, is the year sought. To convert *Samvat* into Christian years, subtract 57; unless they are less than 58, in which case, deduct the amount from 58, and the result will be the date B. C.

The Era of VIKRAMADITYA is in general use throughout Telingana and Hindustan properly so called; it is less used although known in Bengal, Tirhút, and Nipal, and according to WARREN, is nearly unknown in the peninsula. The luni-solar division of the year however, is necessarily adapted to other eras, conjunctively with the solar division, because almost all the festivals and religious observances of the Hindús and Buddhists depend upon the *Chandra mána* or lunar reckoning. There can therefore be hardly said to be any eras exclusively solar, although the *Samvat* is exclusively luni-solar.

The Balabhi and Siva-singha Eras.

The *Balabhi* era is mentioned by Col. TOD as occurring in an inscription found at Somnáth, and from its locality and connection with the *Samvat*, it must have been of the same construction, merely dating from a newly assumed epoch, which is shewn in the Annals of Rájásthán to correspond with 375 of *Vikramáditya*, or 318 A.D. Balabhi was destroyed in 802 *Samvat*, when it may be presumed the era was discontinued.

A third era, called the *Siva Singha Samvat*, is also noticed by the same author as having been established by the Gohils in the island of Deo: its epoch or zero corresponds with 1169 *Vikr. Sam.* (1112 A. D.)

The Fuslee *(Faslí)* year of upper India also follows the *Samvat* division, as being the system in vogue where it was introduced: this will be alluded to again under the fourth head.

III.—YEARS NUMBERED BY CYCLES.

Era of Parasuráma.

This division of time Col. WARREN states to be used in that part of the peninsula of India, called Maláyala by the natives, extending from Mangalore, through the provinces of Malabar, Cotiote, and Travancore, to Cape Comorin. It derives its name from a prince, who is supposed to have reigned 1176 years before Christ, the epoch being 7th August, 3537 Jul. Per. or 1925 Kal. yug. This era is reckoned in cycles of 1000 years. The year itself is solar, or rather sidereal, and commences when the sun enters the sign *Canya* (Virgo), answering to the solar month Asun *(Aswina)*. The commencement of the 977th year of the 3rd cycle concurs with the 1st *Aswina* of 1723 *Saka*, and 14th Sept. A. D. 1800.

The Grahaparivrithi Cycle of 90 years.

The southern inhabitants of the peninsula of India use a cycle of 90 years, which is little known, according to Col. WARREN, in the Carnatic. This cycle was analyzed by the Portuguese Missionary BESCHI, while resident for 40 years in Madura. The native astronomers there say it is constructed of the sum of the products in days of 15 revolutions of Mars, 22 of Mercury, 11 of Jupiter, 5 of Venus, 29 of Saturn, and 1 of the Sun.

The epoch of this cycle occurs on the expiration of the 3078th year of the *Kali yug*, in 24 B. C. The years follow the ordinary solar or siderial reckoning. The concurrent cycle and year for any European year may readily be found by adding 24 and dividing by 90 : thus 1830 A. D. $= \frac{1830+24}{90} =$ 20 cycles, 54 years.

The Vrihaspati Chakra or Cycle of Jupiter.

The cycle of Jupiter is supposed by many to be one of the most ancient modes of reckoning time not only in India but in Asia generally: but we shall shew presently, that with regard to the former country at least it is most probably of comparatively modern introduction. It has been however known from time immemorial in China, where it partakes of the same peculiarity as on the continent of India, of having separate names for each year of the cycle; but these names are curiously compounded of two series of 12 and 5 names in the Chinese system, as has been fully explained in page 15, whereas in India the series of single appellations continues through the sixty years.

The origin of the *Vrihaspati Chakra* is unknown: it has been imagined by some to be the same as the Chaldean Sosos, but Col. WARREN thinks without foundation. It is mentioned in the *Surya Siddhánta*, and other works, and is constructed on astronomical principles, although its genuine application in reference to Jupiter's revolutions has long since fallen into disuse in the south of India, as well as in China and Tibet; and this circumstance will furnish a clue to ascertain the epoch of its introduction into these countries; but we must first describe the different systems followed.

There are three rules for computing the years of the Jovian Cycle; 1, that of the *Surya Siddhánta*, followed in this part of India; 2, that of the *Jyotistava*; 3, that of the Telingas followed in the south.

According to the first, Jupiter's revolutions being 364220000 in a *Mahá yug* (see the Table in page 21); his motion in one solar year coincides very nearly with one sign of the zodiac ($1^s\ 00^\circ\ 21'\ 4''$). The actual time therefore of the planet's passing through one zodiacal sign (which is called a year of Jupiter) is, as $30^\circ\ 21'\ 04''$: 365d. 15g. 31p. : : 30° :

361d. 2g. 5p. the true duration of the *Chakra* year. The difference, or four days and 13 *gharís* short of the solar year, will in 86 years amount to a whole year; so that to keep the cycle in accordance with the planet's heliocentric motion, one year must be expunged in that period of time.

To find the current year of the cycle on this principle for any year of the *Kali yug* (say the beginning of 4870 K. Y.) we have—

As 432000 solar years to 36422 revolutions of Jupiter, so 4870 to 410 rev. 7 signs, $2\frac{1}{2}°$; the odd signs and degrees, give his longitude, which requires a small correction or *bij*. Then multiplying 410 by 12, and dividing by 60, we have 82 cycles and 7 years: the latter, to be counted always from the 27th of the cycle, or *Vijáya*, gives the 33rd year, or *Vikari*.

2nd *method*. The *Jyotistava* rule expounds the *last year expired* of the cycle, setting out from the *Saka* epoch, and reckoning from *Prabhava* as the first of the cycle. The rule is as follows:

Note down the *Saka* year in two places. Multiply one of them by 22, and add 4291 to the product. Divide by 1875*. Add the integers of the quotient to the 2nd number noted down, and divide by 60. The remainder will shew the last year expired from *Prabhava*. The fraction left by the divisor, 1875, may be reduced to months and days of the current year.

Example. 4870 *Kali yug* = 1691 Saka $\frac{1691 \times 22 + 4291}{1875} = 22 \frac{873}{1875}$ and $\frac{1691 + 22}{60} = 28^{c}33^{y}$; the fraction $\frac{873}{1875} =$ 5 months $17\frac{1}{2}$ days of the 33rd current year, or *Vikari*, which agrees nearly with the former account.

The effect of the difference between the two systems is, that the expunged year in the *Jyotistava* reckoning occurs 13 years antecedent to that of the *Surya Siddhánta*. The second General Table follows the latter account, which must be borne in mind when consulting the *chakra* column.

This form of the *Vrihaspati Chakra* prevails throughout Bengal, but little more than the name is ever attended to.

3rd *method*. The *Telinga* rule takes no notice of the commencement of the *Vrihaspati* year, which it identifies in duration with the *Chandra mána*, or common luni-solar account: thus it directs to

Divide the expired years of the Kali yug by 60, the quotient will give the number of cycles expired, and the remainder the odd years, to be reckoned from *Pramathi* the 13th of the *Chakra*.

Example. For the year 4870 *Kali yug* 4870 ÷ 60 = 81 cycles, 10 years, or *Sarvadhari* the 22nd as expired. *Virodhi*, the 23rd will be the current year sought.

This is the rule followed in the peninsula, and it coincides with the practice of Tibet, as appears from the following particulars, for which we are indebted to M. Csoma de Körös's researches.

Tibetan Kalendar.

In Tibet the cycle of Jupiter is employed; but as the Sanscrit litera-

* Multiplying by 22 and dividing by 1875 is equivalent to dividing by 85.227, the period when a year is to be expunged by this system.

ture was there introduced at a late period, this country presents the anomaly of preserving two series of denominations for the *Chakra* years: one derived from the Chinese by exact translation, and the other in a similar manner copied from the Indian cycle.

The whole Tibetan Kalendar is indeed copied from the Indian; giving the solar and lunar days, the *nakshatras, yogas,* and *karnas;* with the usual lucky and unlucky days. The months are divided into *kar-choks* and *nák-choks,* or bright and dark halves, &c. The astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox (sidereal) on the first Bysakh, but the civil year commences differently in different parts of Tibet, varying from December to February. At Ladakh it begins in December. The *Hors* or Turks keep their new year some days after the winter solstice in January; and the people of U,tsáng at Lassa commence theirs with the new moon of February. The months have several names expressive of the seasons, asterisms, business undertaken in them, &c. but they are usually denominated numerically; first, second, &c. The year is luni-solar with intercalations.

The only fixed epoch in Tibet appears to be the birth or death of Shákya, from which event the almanacks note the years elapsed; sometimes also they note the year from the death of the two great Lamas of *Lassa* and *Teshi-lunpo,* or their re-incarnations within the last two centuries, and other memorable events.

The Tibetans in estimating their age, especially in conversation, count by the cycle of 12 years (which is in fact the true cycle of Jupiter).

In the ordinary business of life, the *cycle of* 60 *years* is universally employed, in which each year has its distinct name. The cycles themselves are not distinguished numerically, but are rendered intelligible by the mention of some coincident event or remarkable person of the period, a mode highly objectionable for remote dates.

The order of the years agrees precisely with the Tamul account to the present time, having no expunged year. But the Tibetans do not count from the same fixed epoch. Their authors on the *Kala Chakra** system state, that the mode of reckoning by cycles of 60 years was introduced into *India* about the year 965 A. D. and that 60 years afterwards it was adopted in Tibet (about 1025-6 A. D.) Their epoch therefore occurs in 1025 A. D.

Now it is remarkable that the 69th cycle of the *Surya Siddhánta,* and the 15th cycle of the *Jyotistava* and the 68th cycle of the Telinga astronomers, were all completed in 965-6 A. D. which is not much prior to Bentley's epoch of Varaha Mihira, the supposed author of the former work.

* See a note by M. Csoma, on this subject, in the Journ. As. Soc., vol. ii. p. 57.

Moreover the two systems starting from the point thus assumed, would up to the present period (on account of the omitted years in the one) diverge between 10 and 11 years from one another, which is actually the case, the year 1834 A. D. agreeing with the 39th year of the Bengal cycle, and with the 28th of the Tamul and Tibetan account.

That the cycles did not commence either with the *Kali yug* or with the *Saka* epoch is proved by the two rules given above for expounding their dates, which expressly state that the odd years are to be reckoned from *Vijaya* (the 27th) and *Pramathi* (the 13th) respectively, and not from *Prabhava* (the 1st) as would naturally be expected.

It is not therefore unreasonable to conclude, that the theory of the *Vrihaspati Chakra* was invented or introduced in India, as affirmed by the Tibetan authorities, in the middle of the tenth century, and this might be adduced as a confirmation of the date assigned by Bentley to the *Surya Siddhánta,* which upholds and expounds that cycle.

M. Csoma states that before the introduction of the cycle of Jupiter into Tibet, frequent mention is made in their books of a period of 403 years, called *mé-kha-gya-tsho*, a symbolical name for the number 403* : and dates are always expressed in it, as the 80th, 240th, or any other year of this period: now it is curious, as M. Csoma remarks, that if 403 be deducted from 1025 A. D. the remainder 622 A. D. exactly coincides with the epoch of the Hejira, leaving an impression that the latter era had been once established there. The destruction of the Buddhist religion to the north is ascribed to the Muhammedans by the Tibetan authors.

We subjoin a catalogue of the Sanscrit, Tibetan, and Chinese names of the sixty *Chakra* years, with an English translation of the last two. The Sanscrit names have also a meaning which is precisely rendered in Tibetan. But they have no reference to any precise objects, and are therefore not worth insertion†. It should be remarked that the first year of the Indian series corresponds with the fourth of the Chinese, which goes far to disprove the connection of the two cycles; for had the discrepancy been owing to the different modes of reckoning (as with the *Surya Siddhánta* and the *Telinga)* the divergence would have been at the other end of the scale; unless indeed it should have run through 56 years, which would have occupied nearly 50 centuries.

* See Journ. As. Soc. vol. iii. page 6: *Gya-tsho*, a lake, = 4: *Kha*, void, = 0: and *mé*, fire, = 3.

† The latter names are extracted from Warren's *Kala Sankalita*: the Chinese from De Guignes Histoire des Huns; and the Tibetan from M. Csoma's Grammar of the Tibetan language now under publication.

TABLE IV.—*Names and Numbers of the Vrihaspati Chakra, or 60 years' Cycle of Jupiter, in Sanscrit, Tibetan, and Chinese.*

	Sanscrit Names.	Tibetan translation of Sanscrit Names.	Tibetan translation of Chinese Names.	Chinese Names.	Meaning of Chinese Names.	Ch. No.
1	Prabhava.	Rab-byung.	Mé-yos.	Ting-mao.	Fire-hare.	4
2	Vibhava.	r Nam-Hbyung.	Sa-Hbrug.	Vou-chin.	Earth-dragon.	5
3	Sucla.	Dkar-po.	Sa-Sbrul.	Kise.	Earth-serpent.	6
4	Pramodha.	Rab-myos.	Chags-r Ta.	Keng-ou.	Iron-horse.	7
5	Prajápati.	Skyés-bdag.	lChags-lug.	Sin-ouci.	Iron-sheep.	8
6	Angira.	Angira.	Ch'hu-spré	Gin-chin.	Water-ape.	9
7	Srimukha.	Dpal-Qdoug.	Ch'hu-bya.	Kuei-yeou.	Water-bird.	10
8	Bhává.	Dnos-po.	Shing-k'hyi.	Kia-su.	Wood-dog.	11
9	Yuvá.	Na-tshod-ldan.	Shing-Phag.	Yhai.	Wood-hog.	12
10	Dhátá.	Hdsin-byéd.	Mé-byi.	Ping-tse.	Fire-mouse.	13
11	Iswara.	Dvang-p'hyug.	Mé-gLang.	Ting-tcheou.	Fire-ox.	14
12	Bahudanya.	Hbru-mang-po.	Sa-stag.	Vou-yn.	Earth-tiger.	15
13	Pramáthi.	Myos-ldan.	Sa-yos.	Ki-mao.	Earth-hare.	16
14	Vikrama.	r Nam-Qnon.	lChags-Hbrug.	Keng-chin.	Iron-dragon.	17
15	Brisya.	K'hyu-Mch'hog.	l Chags-Sbrul.	Sin-se.	Iron-serpent.	18
16	Chitrabhánu.	Sna-ts'hogs.	Ch'hu-rTa.	Gin-ou.	Water-horse.	19
17	Súbhánu.	Nyi-ma.	Ch'hu-lug.	Kuei-ouei.	Water-sheep.	20
18	Tárana.	Nyi-Sgrol-byéd.	Shing-spré.	Kia-chin.	Wood-ape.	21
19	Párthiva.	Sa-skyong.	Shing-bya.	Y-yeou.	Wood-bird.	22
20	Vyaya.	Mi-zad.	Mé-K'hyi.	Ping-su.	Fire-dog.	23
21	Sarvajit.	thams-chad-Hdul.	Mé-Phag.	Ting-hai.	Fire-hog.	24
22	Sarvadhári.	Kun-Hdsin.	Sa-byi.	Vou-tse.	Earth-mouse.	25
23	Viródhi.	Hgal-va.	Sa-gLang.	Ki-tcheou.	Earth-ox.	26
24	Vicrita.	rNam-Hgyur.	lChags-Stag.	Keng-yn.	Iron-tiger.	27
25	Khara.	Pong-bu.	lChags-yos.	Sin-mao.	Iron-ape.	28
26	Nandana.	Dgah-va.	Ch'hu-Hbrug.	Gin-chin.	Water-dragon.	29
27	Vijya.	rNam-rgyal.	Ch'hu-Sbrul.	Kuei-se.	Water-serpent.	30
28	Jya.	rGyal-va.	Shing-rTa.	Kia-ou.	Wood-horse.	31
29	Manmatka.	Myos-byéd.	Shing-lug.	Y-ouci.	Wood-sheep.	32
30	Durmukha.	Qdong-ñan.	Mé-Spré.	Ping-chin.	Fire-ape.	33
31	Hémalamva.	Qjér-Hp'hyang.	Mé-bya.	Ting-yeou.	Fire-bird.	34
32	Vilamva.	rNam-Hp'hyang.	Sa-Khyi.	Vou-su.	Earth-dog.	35
33	Vikári.	Sgyur-byéd.	Sa-P'hag.	Ki-hai.	Earth-hog.	36
34	Sarvari.	Kun-ldan.	l Chags-byi.	Keng-tse.	Iron-mouse.	37
35	Plava.	Hp'har-va.	l Chags-gLang.	Sing-tcheou.	Iron-ox.	38
36	Subhacrit.	Dgé-byéd.	Ch'hu-Stag.	Gin-yn.	Water-tiger.	39
37	Sobhana.	Mdsés-byéd.	Ch'hu-yos.	Kuei-mao.	Water-hare.	40
38	Krodhi.	K'hro-mo.	Shing-Hbrug.	Kia-chin.	Wood-dragon.	41
39	Viswávasu.	Sna-ts'hogs-Dvyig.	Shing-Sbrul.	Y-se.	Wood-serpent.	42
40	Parábhava.	Zil-Qnon.	Mé-rTa.	Ping-ou.	Fire-horse.	43
41	Plavanga.	Spréhu.	Mé'-Lug.	Ting-ouci.	Fire-sheep.	44
42	Kílaka.	P'hur-bu.	Sa-Spré.	Vou-chin.	Earth-ape.	45
43	Saumya.	Zhi-va.	Sa-bya.	Ki-yeou.	Earth-bird.	46
44	Sádhárana.	t'hun-mong.	lChags-Khyi.	Keng-su.	Iron-dog.	47
45	Virodhacrit.	Hgal-byéd.	lChags-P'hag.	Sin-hai.	Iron-hog.	48
46	Paridhávi.	Yongs-Hdsin.	Ch'hu-byi.	Gin-tse.	Water-mouse.	49
47	Pramádi.	Bag-med.	Ch'hu-gLang.	Kuis-tcheou.	Water-ox.	50
48	Ananda.	Kun-Dgah.	Shing-Stag.	Kia-yn.	Wood-tiger.	51
49	Ráxasa.	Srin-bu.	Shing-yos.	Y-mao.	Wood-hare.	52
50	Anala.	Mé.	Mé-Hbrug.	Ping-chin.	Fire-dragon.	53
51	Pingala.	Dmar-Ser-chan.	Mé-Sbrul.	Ting-se.	Fire-serpent.	54
52	Kálayukta.	Dus-kyá-pho-nyi.	Sa-rTa.	Vou-ou.	Earth-horse.	55
53	Sidharti.	Don-grub.	Sa-lug.	Ki-ouei.	Earth-sheep.	56
54	Randra.	Drag-po.	lChags-Spré.	Keng-chin.	Iron-ape.	57
55	Durmati.	*b* Lo-ñan.	lChags-bya.	Sin-yeou.	Iron-bird.	58
56	Dundubhi.	rña-ch'hén.	Ch'hu-Khyi.	Gin-su.	Water-dog.	59
57	Rudiródgári.	K'hrag-Skyug	Ch'hu-P'hag.	Kuei-hai.	Water-hog.	60
58	Ractáxa.	Mig-Dmar.	Shing-byi.	Kia-tse.	Wood-mouse.	1
59	Krodhana.	Khro-vo.	Shing-gLang.	Y-tcheou.	Wood-ox.	2
60	Xaya.	Zad-pa.	Mé-Stag.	Ping-in.	Fire-tiger.	3

Era of Buddha.

Used in Ceylon, Ava, Pegu, Siam, &c.

The determination of the epoch of Buddha, Gotama or Sakya, has engaged the attention of many learned orientalists, and, although there remain some discrepancies in the results arrived at, most of these may be explained and reconciled, by assuming that several individuals of the same character have existed at different epochs, or that the system of Buddhism has been at these times revived or re-organized.

Omitting all mention of the earliest Buddhas, such as the one who figures at the head of the lunar race of Hindu mythology, it may be advanced with tolerable confidence that the two latest of the epochs attributed to this personage are founded on actual events, from the near coincidence which may be observed in the statements of distant nations regarding them. A critical notice on the subject by Professor H. H. Wilson, appeared in the Oriental Magazine for 1825, which furnishes the following data for the epoch of, what may be called, the Elder Buddha.

	B. C.
According to Padmakarpo, a Lama of Bhutan who wrote in the 16th century (made known by M. Csoma de Körös)......	1058
By Kalhana Pandit, author of the history of Cashmír,..............	1332
—Abul Fazl, probably following the last,........	1366
—A couplet from Chinese historians,........	1036
—De Guigne's Researches,........	1027
—Giorgi, (period of Buddha's death,)........	959
—Bailly,........	1031
—Sir William Jones,........	1027
—Bentley one occasion, 1081; on another,........	1004
—Jaehrig, from a Mongol Chronology, published by Pallas,........	991
—Japanese Encyclopedia, birth of Buddha,........	1027
his death,........	960
—Matouan-lin, a Chinese historian of the 12th century, ...	1027
—M. Klaproth himself, concurring with Sir William Jones, ...	1027
—M. Remusat dates the death in	970
The Era adopted at Lassa, and founded on the average of 9 of the dates quoted by Padmakarpo, who himself however rejects them, ...	835

The majority of these quotations concur in fixing the period of the existence of a Buddha about 1000 years anterior to the Christian era. It is not however believed that any chronological era is founded upon this period: and if derived from book authorities, or tradition, the same would have travelled wherever the religion spread.

There is an equally extensive and consistent series bearing testimony to the existence of a Second Buddha in the sixth century before Christ, indeed most of the eras noted are evidently identical in origin and concurrent in date to the present time.

	B. C.
The Burmese epoch of GOTAMA's death, as given by CRAWFURD from a native chronological table, ...	544*
The Cingalese epoch of BUDDHA's death and commencement of their era, on the landing of Vijaya, according to the Hon'ble G. TURNOUR (Ceylon Almanac for 1834),........	543
The Siamese epoch, (Oriental Magazine, 1825,)	544
[The religion of BUDDHA was introduced in Siam in 529 B. C. according to FINLAYSON.]........	
The *nirvan* of SAKYA, according to the Ráj-guru of Asam, occurred in the 18th year of AJATA SATRU, and 196† years before CHANDRAGUPTA, the contemporary of ALEXANDER, which may agree thus, 348+196 = ..	544

This date may further be reconciled with the other three dates quoted by Professor WILSON in conjunction with them, namely,

The Cingalese, ...	B. C.	619
The Peguan, ...		638
And the Chinese cited by KLAPROTH, ...		638

by referring these latter periods to the birth, and to the ministry or commencement of the reign of SAKYA : for by the Burmese calendar the first of these events happened in the year 628 B. C. and the latter in 608-9. There is a constant difference of 10 years throughout the early series of the latter chronicle, which also places the *nirban* of GOTAMA in the 8th year of AJÁSTASAT *(Ajata-satru)*, instead of the 18th, as above given : by adding then a correction of ten years, from whatever cause it may have originated, the Burmese dates will correspond exactly with those of Pegu and Ceylon, and they are thus brought to the confirmation of the unity of origin of the eras of all the countries which received their religion from Ceylon, or through the latter from central India‡.

Jain Eras.

The JAINS in some parts of India are stated to follow the era of their last *Jina*, MAHAVI'RA, whom they make to be the preceptor of GOTAMA, and place a few years anterior to him, in the year 569 before Christ, and 512 before VIKRA'MA'DITYA. None of the Jain inscriptions found in South

* The Oriental Magazine makes this date 546, but the authority in the text is most to be relied on. According to the invariable rule of Eastern chronologists the year is not *numbered* until after its completion. Thus an inscription or document is always dated ' so many years being expired after the death of GOTAMA :' and thus the year 1 of the Burmese sacred era corresponds with the second current year or 543 B. C. while the epoch, or *nirvan* of SAKYA happened in 544.

† 162 years by the Burmese table in CRAWFURD.

‡ The *Journal Asiatique*, for Nov. 1833, contains a chronological table of the events of BUDDHA's life, derived entirely from Chinese and Japanese authorities, which makes it very evident that the Fo or BUDDHA of 1027 B. C. is the same identical personage, as the one of 544 B. C. As far as real chronology is concerned the recent date is alone in use; but the more ancient date seems to be supported by some passages in the Sanscrit original text.

Behar or elsewhere, however, shew any trace of an exclusive chronology, while they invariably bear the common *Samvat* date of Vikramáditya. One inscription on a brass image found on digging a tank at Baghelpur is dated " after *Pársa* 925*," which Dr. B. Hamilton interprets " after Parswanátha, the 23rd teacher of the Jain religion, and consequently somewhat anterior to Mahavíra, who was the 24th;" but nothing positive can be asserted of these vague epochs.

Burmese Eras.

Other eras prevail in the Burmese country, which are more generally employed for the business of life, while the sacred era is kept up in ecclesiastical documents. The *Prome epoch* was established by king Sumundri, and its 1st year corresponds with 623 of the sacred epoch or 79 A. D. It seems to be the same as the *Saka* era of Saliva'hana. The present *Vulgar epoch* used throughout Ava was established by Puppa-chan-ra-han; the 1st year agreeing with 639 A. D. or 1183 B. sacred era. The division of months accords with the luni-solar system of the Hindus in every respect, the year beginning as usual with the new moon of the solar month *Chaitra*. To reduce the Burmese vulgar year into the Christian, add 638. For the Prome era the number 78 must be used for the like purpose. They have also another sacred era, called the grand epoch, said to have been established by An-ja-na the grandfather of Gotama: the 1st year corresponds with 691 B. C.

Newár Era of Nepal.

Besides the *Saka* and *Samvat* eras introduced by the Gorkha dynasty into Nepal, there is still in use among this people a former era, called the *Néwár*, from the name of the ancient dominant, or aboriginal, tribe of the valley. Dr. Bramley informs us that the origin of this era is not known, though many attempt to account for it by fabulous stories. The *Néwar* year commences in the month of October, the year 951 terminating in 1831, A. D. Its epoch concurs therefore with the month of October, 870, A. D. which number must be retrenched from a Néwár date to have the corresponding Christian year.

IV.—Eras derived from the Hejira.

Fusly or harvest years.

We have alluded in the foregoing pages to one or two eras following the solar and luni-solar systems, which were nevertheless derived from the Muhammedan year. They are 1, the Bengaly sun; 2, the Vilaity *(Viláyati)* or Umly year of Orissa; 3, the Fusly *(Fasli)* year of the Upper Provinces; 4, the Fusly year of the peninsula. The circumstances connected with all of these have hitherto been enveloped in some obscurity.

Colonel Warren was unacquainted with the three first, except by imperfect information obtained from Calcutta. He might however have

* Trans. Roy. As. Soc. vol. i. 527.

discovered at once their character, had he known the custom followed in this presidency of inserting the concurrent dates of all these eras at the head of every regulation enacted by Government.

The Persian almanac of the Suddur Dewanee Adalut, from the year 1764, inclusive, has recently been translated and printed by the present Register of that court, for the use of civil officers in reducing the dates of native documents. These tables have proved very useful in comparing and proving the scales introduced into the present work, for facilitating the same operation.

Harington's Analysis of the Land Revenue Regulations, page 176, contains in a foot note the best explanation of the Fusly or "*harvest*" years, tracing their origin to the year of the Emperor Akber's accession to the throne, or the 2nd *Rabi-ul-sani*, A. H. 963, (14th Feb. 1556.) "A solar year for financial and other civil transactions was then engrafted upon the current lunar year of the Hejira, or subsequently adjusted to the first year of Akber's reign." It has been by some supposed that the Bengalee sun was established by Hosein Shah, one of the kings of Bengal, but the following extract from a Persian manuscript volume in possession of a native gentleman at Benares, for which we are indebted to the kind inquiries of Captain Thoresby, Secretary of the Benares Sanscrit College, sets the matter in a very clear light, and entirely confirms Mr. Harington's statements.

"From the time of Amir Timu'r, until the reign of Julaluddi'n Muhammed Akber, there were three eras in use, viz. the Hejira, the Turky, and the Juláły. The Turky era commences with the creation of the world, and is computed in cycles of 12 solar years each. In the month Muharram of Hejira 1138, five hundred and sixty-five cycles had elapsed, and the fourth year of the following cycle was in progress. Each year begins with the new moon of the month Jéth of the Hindu calendar, and the months are lunar. At the end of two or three years, as the case may be, an additional month is introduced to balance the computation by solar years and lunar months.

"The Juláły period is dated from the 5th of the month Shábán in the year 468 Hijree, under the reign of Julaluddi'n Toglak Sha'h, Ibni Alap Arsulan Saljoki. The year begins with the Nauroz, or the day that the sun enters the zodiacal sign Aries. There are thirty days allotted to each month, and five supplemental days are added to the twelfth month, to which at the expiration of every fourth year a sixth day is superadded.

"As the annual method of computation in the Turky era accorded with that observed by the Hindus in reckoning the years of the Sambat, it was generally used in the preparation of records and accounts, &c. but after the Emperor Akber had extended his dominions by the conquest of Bengal, and a portion of the Dakhan, there were several modes of computing time prevalent in different parts of the empire;—as the Sambat, with its lunar months and solar years;—the Bengaly era, in which the year began with the arrival of the sun at the vernal equinoctial point, and the months were regulated by his passage through the twelve signs of the

zodiac;—and the Dekhany era, which comprehended lunar months, and a lunar year beginning on the 12th of the light half of the month Bhádon. These differences occasioned a good deal of perplexity to the accountants and other public officers: at length some of them drew the attention of the Emperor to the subject, who, after deliberating with his ministers, desired that the three foregoing eras should be made to agree with the year of the Hijree 964, (963 ?) and that appropriate names should be given to them. Accordingly, it was decided that the Sambat in Upper Hindustan should be named Fusly, and should commence with the month Aswin (Koonwar), in which the collection of land-tax for the following seasons is first made. The era introduced into Bengal was denominated *San-i Bengála*, and the year was continued there, in the period of its commencement, on the sun entering Aries, as heretofore. This was likewise the case in the Dekhan, where the new era was called Viláyaty, because it was received from the Viláyat of Hindustan, and the annual revolution continued to be dated on the 12th Bhádon. These three eras therefore owe their origin to the fiat of the Emperor Akber, and they are formed upon the basis of the Muhammudan epoch, but the annual revolutions accord with those of the eras which they superceded."

Thus the object of Akber was merely to equalize the name or number of the year all over his vast empire, without interfering with the modes of subdivision practised in different localities: and this explanation will materially simplify the understanding of the subject of the four harvest years.

The Bengaly sun, the Viláyaty sun, and the Tamul Fusly year, may be always considered identical in character with the Saka solar year, while the Fusly of the western provinces may in like manner be classed with the luni-solar Sumbut *(Samvat)* there current.

The reason of a year's variation in the denomination of the Bengály sun will at once be seen on comparing the commencement of each.

The Hejira year 963 began on the 26th November, 1555, N. S.

The concurrent Fusly year 963, began on the 1st of the *lunar* month Asun (*Aswina*), which fell on the 10th September, 1555.

The Viláyaty year 963, on the 1st of the *solar* month Asun, which occurred on the 8th September, 1555.

But the Bengaly sun 963, began on the 1st Bysakh falling within the same Hejira year, which was necessarily that of the 11th April, 1556.

The number 592 must be added to convert the two first eras into Christian account, if less than four of their months have transpired, and 593 years, if more; also 593 for the first nine months of the Bengaly sun, and 594 for the rest.

Fusly Era of the Dukhun.

The Fusly year of the peninsula however differs two years from the preceding, being apparently in advance of them. This can only be caused by its having branched off from the Hejira as a parent stock at a later period.

The year 1240 of this Fusly begins in July, 1831, or in the second month of 1247 Hejira. The difference is seven years, which converted into days, and divided by 11, the constant acceleration of the lunar year per annum, gives a period of about 230 years back for the epoch sought. But as the Fusly only drops behind, one year in 33, a latitude to that extent may be allowed in fixing the epoch of its foundation. In fact, we learn from Grant Duff's History of the Marhattas, that this Dukhuny era owes its origin to the Emperor Shah Jehan, who, after bringing his wars in Maharashtra to a close in 1636, endeavoured to settle the country, and introduce the revenue system of Tudor Mul, the celebrated minister of the Emperor Akber. Along with the survey and assessment, naturally came the "revenue year," which, commencing as usual with the current Hejira year of the time, has now diverged from it seven years, as above-mentioned.

The constant for converting this era into Christian years is + 590. The year is, or ought to be, sidereal, but the Madras Government has now fixed its commencement to the 12th July. Its subdivisions are however little attended to, the sole purpose of its application being in revenue matters.

The Táríkh Iláhy, or Era of Akber.

This era was established by the Emperor Akber in the thirtieth year of his reign, (A. H. 992, A. D. 1584,) many years after his introduction of the Fusly era, as Abul Fazl says, "in order to remove the perplexity that a variety of dates unavoidably occasion. He disliked the word Hejira, *(hijrí,* flight,) but was at first apprehensive of offending ignorent men, who superstitiously imagined that this era and the Muhammedan faith were inseparable. Ami'r Fatteh Ullah Shirazy corrected the calendar from the tables of Ulugh Beg, making this era to begin with his majesty's reign. The days and months are both natural solar, without any intercalations. The names of the months and days correspond with the ancient Persian (see page 12). The months have from 29 to 30 days each. There are no weeks, the whole 30 days being distinguished by different names; and in those months which have 32 days, the two last are named *roz o shab* (day and night), and to distinguish one from the other are called first and second."

The epoch of the Iláhy era consequently falls on Friday the 5th *Rabi-ul-sani,* A. H. 963, corresponding with the 19th February, 1556, N. S. which number must be added to bring its dates into Christian account. It is used on inscriptions, coins, and records of Jehangir's and the following reigns, but generally coupled with the Hejira date.

The Shuhoor or Soor Era of Maharashtra.

There is another era of Muhammedan origin still employed by the Marhattas of the west, entitled the Shuhoor or Soor-sun, a corruption of the Arabic word *shahúr,* plural of *shahr*, month, and literally meaning the " year of months." An account is given of this era in Captain T. B. Jervis's " Report on the weights and measures of the southern Konkan." That officer affirms on some Hindu authority that it was introduced on Thursday the 6th June, 1342, A. D. in the Hejira year 743, while others place it a year sooner: but the computation of its agreement with the Hejira year, says Captain Jervis, (in the same manner as was followed in ascertaining the epoch of the Fusly year,) shews it to have begun when the 745th Hejira (A. D. 1344,) corresponded with the 745th Shuhoor sun*. It was probably adopted on the establishment of one of the Mahommedan kingdoms in the Dekhan under the reign of Toglak Sha'h.

The years of this era are denominated after the corresponding Arabic numerals :

The following examples will be sufficient to explain the system ; the names are however corrupted in pronunciation by the Marhattas.

1 *Ahadi,*	10 *Ashar,*	100 *Máyat* or *Máya.*
2 *Isni,*	20 *Ishrín,*	122 *Isna-ashrín máyat.*
3 *Salas,*	30 *Salátín,*	200 *Miatín.*
4 *Arba,*	40 *Arbaín,*	300 *Suls máyat.*
5 *Khams,*	50 *Khamsín,*	450 *Khamsín-arba máyat.*
6 *Sita,*	60 *Sitain,*	1000 *Alf.*
7 *Saba,*	70 *Saba-in,*	1100 *Máyat-o-alf.*
8 *Samáni,*	80 *Samánín,*	1230 *Sulasín máyatín-o-alf.*
9 *Tisa,*	90 *Tisa-in,*	1313 *Suls-ashar suls-máyat-o-alf,* (A. D. 1834.)

The correspondence with other eras may be seen from the following brief rule for their mutual reduction.

To reduce Shuhoor years into {Christian, *Saka*, *Samvat*, Fusly} years, add {599, 521, 655, 9} years respectively.

If the given date fall after the sixth month of the Shuhoor year, it will occur in the next ensuing Christian year ; and after nine months, in the next *Saka* or *Samvat* year; because the *Shahur* year begins in June, at the sun's entrance into the lunar mansion Mriga *(Mrigasirsha)*. It is not stated whether its subdivisions follow the Hindu or the Arabic system, but the former may be taken for granted.

* This correspondence would continue for several years before and after, so that the Hindu account may probably be correct.

Juloos Years.

There is still another system of recording time to which some allusion is requisite under this head, as it depends like the foregoing upon the Hejira reckoning. During the dynasty of the Moghul Emperors, the year of the reigning monarch was usually inscribed, as is the case in most countries, upon all documents of a public nature. It was also particularly noted on the gold and silver coinage, where indeed it continues to be inserted under the Company's rule, although the date has long remained unchanged. The Hejira date was frequently added.

The juloos sun *(san-i-jalús)* necessarily follows the Hejira reckoning, and the same tables will answer for the solution of them when the accession day of each sovereign is known. Those of the Moghul Emperors have accordingly been inserted among the festivals of the Muhammedan lunar calendric scale, where an explanation will be given of their application. A list of the sovereigns of Delhi in chronological succession will also be found among the tables of dynasties.

It seems that the "juloos sun" has been constituted a fixed era in the southern Konkan, commencing with the year of Saliváhana 1578, (A. D. 1656,) and running on henceforward in the ordinary *solar* manner contrary to all precedent in other parts of India*. This epoch, derived from Capt. JERVIS' report, is anterior by two years to the coronation of AURANGZEB; but it corresponds precisely with the accession of Sultan ALI ADIL SHAH II. to the throne of Beejapoor; from which circumstance it doubtless drew its origin, although from subsequent disturbances, its correction was lost sight of.

In general it should be borne in mind that the duration of a Muhammedan monarch's reign, as well as of his life, is reckoned by lunar years; and that both consequently require correction when compared with other dates.

Raj-abhishĕk Era of the Marhattas.

Only a few years subsequent to the establishment of the juloos era last mentioned, another of the same nature was set up by the Marhattas, or at least it has since come into use, founded upon the rise of their power under the famous SIVAJI'. We have the authority of GRANT DUFF for fixing the date of SIVAJI''s ascending the throne on the death of his father SHAHJI' in the year A. D. 1664, when he first assumed the title of Rájá, and struck money in his own name.

To convert the *Ráj-abhishĕk* (meaning 'anointment of the king') into the Christian era, 1664 must be added. The division of months probably accords with the *Saka* system.

* JERVIS's Report, page 99.

Recapitulation.

The whole of the eras mentioned in the foregoing imperfect account are for the convenience of reference, collected below in a tabular form, with the equation for their conversion into the ordinary reckoning of Europe. It has been deemed preferable to insert the year of the Christian era corresponding with the *first nominal year* of each of the Indian eras, which will here and there produce an apparent variation from the epochs or initial dates given in the foregoing sketch. (See note, page 33.)

Tabular View of Eras used in India, with the equation for converting them into Christian Dates.

Denomination.	*Commencement.*	*Equation.*
The KALI YUGA, (vulgo Kul-joog) commences,	Friday 18th Feb. 3102 B. C.	(before Christ) 3102—K=C
The first year being reckoned as 0, the year 1 accords with	3101 B. C.	(after Ditto) K—3101=C
Era of BUDDHA's birth, by Chinese account, ...	1027 B. C.	not used.
Ditto, his *nirvan*, in India, Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c. 1st year=	543 B. C.	545—B=C B—543 =C
Jain era of *Mahavira*,....................	1st year 629 B. C.	not used.
SAMVAT (Sumbut) of VIKRAMA'DITYA, year 1 =	☽ March 56 B. C.	— 56¾
SAKA (Shuk) of SALIVA'HANA, ditto =	equinox,.... 79 A. D.	+ 78¼
Parasuráma Cycle of 1000 years, (1st yr. of 4th Cycle,)=	Sept. 825 A. D.	+ 824¾
Grahaparivrithi do. of 90 years, (1st yr. of 21st Cycle,)=	1777 A. D.	+1776
Vrihaspati (Jupiter's) Cycle of 60 yrs. (established in 966 A. D.)		
——— 1st year of 84th Cycle, (Surya Siddhánta,)=	1796 A. D.	+1795
——— 1st year of 83rd Cycle, (Telinga account,)=	1807 A. D.	+1806
——— 1st year of 14th Cycle, (Tibet account,) =	1807 A. D.	+1806
——— 1st year of 76th Cycle, (Chinese account,) =	1804 A. D.	+1803
Turkish or Ighary Cycle of 12 years coincides with Tibetan and Telinga Jovian Cycle, in its initial year.		disused.
Balabhi Samvat of Somnath, 1st year =	March 318 A. D.	+ 317¼
Siva Singha Samvat of Gujerat, ditto =	1113 A. D.	+1112
Burmese era of Prome, ... 1st year =	79 A. D.	+ 78¼
——— vulgar epoch, ... ditto =	639 A. D.	+ 638
——— sacred era (see Buddha), ditto =	543 B. C.	— 544
——— grand epoch, ... ditto =	691 B. C.	— 692
Java era, *Aji saka*,............ ditto =	74 A. D.	+ 73
——— Bali era, ... ditto =	81 A. D.	+ 80
Nipal, *Newar* era, ... ditto =	870 A. D.	+ 869
Tibet, *me-kha-gya-tsho*, 403-year era, ditto =	622 A. D.	+ 621
HEGIRA, lunar year,...........	begins 16th July, 622 A. D.	see tables
Era of Yezdijird, Persian,.... ditto ——	16th June, 632 A. D.	+ 631½
Juláli era of Malek shah, ditto, ditto ——	March, 1079 A. D.	+1078¼
Tarikh-iláhy of the Emperor Akber, ditto,	—— 1556 A. D.	
Fusly, revenue year of Upper India,	(established in 1556 A. D.)	+ 592¾
——, ——— of South India,	(established in 1638 A. D.)	+ 590
Viláyati, ditto .... of Orissa,......	(established in 1556 A. D.)	+ 592¾
Bengali sun, ditto.. of Bengal,......	(established in 1556 A. D.)	+ 593¼
Shuhoor-sun of the Marhattas,......	(introduced in 1344 A. D.)	+ 599
Juloos-sun of Beejapoor, ...	(Adil Shah II. 1656 A. D.)	+1656
Ráj-abhishèk of the Marhattas, ...	(Sivaji's reign 1664 A. D.)	+1664

Directions for using the Chronological Tables.

Most persons consulting the following tables, will wish to be spared the perusal of the description of the origin and formation of the several eras comprised in them, and will be desirous only of obtaining their object as directly as possible, namely, the conversion of a date expressed in either the Christian, Hejira, Samvat, Saka, Kali-yug, Vrihaspati, Parasurama or Grahaparivrithi system, into the corresponding day of any other of the same series. The present rules will be confined to this object. They are partly repeated also with examples on the pages of the several yearly scales for the convenience of more immediate reference.

Rules for any day of time falling within the range of the general tables XIII *and* XIV. *namely, from* A. D. 1600 *to* A. D. 1900 *for the Hindu eras, and from* A. D. 622 *to* A. D. 1900 *for the Hejira.*

Hejira Calendar.

1. *To find the Christian date corresponding with any Muhammedan date of the Hejira era,*—say the 17th of Rajab 1201 A. H.

Take the initial day of the year 1201 from table XIII. which will be found to be 3 (or Tuesday) the 24th October 1786 N. S. Then set the first day of Muharram on the edge-scale of table V. to the 24th October on the proper column of the Christian year, table XII. Opposite to the 17th Rajab will be found to stand the 5th May, (1787,) which is the day required.

2. *To find the Muhammedan day agreeing with a given Christian day,* say the 17th March, 1804, (a leap year.)

Find from table XIII. what year of the Hejira commences next before March 1804, namely, 1218 A. H. beginning on Saturday the 23rd April 1803. Set scale V. to this date, and read off opposite to the 17th March, the 4th of Zilhejeh, but because 1804 is a leap year, and the day falls after the end of February, one day must be added to the scale and the reading will be the 5th Zilhejeh, which is the day sought: should the day of the week be also required, set the 1st Muharram, to Saturday on the hebdomadal scale in table XII. and read off 5th Zilhejeh, Saturday.

3. *To find the Christian year corresponding with the juloos (jalus) of any of the Moghul Emperors of Delhi?* for instance, the 19th year of the reign of *Shah Aulum?*

In the column of festivals in the Hejira Calendar, page 49, it will be seen that Shah Aulum came to the throne on the 1st of Jumádi I, A. H. 1173. Adding to this 19, as above, the general Hejira Table shows that A. D. 1192 commenced on the 30th Jan. 1778:—the 19th juloos therefore (by the scale) will be seen to commence on the 29th May of the same year.

4. *To convert a Hejira date into any of the Hindu eras corresponding to the given Hindu date.* In these cases the intervention of the Christian scale is required, because the initial days of the Muhammedan years are given only in the latter system. When once the English day is found, the rules already prescribed will answer for determining the remainder of the problem.

Hindu Solar or Sidereal Calendar.

5. *To convert a date in the Kali-yug, Saka, or Bengalee-sun eras, into the corresponding Christian date;* for example, the 1st of *Jéth* B. S. 1199 = K. Y. 4893, = Sak. 1714.

By table XIV. the 1st Bysakh, K. Y. 4893, of the Hindu solar era coincided with Tuesday, the 10th April A. D. 1792. Therefore setting the Index of the Hindu solar scale, table X, to that day on the proper column of table XII :—the 11th of May will be the resulting date.

(From the astronomical formation of the Hindu months, an error of a day in the *civil* reckoning will sometimes occur, which the calendar X. is unable to correct, without a computation of the elements of the beginning of the particular Hindu month by the rule hereafter laid down page 45.)

6. The converse of the above proposition hardly requires a separate explanation. *Example.* Required the Hindu Solar day corresponding to the 20th December, 1813?

The 20th December, 1813, must fall in the Kali-yug year, 4914, (B. S. 1220,) commencing, by Table XIV. on Sunday, 11th April, 1813. Setting therefore the index of the Hindu Solar year to the 11th April, the 20th December will be found to accord with the 7th or 8th Poos, *(Pausha)* 4914 K. Y. (The Vilayáty or Dakhiny reckoning gives the latter, while the Bengaly gives the former, day*.)

Festivals.

7. The Hindu Solar Calendar contains but three festivals of any importance, namely, the *charak puja,* on the last day of the year (or entrance of the Sun into the 1st sign *mésh,* of the Sidereal Zodiac), called also the *satwa sankránt*:—the first day of the *viláyatí* year of Orissa and of the peninsula in general, viz. the autumnal equinox, or rather the Sun's entrance into Virgo :—and the *makar sankránt,* on the last day of Poos *(Paushya),* when the sun enters Capricornus. The Christian day on which these occur will be shewn by the scale when the index is adjusted for the given year.

Luni-solar Calendar.

8. *To reduce a given date in the Sumbut (Samvat) of Vikramaditya, or in the Fusly (Fasli) of the Upper Provinces, to the corresponding approximate Christian day;* for instance, the 2nd Soodee Bhadoon, (*sudi Bhádra*) 1861, Sumbut, or the 16th Bhadoon, 1211, Fusly.

By the General Table XIV. column 15, the *Samvat* year 1861 commenced on the *day after* the last conjunction, which fell on Sunday, 11th March, 1804.

Setting therefore the index of the luni-solar scale of Table VII. (or the new moon of the month Chyt, (*Chaitra*) to the 11th March, we find the 16th Bhadoon (*Bhadra*) falls on the 7th August. But the year 1861, *Samvat,* is an *adhik,* lound, or intercalary year ; it is necessary, therefore, to find out what month is repeated, otherwise the *denomination* Bhadoon may be a

* It should be remarked that Warren's Kala Sankalita gives the beginning of the Hindu Solar year invariably one day earlier than the reckoning followed in the tables of the Suddur Dewanee. This arises from his using the Tamul year of the Arya Siddhánta, while the Surya Siddhánta is used in Bengal. We have not ventured to alter the tables, but the correction may be borne in mind.

month erroneous. (N. B. It is always one of the first five months or the last month of the lunar year that is repeated.)

9. *To ascertain what month will be repeated in the Hindu luni-solar year? taking for example the year* 1861.

Set the index of Table VII. (the new moon of Chyt) to the date of the beginning of the luni-solar year in the solar calendar, taken from column 16 of the General Table XIV. namely, in the present instance, the 1st of the solar month Chyt, which month (by column 14, of Table XIV, will contain 31 days.)

It will immediately be seen, that a second new moon will fall on the 31st of the same solar month Chyt; the lunar month Chyt therefore will be repeated, and the lunar month Bhadoon (*Bhadra*) will fall a month later, coinciding with the ordinary month Asun* (*Aswina.*)

Therefore, in reading off the date opposite to the 16th Bhadoon—(Asun,) the English date will come out the 6th September, A. D. 1804, which is now correct.

10. The converse of this proposition is equally simple, regard being paid to the *character* of the luni-solar year, and the month to be repeated (if any) being first ascertained by the rule just explained.

Example. Find the approximate luni-solar day for the 1st July, 1812.

By the General Table XIV. the Samvat year 1869 begins on the day following the 13th March, 1812; it is an *Adhika* or intercalary year, beginning on the 3rd of the solar month *Chaitra,* which contains 31 days.

Setting the luni-solar index accordingly to the 2nd of *Chaitra* on the solar calendar, the scale informs us at a glance that two new moons will fall within the solar month *Bysákha;* the lunar month of that name will consequently be repeated, and the denominations of the following months will be altered accordingly.

Now, set the luni-solar index to the 13th March, and read off opposite to the 1st July, the 6th (Sawun) Asárha, 1869, which is the approximate date: (in reality it fell on the 7th, for no fixed scale can represent the variations of the lunar month correctly to a day in all cases.)

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11. *Rules for Intercalation.*

It is not however necessary, within the limits of the General Table, to resort to the juxtaposition of the luni-solar and solar scales, to ascertain what month will be intercalated, since the initial letter of the month required is given in the xivth. column of Tab. XIV.: thus AV signifies *Adhika Vaisákha,* or that the month *Vaisákha* will be repeated: the whole of the abbreviations which can occur, and the general order in which they do occur, are as follows:

* The data for this example are taken from WARREN; but strictly speaking the intercalation in this case should have belonged to the preceding year, since the definition of the commencement of the new year states that it begins with the *last* new moon antecedent to the 1st Bysákh of the solar calendar.

AA	*Adhika Asárha*	These intercalations happen respectively when the luni-solar year begins on the	5th or 6th of *Chaitra* (sol. calendar.)
AV	——— *Vaisákha*		2nd or 3rd ditto
AB	——— *Bhádra*		9th or 10th ditto
AS	——— *Srávana*		6th, 7th, or 8th ditto
AJ	——— *Jyéstha*		4th, 5th, or 6th ditto
AC	——— *Chaitra*		0 or 1st ditto*
AS	——— *Srávana*		6th, 7th, or 8th ditto

In this table, the last column shews what commencing day of the *Samvat* year will cause particular months to be intercalated : when therefore by the rule just given this day has been expounded, the existence and position of an intercalation is also determined for the given year : thus, in the *Samvat* year 500, as the initial day falls on the 4th of *Chaitra,* there will be an intercalation of the month *Jyestha.*

Some ambiguity however will still remain as to the actual month to be repeated, since if *Vaiáskha* had 32 days in that year and *Chaitra* 31, new moons would have occurred on the 3rd and 32nd of *Vaisákha,* and consequently the latter month would have been the one repeated. To overcome this unavoidable degree of uncertainty, the problem must be worked out systematically with the elements furnished by the tables of Solar and Lunar *Ahargana,* but such an extreme measure will seldom or never be required in ordinary cases.

12. *Lunar Festivals.*

The days on which the principal lunar festivals of the Hindus occur being inserted in the calendar in page 51, will be solved in European dates by simple inspection when the scale is once adjusted. It is only necessary to bear in mind that in an intercalary year such feasts as occur in the double month will be confined to the *nij* or proper month ; and as the *adhika* or intercalary month falls always in the middle of the 60 days, (see page 23) the festivals will either happen in the first or in the last fifteen days of this period. All the festivals subsequent to it will be shifted forward one lunation along with the names of the months.

13. *To convert Samvat into Saka dates.*

For instance, what is the Saka day for the 6th Asárh, 1869, *Samvat ?*

Set the initial day of the luni-solar scale to the date of the solar Chyt, given in the general table as before (the 3rd *Chaitra,* or rather the 2nd, because the same general table says, that Chyt has 31 days) : then (because also it is an intercalary year) read off opposite to the 6th (Sawun) Asárh on the lunar scale,—the 19th Asárh, solar reckoning, which will be correct by the Dukhuny account. The Bengaly account is in all cases one day earlier. The *Saka* year corresponding to *Samvat* 1869 by the general table is 1726.

14. The same process precisely must be followed to find the Sumbut from the Saka date ; only reversing the readings.

* If Chaitra be accounted the *first* month of the year : but if it be called the *last* month, then the intercalation of Chaitra occurs when the preceding luni-solar year begins on the 10th or 11th Chaitra solar calendar. Both cases are met with in the tables, as though the matter were indifferent to the Hindu astronomers.

15. *Cycles.*

For the years of the several cycles of Parasurama, Grahaparivritthi, and Brihaspati, simple inspection of the table will be sufficient to find corresponding dates, as the subdivisions of these years are seldom required. The names of the cycle of Jupiter (Brihaspati) for the numerals in column xi. will be found in Table IV. page 31.

Note.—It should be borne is mind, that the natives, in speaking or writing a date in simple years, always express the number of years *expired*, not the current year, as is the custom in Europe. When they mention the month, therefore, they mean the month of the following current year: but as the numerical denomination of the Hindu year remains unchanged throughout it, no thought need be taken of the distinction of *expired* years unless where a calculation has to be made from an initial epoch. In common parlance they may be treated like the current years of any other system as being more consonant with our ideas, and less liable to cause mistakes in transferring dates to and fro.

Rules for dates to which the Tables do not extend.

There are two methods of solving Hindu dates anterior to the tables: 1st, by finding the time expired since the Kali-yug epoch, (which commenced on Friday the 18th February of the year 3102 B. C.) or 2nd by starting from some more modern epoch, the correspondence of which has been previously established. The latter is the most convenient method, and a table of such epochs (IX.), taken from the *Kala Sankalita,* has been consequently inserted for the purpose of applying it in page 52: thus,

Let it be required to find the Christian date, Julian style, for the 15th Poos, 622 Saka? (623 current.)

From Table IX. it appears that the Saka year 622 began on Saturday the 20th March, 700, A. D. Set the index of the Hindu solar year scale to that day, and read off the 15th *Pausha* = 6th December, 700.

But as the Hindu months may vary in length a day or two, this result (if requisite) may be verified by finding the day of the week of both calendars: thus,

	d.	g.	p.
1. Extract from Table IX. the root of the epoch,............	(6)	05	50
Add from Table X. the *collective duration* to the 1st *Pausha,*	(1)	18	37
and 15 days to the 15th of the month, ...	(15)	00	00
The sum, rejecting sevens, is, ... *Monday,*	(1)	24	27

2. By the Dominican letter table XI. of page 54, the year 700, A. D. will be found to have commenced on Friday; whence (by the scale of days in the second part of the same table) the 6th December will fall on *Monday,* which day agreeing with that just found, the first computation is proved to be correct to a day.

Answer. Monday the 6th December, 700, A. D.

Example 2. What is the Hindu solar date corresponding to the 12th June, 538, A. D.?

The epoch for the expired year 3601, K. Y. or Saka 422, (the nearest in occurrence to the year 538 A. D.) is (6) 21 40 on the 18th March.

Add from Table VIII. 30 years, ... (2) 45 46
8 years, ... (3) 04 12

The year Kali-yug 3639 began, ... (5) 10 58, or on *Friday* nearest the 18th March, 538.

Solve the Dominical day, by which Friday proves to be the 19th March.

Set the index of the Hindu solar scale accordingly to the 19th March in the Christian calendar, and read off, the 12th June = 23rd Asárh.

Now by the Dominical letter, the 12th June falls on a Saturday.

And for the Hindu year we have as above ...... (5) 10 58
Add *collective duration* to the first of *Asárha*, (6) 19 44
and the 23 days of *Asárha*, ... (23)

Making the 23rd *Asárha* fall also on, ... (6) 30 42 = *Saturday*; which proves the operation to be correct, and the result to be, Saturday the 23rd Asárh, year 460 Saka.

Example 3. Expounded from the Kali-yug epoch. *On what Christian day fell the 18th Magha 4903 K. Y?*

The proximate Christian year is 4903—3101 = A. D. 1802, current. Take the contracted *Ahargana* from Table VIII, viz.

4000 years	=	(2) 01 33
900	=	(5) 52 51
3	=	(3) 46 34
		(4) 40 58
Deduct constant, or *Sodhyam**, ...		(2) 08 51

Year 4904. K.Y. begins (astronomically), (2) 32 07, counting from *Friday*, or on *Sunday*: and as the fraction is more than 30 gharis†, the civil year will commence on the following day, or on *Monday*: this is called the *suta dina*, and must fall, according to the general table, somewhere near the 12th April. By the Dominical Table then it will be found that *Monday* corresponded with the 12th April of that year.

The remainder of the operation may be performed as before, either by the scale, or by the collective roots of the months: by both the answer comes out = Sunday, 30th January, 1803.

Samvat and Fasly dates anterior to the tables.

Where the tables do not give the initial day of the luni-solar year, it may be found from the table of *Lunar Ahargana* in page 50 by the following simple process:

* Because the moment of the conjunction of the planets at the Hindu epoch occurred so many days and hours after the *zero* of the weekly reckoning. See note in page 52.

† The civil year begins at sunrise: the astronomical at noon.

1st. Find the number of years elapsed since the commencement of the *Kali-yug.*

2. Extract the number of days corresponding with the elapsed period of Hindu solar years above found, from Table VIII. page 52.

3. Extract also the number of days elapsed in the luni-solar period corresponding, from Table VI. page 50.

Subtract the latter from the former, and the result is the number of days by which the luni-solar anticipates the solar year: if the remainder however exceed one lunation, or 29d. 31g. 50p., that amount must be deducted from it; because it is thence evident that an intercalary month would have intervened; the rule for the luni-solar year being, that it shall commence from the last new moon preceding the solar year.

Note. For a correspondence of the luni-solar with the European date, it will in all cases be necessary to expound the beginning of the Hindu solar year in the first instance.

Example. On what European day did the Samvat year 1660 commence?

1660 Samvat = { 1660 — 57 = 1603 A. D. (page 40).
1660 + 3044 = 4704 Kali-yug (expired)

1st. The number of solar days elapsed to the end of the Kali-yug year

	d.	g.	p.
4704 will be, 4000	1461035	01	33
700	255681	07	46
4	1461	02	06
	1718177	11	25
deduct *Sodhyam* or constant,	2	08	51
Days elapsed, or root of K. Y. 4704,	1718175	02	34 (Tuesday).

2nd. The number of luni-solar days elapsed, by Table VI. in page 50,

will be 4000	1461025	50	19
700	255675	49	49
4	1446	59	56
Days elapsed, or root of *Sam.* 1660	1718148	40	04

Deducting this from the above, the remainder 26 is the number of days by which the luni-solar year precedes the solar, the last conjunction of the sun and moon falling on the (30 — 26 =) 4th of *Chaitra*: one day must however in all cases be added to this result, as the luni-solar year begins on the *day after* the conjunction of the sun and moon.

The 1st Bysakh, solar year 4704, K. Y. occurs on Monday the 7th April 1603 A. D. therefore deducting 25 days as above stated, the year 1660 *Samvat* began on Wednesday the 12th March, 1603 A. D.

Setting the luni-solar scale accordingly to that day, any intermediate day of the year may be found: having previously determined whether any and what month of the year will undergo repetition or expungement, by the rules laid down in page 43.

Example 2. What day of the Samvat era corresponds with the 1st January A. D. 1. O. S.?

The year A. D. 1 = *Kal. Yug.* 3102 = *Samvat* 58; but as these years begin in March-April, the 1st January will fall in the preceding years respectively, viz. K. Y. 3101 and *Sam.* 57.

For the initial day of the solar year we have, epoch of 3101, by table IX. = 14th March A. D. 0*.

The solar days expired, omitting fractions, will be,	3000 =		1095776
	100 =		36526
	1 =		365
			1132667
The luni-solar days will be (Jab. VI.)	3000 =	1095732	
	100 =	36500	
	1 =	354	
Two intercalary months	=	59	1132645
The Samvat precedes the solar year by			22 days

and consequently begins on the 20th February A. D. 0., and by the formula in page 43, it will be a *lound* year, repeating either the month *Bhadra* or *Srávana.*

Setting therefore the index of the luni-solar calendric scale to the 20th Feb. in the appropriate Christian scale, the 1st of January will be found to fall on the 5th of Mágha (Phalgun) or "*Samvat 57, Mágh badi panchami.*"

It is impossible, within the compass of the present practical rules, to furnish methods for correcting the approximate lunar days solved as above; for such a degree of accuracy recourse must be had to Warren's, Jervis', or Bentley's tables: but as the lunar equations seldom exceed half a day in time, her mean place will always be within one day of the truth.

Note regarding the Calendric Scales.

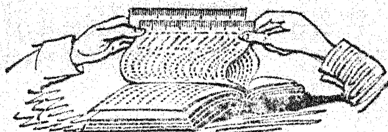
Since the succeeding pages were put to press, the author perceives that notwithstanding all the care taken in setting the type, and adjusting the figures to the brass rules on which the scales of days are cut, they have in many places slipped a little out of place again, and are neither even nor exact. This is however of no consequence in consulting the calendars, as the double lines projecting at regular intervals from the scales (themselves invariable), shew the correct position to which the displaced figures belong.

The months and Hindu festivals in the following tables have been written in the classical orthography;—in the rules and examples both modes have been followed, to familiarize the reader with the vulgar and with the correct terms.

* Some Chronologists make the year 0 = 1 B. C. and indeed this is the common mode of reckoning.

V. MUHAMMEDAN LUNAR YEAR.

Method of adjusting the Calendric Scales.



Lay the book open on a table: take the two required pages in the hands and depress them with opposite curvature. They will then bear side motion so as to adjust the respective indices.

N. B. The duration of a day is represented by the space between two lines on the scale, not by the lines themselves.

The Muhammedan Year is of the most simple construction, consisting of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an intercalary day added to the last month on the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th years of a cycle of 30 lunar years. For further particulars see page 13.

APPLICATION OF THE SCALE.

To find the European day corresponding to any Hejira date, or vice versâ?

From the General Table find the day on which the Hejira year commences, to which set the index of the present scale, (or the 1st day of Muharram,) in that one of the columns of the European-calendar, which may be most convenient for the purpose.

Example.

Required the English day corresponding to the 12th Shábán, A. H. 1228?

By the General Table of the Hejira, the year 1228 commenced on Monday, 4th January, 1813: setting therefore the 1st Muharram to that day in the outermost column but one in page 55: there will be found opposite to the 12th Shábán, the 10th August, which is the day required.

To find the name of the day, set the index to Monday in the column of weeks and days: the 12th Shábán will be found to fall on Tuesday.

The juloos years of the Moghul Emperors must be converted into Hejira

FESTIVALS, &c.

New year's day, 1. .... Fête of Hasan and Hosein called " the *Muharram*" kept by Shías, whole month.

Jehandar Shah, j. 14th, 1124.

Akber, juloos, 3rd, 963.

Shah Au'um, j. 1st, 1173.
Ahmed Shah, j. 2nd, 1161.
Humáyun, j. 9th, 937.

Aurangzéb, j. 1st, 1068.

Shah Jehan, j. 8th, 1037.

Jehangir, j. 24th, 1014.

Shab-i-barát, full moon.

Ramzán begins. ☽ or 1st.
Baber, j. 5th, 899.
Akber, II. j. 6th, 1221.
Aulumgir, II. j. 10th, 1167.
Timur, juloos. 12th, 771.

Eed-ul-fitr. ☽ or 1st.

Bakr-eed, 9th.

Mahomed Shah, j. 25th, 1131.
Behadur Shah, j. 1st, 1116.

MONTHS.

Muharram. Safar. Rabi, I. Rabi, II. Jumádi, I. Jumádi, II. Rajab. Shábán. Ramzán. Shawál. Zilkada. Zil

TABLE VI.

Ahargana Chandramana, *or* Luni-solar Periods, *reckoned from the beginning of the Kali-yug, according to the Surya Siddhánta, to find the root, or commencement of any Luni-solar Year.*

The days in this account are reckoned from Thursday.

Years.	Luni-solar Periods.	D.	G.	P.	Years.	Luni-solar Periods.	D.	G.	P.	Years.	Luni-solar Periods.	D.	G.	P.
1	(4)	354	22	01	20	(0)	7294	03	19	300	(1)	109558	28	53
2	(1)	708	44	03	30	(0)	10955	50	53	400	(4)	146087	49	07
3	(0)	1092	37	54	40	(0)	14588	06	37	500	(1)	182617	09	21
4	(4)	1446	59	56	50	(0)	18249	54	11	600	(4)	219146	29	35
5	(2)	1801	21	57	60	(1)	21911	41	46	700	(0)	255675	49	49
6	(1)	2185	15	48	70	(0)	25543	37	31	800	(4)	292205	10	04
7	(5)	2539	37	50	80	(1)	29205	45	06	900	(5)	328704	58	27
8	(2)	2893	59	51	90	(2)	32867	32	40	1000	(2)	365234	18	42
9	(1)	3277	53	43	100	(1)	36499	48	24	2000	(6)	730498	09	13
10	(6)	3632	15	44	200	(5)	73029	08	38	4000	(6)	1461025	50	19

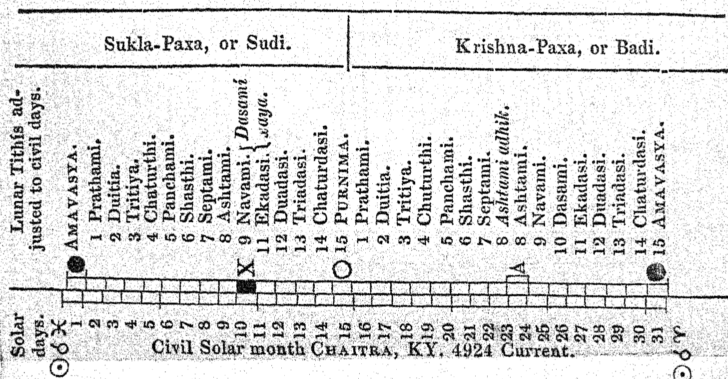
To find on what day of the Solar month, Chaitra, *the beginning of any luni-solar year falls.*

1. From table VIII. of solar *ahargana* in the next page, extract the number of solar days elapsed for the period of the *Kali Yug*.
2. From the present table extract in a similar way the number of days elapsed in the same luni-solar period.
3. Subtract the latter from the former, and if the remainder exceed 29½ days, then subtract that amount so that the remainder shall always be less than 29½.
4. This remainder is then the number of days by which the lunar year precedes the solar, and, counted back from the 30th of the solar month Chaitra, shews the date in that month with which it commences.

For an example, see p. 47.

Specimen of a Lunar Month from the Hindu Calendar for the intercalary month Chaitra of the 4924th luni-solar year of the Kali-yug.

Adhika Chaitra, or Phalguna-itiek.



This scale shews how the lunar civil day is coupled with the solar civil day in which it ends : that when

Explanation.

The divisions on the outer edge express mean semi-lunations, or the mean time of the moon's conjunction and opposition, shewing their connection with civil time in the adjoining column of days, wherein it will be seen that the first day of the month occurs on the day *following* the conjunction. The figures of this column follow the ordinary reckoning of the waxing and waning moon, *sudi* and *badi.*

A means *amavasya*, or conjunction.

P, *purnima*, or full moon.

▬▬ *badi*, or *krishna-paxa*, dark half of the month.

▭▭ *sudi* or *sukla-paxa*, bright ditto.

The inner column of figures gives the days of the lunar months as used in the *Fusly* year, beginning always with the full moon.

The *names* of the months follow the same rule, beginning with the full moon; so that the *samvat* year begins in the middle of *Chaitra.*

The names in capitals give the months as they occur in an ordinary year.

When a month is intercalated, it takes the name of the preceding month; and all the subsequent months, and festivals corresponding, are shifted forward one lunation. In such cases the second column of names must be used from the intercalated month onwards.

Rule.

To find what month is to be repeated in an intercalary year?

Set the index, or *navarátra* to the date in the solar month Chaitra of the next page on which it falls by the General Table column xvi. Then cast the eye down the scale, and observe whether and in what solar month two new moons occur: that month will become *adhika* or repeated.

If in any solar month (Pausha or Magh) *no* new moon occurs, that month will be *xaya* or expunged from the luni-solar year.

To find the Christian day of any *samvat* or *Fasli* date, set the index to the expounded initial date in March or

Collective Intervals of mean lunations. D	G	P	FESTIVALS. (Those kept as holidays are marked *).	MONTHS.	
			**Navarátra*, year begins.	-TRA.	
			Manwantara, 3.		
			**Rámnavami* sudi, 9.		
			Manwantara. f. m.	BYSAKHA.	Chaitra.
29	31	50	**Axaya tritiya*, sudi, 3.		
			Narisinha, sudi, 14.		
59	03	40		JYESTHA.	Bysakh.
			Aranya shasti, sudi, 6.		
			**Dasera*, sudi, 10. }		
			**Nirjala*, fast do. 11th. }		
			**Snan yátra*, full m.		
88	35	30		ASARHA.	Jyesha.
			**Rath yátra*, sudi, 2.		
			**Ulta do.*, do. 10.		
			Guru-pújá : Karnghanta: f. m.		
			Manwantara, badi, 8.	SRAVANA.	Asarha.
113	07	20	**Nág-panchami*, sudi, 5.		
			Pabitra, 11.		
			**Rákhi purnimá. f. m.*		
			Bhadri-krishna, 3.	BHADRA.	Srávana.
			**Janamasthami*, badi, 8.		
147	39	11	**Nandatsova*, b. 9.		
			Yugádya, b. 13.		
			Manwantara, s. 3.		
			Anantachaturdasi, s. 14.	ASVINA.	Bhadra.
			Fusly year begins.		
			**Mahálaya*, 15 days of b.		
177	11	01			
			**Durga-pújá*, sudi, 15d. }		
			**Rámlila*, 10 days. }		
			Bijai dasami, s. 10.		
			Bharat miláo, s. 11.		
206	42	51	**Diwáli (Kali-puja.)*	KARTIKA.	Asvina
			**Bhaidúj* sudi, 2.		
			**Jagaddhátri*, 9.		
			Kártik-purnimá.		
			Bhairava, badi, 8.	AGRAHAN.	Kartika.
236	14	41			
			Pisáchmochan, sudi, 14.		
			Manwantara, badi, 8.	PAUSHA.	Agrahan.
265	46	31			
			**Ganésh chaturthi*, b. 4.	MAGHA.	Pausha.
			Jugádya, 15.		
295	18	21			
			**Sripanchami*, sudi, 5.		
			**Ratanti*, s. 14.		
			Pryág-asnán, full m.		
			**Sivarátri*, badi, 14.	PHALGUN.	Mágha.
324	50	11			
			**Huli commences*, s. 8.		
			Huli, or Dolyatra, 15.		
			Varuni, badi, 13.	CHAI-	Phal.
354	22	01	Ordinary year ends. .... (354 days.)		

TABLE VIII.

SOLAR AHARGANA, *or days, gharis, and pals elapsed from the beginning of the Kali-yug, for any period of years, [with the days of the week, (within brackets) obtained by dividing the collective days by 7.]*

Years.	Time corresponding. days.	gh.	pl.	Years.	Time corresponding. days.	gh.	pl.	Years.	Time corresponding. days.	gh.	pl.
1	(1) 365	15	31	20	(1) 7305	10	30	300	(6) 109577	37	37
2	(2) 730	31	03	30	(2) 10957	45	46	400	(6) 146103	30	09
3	(3) 1095	46	34	40	(1) 14610	21	01	500	(6) 182629	22	42
4	(5) 1461	02	06	50	(6) 18262	56	16	600	(6) 219155	15	14
5	(6) 1826	17	38	60	(5) 21915	31	31	700	(6) 255681	07	46
6	(0) 2191	33	09	70	(4) 25568	06	47	800	(6) 292207	00	19
7	(1) 2556	48	41	80	(3) 29220	42	02	900	(5) 328732	52	51
8	(3) 2922	04	12	90	(1) 32873	17	17	1000	(5) 365258	45	23
9	(4) 3287	19	44	100	(6) 36525	52	32	2000	(4) 730517	30	47
10	(5) 3652	35	15	200	(6) 73051	45	04	4000	(2) 1461035	01	33

From any period found by this table, the constant quantity 2 days, 8 gh., 51 pl. is to be subtracted, because the epoch of the Kali-yug occurred that time after the zero of the table. The days of the week are to be counted from Friday.

The solar *ahargana* are required at length to find the beginning of the luni-solar year, as explained in the last page, and in the text at page 47.

To find the beginning of the Solar year however, it is sufficient to take out the figures between brackets, (with the *gharis* and *pals*, where accuracy is required,) for the odd years of the century; and add them to the epoch of the nearest century in the following table as explained in page 45.

TABLE IX.

Epochs of Hindu Solar Years occurring in centuries before or after Christ, J. S.

To be used for finding the beginning of any year, without reference to the commencement of the Kali-yug.

European year before Christ.	Anno Kali-yug.	Epochs. days g. p.	Date in March.	European year after Christ.	Anno Kali-yug.	Saka year.	Epoch. days g. p.	Date in March.
1000	2101	(1) 20 25	5	300	3401	222	(6) 37 30	16
900	2201	(1) 12 30	6	400	3501	322	(6) 29 35	17
800	2301	(1) 04 35	7	500	3601	422	(6) 21 40	18
700	2401	(0) 56 40	7	600	3701	522	(6) 13 45	19
600	2501	(0) 48 45	8	700	3801	622	(6) 05 50	20
500	2601	(0) 40 50	9	800	3901	722	(5) 57 55	20
400	2701	(0) 32 55	10	900	4001	822	(5) 50 00	21
300	2801	(0) 25 00	11	1000	4101	922	(5) 42 05	22
200	2901	(0) 17 05	12	1100	4201	1022	(5) 34 10	23
100	3001	(0) 09 10	13	1200	4301	1122	(5) 26 15	24
A.D.0	3101	(0) 01 15	14	1300	4401	1222	(5) 18 20	25
100	3201	(6) 53 20	14	1400	4501	1322	(5) 10 25	26
200	3301	(6) 45 25	15	1500	4601	1422	(5) 02 30	27

From 1600 A. D. the General Table furnishes a continuation of the above epochs. *Note.* When this table is used, the days of the week are to be counted from *Sunday.*

Example. On what day does the year 4250, K. Y. commence?

Nearest epoch 4201 gives, ...	(5)	34	10
Add for 40 years, (table, viii.)	(1)	21	01
9 ditto, ...	(4)	19	44

Counting from Sunday, it begins on the ...

Explanation.

The divisions on the outermost edge of the paper shew the correct astronomical lengths of the Hindu-solar months, agreeing with the quantities in the column headed *Collective Durations.*

The scale of days, gives the civil division of the months when the astronomical year commences at or near sunrise: it is liable to variation when otherwise, but the first and second three-monthly periods always contain 94 and 93 days respectively.

The names of the months in Bengalee and Tamul, and their astronomical duration, are given in the column of *months.*

RULE.

To find the European date of any day in the Kali Yug, Saka, Bengalee sun, or Viláyaty or Tamul, eras: or vice versâ.

Set the index, or 1st Bysákh, to the initial day of the Christian year extracted from the general Table, or found by means of the Table of Epochs in the opposite page; and read off the date required.

To resolve the Hindu solar date concurring with any day of the luni-solar year, *Samvat* or *Fasli*, set the index of the last page to its expounded day in Chaitra and read off the day required,

(The Luni-solar year commences on the last new moon occurring in this month.) Chaitra. 10 20

FESTIVALS.	Collective Duration. Day of week	D	G	P	Names of Months. Tam.	d	g	p	Ben.	Scale
Year begins, ... (on ☉'s entering the sidereal sign ♈ (*mesha* called *Satwa-sankrant*).	(2)	30	55	32	♈ Chaitram.	30	55	32	BYSAKHA.	10 20 31
	(6)	62	19	44	♉ Vyasei.	31	24	12	JYESHTA.	10 20 31
Kark-sankrant. (*Shankochara méla* at Benares.)	(2)	93	56	22	♊ Auni.	31	36	38	ASA'RHA.	10 20 32
	(6)	125	24	34	♋ Audi.	31	28	12	SRA'VANA.	10 20 31
Viláyaty year begins, 1.	(2)	156	26	44	♌ Auvani.	31	02	10	BHA'DRA.	10 20 31
Tula-sankrant.	(4)	186	54	06	♍ Paratosi.	30	27	22	ASVINA.	10 20 31
	(6)	216	48	13	♎ Arpasi.	29	54	07	KA'RTIKA.	10 20 30
	(1)	246	18	37	♏ Kartiga.	29	30	24	AGRAHANA.	10 20 29
Makar-sankrant.	(2)	275	39	30	♐ Margali.	29	20	53	PAUSHA.	10 20 30
	(4)	305	06	46	♑ Tye.	29	27	16	MAGHA.	10 20 29
	(5)	334	55	10	♒ Maussi.	29	48	24	PHA'LGUNA	10 20 30

Table XI. *to find the day of the week for any date from 5000 B.C. to 2700 A.D. First Part—for New Year's day of any Year.*

Centuries before Christ.							Odd years of Centuries.				Centuries after Christ.						
4800 4100 3400 2700 2000 1300 600	4700 4000 3300 2600 1900 1200 500	4600 3900 3100 2500 1800 1100 400	4500 3800 3400 2400 1700 1000 300	4400 3700 3000 2300 1600 900 200	5000 4300 3600 2900 2200 1500 800 100	4900 4200 3500 2800 2100 1400 700 0				New Style Old Style	1700 2100 — 0. 700. 1400. 2100.	— 100. 800. 1500. 2200.	1800 2200 — 200. 900. 1600. 2300.	— 300. 1000. 1700. 2400.	1700 1900 2300 — 400. 1100. 1800. 2500.	1600. 2000. 2400. — 500. 1200. 1900. 2600.	— 600. 1300. 2000. 2700.
Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	0	28.	56.	84.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.
Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	.1	.29	.57	.85	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.
Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	2	30	58	86	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.
M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	3	31	59	87	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.
Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	4.	32.	60.	88.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.
Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	.5	.33	.61	.89	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.
Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	6	34	62	90	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.
W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	7	35	63	91	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.
Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	8.	36.	64.	92.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.
M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	.9	.37	.65	.93	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.
Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	10	38	66	94	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.
Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	11	39	67	95	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.
Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	12.	40.	68.	96.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.
W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	.13	.41	.69	.97	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.
M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	14	42	70	98	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.
Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	15	43	71	99	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.
Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	16.	44.	72.		Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.
Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	.17	.45	.73		Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.
W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	18	46	74		Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.
Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	19	47	75		Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.
M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	20.	48.	76.		Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.
Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	.21	.49	.77		W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.
Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	22	50	78		Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.
Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	23	51	79		Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.
W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	24.	52.	80.		Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.
Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	.25	.53	.81		M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.
Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	26	54	82		Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.
Sa.	Fr.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Tu.	27	55	83		W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	Fr.	Th.

Second Part—for Months and Days.

Days Additive.	January. October.	February. March. November.	January, LY. April. July.	May.	June.	February LY. August.	September. December.
0	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 10	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
1	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 11	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
2	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
3	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	2 9 16 23 10	6 13 20 27
4	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	3 10 17 24 11	7 14 21 28
5	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
6	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	5 12 19 26	3 9 16 23 30

Explanation.

Any year being given, either before or after Christ, Old or New Style, find the century at the top of the Table and the odd years in the middle column. The square of inter-section shews the day on which the year commences. Then look for the day of the month in the lower part of the same table and on a line with it, in the first column, is shewn the number of days to be added to the initial day of the year first found: thus the 15th April, 1833, will fall on Sunday + 6 = Saturday.

If the given year be a leap year, and the month January or February, it must be looked for under Jan. LY. or Feb. LY. A leap year after Christ is marked by a dot on the right hand: one before Christ by a dot on the left.

D 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43

50 100 150 200 250 300

1	January. 10 20 31	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 3
2	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30
3	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31
4	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 20 31
5	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 20 31	February. 10 20 28
6	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 20 31	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31
7	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 10 31	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30
8	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 20 31	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31
9	September. 10 20 30	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 20 31	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30
10	October. 10 20 31	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 20 31	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31
11	November. 10 20 30	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 20 31	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	S
12	December. 10 20 31	January. 10 20 31	February. 10 20 28	March. 10 20 31	April. 10 20 30	May. 10 20 31	June. 10 20 30	July. 10 20 31	August. 10 20 31	September. 10 20 30	O

When the Christian year is bissextile, if the required day should fall after the month of Feb. one day must be subtracted from the resulting Ch
The column headed "Days," serves to reckon the number of days between any given interval, which may either be done by juxtaposition or b
The same column also shews the day of the week, by simply setting the initial day of the year to its proper Dominical day; the projecting day

GENERAL TABLE OF THE HEJIRA.

Note. The HEJIRA Chronological Table has been collated with that published in PLAYFAIR'S Chronology, as several errors of the press were discovered in WARREN'S *Kala Sankalita.* The dates are expressed in *old* or Julian *style,* up to the year A. D. 1750, after which they are continued in *new* or Gregorian style.

In the *initial feriæ,* 1 stands for Sunday, 2 for Monday, &c.

For an explanation of the Muhammedan era see page 13, and for the application of the present table in conjunction with the calendric scale for the lunar year, see pages 41 and 49.

There are errors in many other published tables of the Hejira, and as those consulting them may thus be led to wrong results, it may be as well here to notice a few of the discrepancies which a cursory examination has discovered. Thus in "*Tables of the Christian and Mohammedan Æras,*" published at Calcutta in the year 1790, by JAMES WHITE, the year 1800, A. D. is made a leap year, and all the Christian dates subsequent thereto are consequently in error one day, being in defect.

In the Sudur Dewanee Tables* the irregularities of the earlier Hejira dates cannot be reconciled on any principle of a single mistake pervading them; and as the false dates have been in a manner officially promulgated at the head of the Government Regulations, it becomes the more necessary to point them out in a conspicuous manner. The Tables begin with the year 1764. The following are the corrections required for the 1st day of Muharram, up to the year 1167.

A.H.			A.H.		
1178	*for* 5th July,	*read* 1st July 1764.	1188	*for* 20th Mar.	*read* 14th Mar. 1774.
1179	— 24th June,	— 20th June,	1189	— 9th Mar.	— 4th March.
1180	— 2nd June,	— 9th June,	1190	— 28th Feb.	— 21st Feb.
1181	— 2nd June,	— 30th May,	1191	— 16th Feb.	— 9th Feb.
1182	— 22th May,	— 18th May,	1192	— 4th Feb.	— 30th Jan.
1183	— 13th May,	— 7th May,	1193	— 22nd Jan.	— 19th Jan.
1184	— 3rd May,	— 27th April,	1194	— 11th Jan.	— 8th Jan.
1185	— 24th April,	— 16th April,	1195	— 30th Dec.	— 28th Dec.
1186	— 2nd April,	— 4th April,	1196	— 18th Dec.	— 17th Dec.
1187	— 30th Mar.	— 25th Mar.	1197	— 8th Dec.	— 7th Dec.

After this the differences seldom exceed one day, and are caused by the wrong years being made bissectile. The juloos years of Shah Aulum are all one year in advance.

Captain JERVIS' Tables, printed at Bombay, are correct—differing only occasionally in the position of the intercalary years.

* The following, I am informed, is the mode in which the Sudur Dewanee almanack is prepared. The Pandit of the Court at the beginning of each English year submits an almanack for the English and native æras. One copy of this is kept in the office, and another forwarded to Government.

It may be noticed, that the *popular* commencement of the Hejira year occurs on the *first sight of the new moon,* but this cannot affect its chronological determination.

Table XIII.—*Of correspondence between the Hejira and the Julian and Gregorian Kalendars of Europe, shewing the first day of each year of the Hejira Kalendar.*

Hejira year.	Christian era. Year.	Month.	Day.	Hejira year.	Christian era. Year.	Month.	Day.	Hejira year.	Christian era. Year.	Month.	Day.
1	622	16 July, ..	6	56 B.	675	25 Nov. ..	1	111 B.	729	5 April,..	3
2 B.	623	5 July, ..	3	57	676	14 Nov. ..	6	112	730	26 Mar. ..	1
3	624	24 June,..	1	58	677	3 Nov. ..	3	113	731	15 Mar. ..	5
4	625	13 June,..	5	59 B.	678	23 Oct. ..	7	114 B.	732	3 Mar. ..	2
5 B.	626	2 June,..	2	60	679	13 Oct. ..	5	115	733	21 Feb. ..	7
6	627	23 May,..	7	61	680	1 Oct. ..	2	116 B.	734	10 Feb. ..	4
7 B.	628	11 May,..	4	62 B.	681	20 Sept. .	6	117	735	31 Jan. ..	2
8	629	1 May,..	2	63	682	10 Sept. ..	4	118	736	20 Jan. ..	6
9	630	20 April,..	6	64	683	30 Aug. ..	1	119 B.	737	8 Jan. ..	3
10 B.	631	9 April,..	3	65 B.	684	18 Aug. ..	5	120	737	29 Dec. ..	1
11	632	29 Mar. ..	1	66	685	8 Aug. ..	3	121	738	18 Dec. ..	5
12	633	18 Mar. ..	5	67 B.	686	28 July, ..	7	122 B.	739	7 Dec. ..	2
13 B.	634	7 Mar. ..	2	68	687	18 July, ..	5	123	740	25 Nov. ..	7
14	635	25 Feb. .	7	69	688	6 July, ..	2	124	741	15 Nov. ..	4
15	636	14 Feb. ..	4	70 B.	689	25 June,..	6	125 B.	742	4 Nov. ..	1
16 B.	637	2 Feb. ..	1	71	690	15 June,..	4	126	743	25 Oct. ..	6
17	638	23 Jan. ..	6	72	691	4 June, ..	1	127 B.	744	13 Oct. ..	3
18 B.	639	12 Jan. ..	3	73 B.	692	23 May, ..	5	128	745	3 Oct. ..	1
19	640	2 Jan. ..	1	74	693	13 May, ..	3	129	746	22 Sept. .	5
20	640	21 Dec. ..	5	75	694	2 May, ..	7	130 B.	747	11 Sept. ..	2
21 B.	641	10 Dec. ..	2	76 B.	695	21 April,..	4	131	748	31 Aug. ..	7
22	642	30 Nov. ..	7	77	696	10 April,..	2	132	749	20 Aug. ..	4
23	643	19 Nov. ..	4	78 B.	697	30 Mar. ..	6	133 B.	750	9 Aug. ..	1
24 B.	644	7 Nov. ..	1	79	698	20 Mar. ..	4	134	751	30 July, ..	6
25	645	28 Oct. ..	6	80	699	9 Mar. ..	1	135	752	18 July, ..	3
26 B.	646	17 Oct. ..	3	81 B.	700	26 Feb. ..	5	136 B.	753	7 July, ..	7
27	647	7 Oct. ..	1	82	701	15 Feb. ..	3	137	754	27 June,..	5
28	648	25 Sept. ..	5	83	702	4 Feb. ..	7	138 B.	755	16 June,..	2
29 B.	649	14 Sept. ..	2	84 B.	703	24 Jan. ..	4	139	756	5 June, ..	7
30	650	4 Sept. ..	7	85	704	14 Jan. ..	2	140	757	25 May, ..	4
31	651	24 Aug. ..	4	86 B.	705	2 Jan. ..	6	141 B.	758	14 May, ..	1
32 B.	652	12 Aug. ..	1	87	705	23 Dec. ..	4	142	759	4 May, ..	6
33	653	2 Aug. ..	6	88	706	12 Dec. ..	1	143	760	22 April,..	3
34	654	22 July, ..	3	89 B.	707	1 Dec. ..	5	144 B.	761	11 April,..	7
35 B.	655	11 July, ..	7	90	708	20 Nov. ..	3	145	762	1 April, .	5
36	656	30 June,..	5	91	709	9 Nov. ..	7	146 B.	763	21 Mar. ..	2
37 B.	657	19 June,..	2	92 B.	710	29 Oct. ..	4	147	764	10 Mar. ..	7
38	658	9 June,..	7	93	711	19 Oct. ..	2	148	765	27 Feb. ..	4
39	659	29 May,..	4	94	712	7 Oct. ...	6	149 B.	766	16 Feb. .	1
40 B.	660	17 May,..	1	95 B.	713	26 Sept. ..	3	150	767	6 Feb. ..	6
41	661	7 May,..	6	96	714	16 Sept. ..	1	151	768	26 Jan. ..	3
42	662	26 April,..	3	97 B.	715	5 Sept. ..	5	152 B.	769	14 Jan. ..	7
43 B.	663	15 April,..	7	98	716	25 Aug. ..	3	153	770	4 Jan. ..	5
44	664	4 April,..	5	99	717	14 Aug. ..	7	154	770	24 Dec. ..	2
45	665	24 Mar. ..	2	100 B.	718	3 Aug. ..	4	155 B.	771	13 Dec. ..	5
46 B.	666	13 Mar. ..	6	101	719	24 July,...	2	156	772	2 Dec. ..	4
47	667	3 Mar. ..	4	102	720	12 July,...	6	157 B.	773	21 Nov. ..	1
48 B.	668	20 Feb. ...	1	103 B.	721	1 July,...	3	158	774	11 Nov. ..	6
49	669	9 Feb. ...	6	104	722	21 June, ..	1	159	775	31 Oct. ..	3
50	670	29 Jan. ...	3	105	723	10 June, ..	5	160 B.	776	19 Oct. .	7
51 B.	671	18 Jan. ..	7	106 B.	724	29 May, ..	2	161	777	9 Oct. ..	5
52	672	8 Jan. ..	5	107	725	19 May, ..	7	162	778	28 Sept. ..	2
53	672	27 Dec. ..	2	108 B.	726	8 May, ..	4	163 B.	779	17 Sept. ..	6
54 B.	673	16 Dec. ..	6	109	727	28 April,..	2	164	780	6 Sept. ..	4
55	674	6 Dec. ..	4	110	728	16 April,..	6	165	781	26 Aug. ..	1

Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.		
	Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.
166 B.	782	15 Aug.	5	226 B.	840	31 Oct.	1	286 B.	899	17 Jan.	4
167	783	5 Aug.	3	227	841	21 Oct.	6	287	900	7 Jan.	2
168 B.	784	24 July,	7	228 B.	842	10 Oct.	3	288 B.	900	26 Dec.	6
169	785	14 July,	5	229	843	30 Sept.	1	289	901	16 Dec.	4
170	786	3 July,	2	230	844	18 Sept.	5	290	902	5 Dec.	1
171 B.	787	22 June,	6	231 B.	845	7 Sept.	2	291 B.	903	24 Nov.	5
172	788	11 June,	4	232	846	28 Aug.	7	292	904	13 Nov.	3
173	789	31 May,	1	233	847	17 Aug.	4	293	905	2 Nov.	7
174 B.	790	20 May,	5	234 B.	848	5 Aug.	1	294 B.	906	22 Oct.	4
175	791	10 May,	3	235	849	26 July,	6	295	907	12 Oct.	2
176 B.	792	28 April,	7	236 B.	850	15 July,	3	296 B.	908	30 Sept.	6
177	793	18 April,	5	237	851	5 July,	1	297	909	20 Sept.	4
178	794	7 April,	2	238	852	23 June,	5	298	910	9 Sept.	1
179 B.	795	27 Mar.	6	239 B.	853	12 June,	2	299 B.	911	29 Aug.	5
180	796	16 Mar.	4	240	854	2 June,	7	300	912	18 Aug.	3
181	797	5 Mar.	1	241	855	22 May,	4	301	913	7 Aug.	7
182 B.	798	22 Feb.	5	242 B.	856	10 May,	1	302 B.	914	27 July,	4
183	799	12 Feb.	3	243	857	30 April,	6	303	915	17 July,	2
184	800	1 Feb.	7	244	858	19 April,	3	304	916	5 July,	6
185 B.	801	20 Jan.	4	245 B.	859	8 April,	7	305 B.	917	24 June,	3
186	802	10 Jan.	2	246	860	28 Mar.	5	306	918	14 June,	1
187 B.	802	30 Dec.	6	247 B.	861	17 Mar.	2	307 B.	919	3 June,	5
188	803	20 Dec.	4	248	862	7 Mar.	7	308	920	23 May,	3
189	804	8 Dec.	1	249	863	24 Feb.	4	309	921	12 May,	7
190 B.	805	27 Nov.	5	250 B.	864	13 Feb.	1	310 B.	922	1 May,	4
191	806	17 Nov.	3	251	865	2 Feb.	6	311	923	21 April,	2
192	807	6 Nov.	7	252	866	22 Jan.	3	312	924	9 April,	6
193 B.	808	25 Oct.	4	253 B.	867	11 Jan.	7	313 B.	925	29 March,	3
194	809	15 Oct.	2	254	868	1 Jan.	5	314	926	19 March,	1
195	810	4 Oct.	6	255	868	20 Dec.	2	315	927	8 March,	5
196 B.	811	23 Sept.	3	256 B.	869	10 Dec.	7	316 B.	928	25 Feb.	2
197	812	12 Sept.	1	257	870	29 Nov.	4	317	929	14 Feb.	7
198 B.	813	1 Sept.	5	258 B.	871	18 Nov.	1	318 B.	930	3 Feb.	4
199	814	22 Aug.	3	259	872	7 Nov.	6	319	931	24 Jan.	2
200	815	11 Aug.	7	260	873	27 Oct.	3	320	932	13 Jan.	6
201 B.	816	30 July,	4	261 B.	874	16 Oct.	7	321 B.	933	1 Jan.	3
202	817	20 July,	2	262	875	6 Oct.	5	322	933	22 Dec.	1
203	818	9 July,	6	263	876	24 Sept.	2	323	934	11 Dec.	5
204 B.	819	28 June,	3	264 B.	877	13 Sept.	6	324 B.	935	30 Nov.	2
205	820	17 June,	1	265	878	3 Sept.	4	325	936	19 Nov.	7
206 B.	821	6 June,	5	266 B.	879	23 Aug.	1	326 B.	937	8 Nov.	4
207	822	27 May,	3	267	880	12 Aug.	6	327	938	29 Oct.	2
208	823	16 May,	7	268	881	1 Aug.	3	328	939	18 Oct.	6
209 B.	824	4 May,	4	269 B.	882	21 July,	7	329 B.	940	6 Oct.	3
210	825	24 April,	2	270	883	11 July,	5	330	941	26 Sept.	1
211	826	13 April,	6	271	884	29 June,	2	331	942	15 Sept.	5
212 B.	827	2 April,	3	272 B.	885	18 June,	6	332 B.	943	4 Sept.	2
213	828	22 Mar.	1	273	886	8 June,	4	333	944	24 Aug.	7
214	829	11 Mar.	5	274	887	28 May,	1	334	945	13 Aug.	4
215 B.	830	28 Feb.	2	275 B.	888	16 May,	5	335 B.	946	2 Aug.	1
216	831	18 Feb.	7	276	889	6 May,	3	336	947	23 July,	6
217 B.	832	7 Feb.	4	277 B.	890	25 April,	7	337 B.	948	14 July,	3
218	833	27 Jan.	2	278	891	15 April,	5	338	949	1 July,	1
219	834	16 Jan.	6	279	892	3 April,	2	339	950	20 June,	5
220 B.	835	5 Jan.	3	280 B.	893	23 Mar.	6	340 B.	951	9 June,	2
221	835	26 Dec.	1	281	894	13 Mar.	4	341	952	29 May,	7
222	836	14 Dec.	5	282	895	2 Mar.	1	342	953	18 May,	4
223 B.	837	3 Dec.	2	283 B.	896	19 Feb.	5	343 B.	954	7 May,	1
224	838	23 Nov.	7	284	897	8 Feb.	3	344	955	27 April,	6
225	839	12 Nov.	4	285	898	28 Jan.	7	345	956	15 April,	3

Hejira year.	Christian era. Year.	Month.	Day.	Hejira year.	Christian era. Year.	Month.	Day.	Hejira year.	Christian era. Year.	Month.	Day.
346 B.	957	4 April,	7	406 B.	1015	21 June...	3	466 B.	1073	6 Sept. ..	6
347	958	25 Mar. ..	5	407	1016	10 June,..	1	467	1074	27 Aug. ..	4
348 B.	959	14 Mar. ..	2	408 B.	1017	30 May, ..	5	468 B.	1075	16 Aug. ..	1
349	960	3 Mar. ..	7	409	1018	20 May, ..	3	469	1076	5 Aug. ..	6
350	961	20 Feb. ..	4	410	1019	9 May, ..	7	470	1077	25 July, ..	3
351 B.	962	9 Feb. ..	1	411 B.	1020	27 April,..	4	471 B.	1078	14 July, ..	7
352	963	30 Jan. ..	6	412	1021	17 April,..	2	472	1079	4 July, ..	5
353	964	19 Jan. ..	3	413	1022	6 April,..	6	473	1080	22 June,..	2
354 B.	965	7 Jan. ..	7	414 B.	1023	26 Mar. ..	3	474 B.	1081	11 June,..	6
355	965	28 Dec. ..	5	415	1024	15 Mar. ..	1	475	1082	1 June,..	4
356 B.	966	17 Dec. ..	2	416 B.	1025	4 Mar. ..	5	476 B.	1083	21 May, ..	1
357	967	7 Dec. ..	7	417	1026	22 Feb. ..	3	477	1084	10 May, ..	6
358	968	25 Nov. ..	4	418	1027	11 Feb. ..	7	478	1085	29 April,..	3
359 B.	969	14 Nov. ..	1	419 B.	1028	31 Jan. ..	4	479 B.	1086	18 April,..	7
360	970	4 Nov. ..	6	420	1029	20 Jan. ..	2	480	1087	8 April,..	5
361	971	24 Oct. ..	3	421	1030	9 Jan. ..	6	481	1088	27 Mar. ..	2
362 B.	972	12 Oct. ..	7	422 B.	1030	29 Dec. ..	3	482 B.	1089	16 Mar. ..	6
363	973	2 Oct.	5	423	1031	19 Dec. ..	1	483	1090	6 Mar. ..	4
364	974	21 Sept. ..	2	424	1032	7 Dec. ..	5	484	1091	23 Feb. ..	1
365 B.	975	10 Sept. ..	6	425 B.	1033	26 Nov. ..	2	485 B.	1092	12 Feb. ..	5
366	976	30 Aug. ..	4	426	1034	16 Nov. ..	7	486	1093	1 Feb. ..	3
367 B.	977	19 Aug. ..	1	427 B.	1035	5 Nov. ..	4	487 B.	1094	21 Jan. ..	7
368	978	9 Aug. ..	6	428	1036	25 Oct. ..	2	488	1095	11 Jan. ..	5
369	979	29 July, ..	3	429	1037	14 Oct. ..	6	489	1095	31 Dec. ..	2
370 B.	980	17 July, ..	7	430 B.	1038	3 Oct. ..	3	490 B.	1096	19 Dec. ..	6
371	981	7 July, ..	5	431	1039	23 Sept. ..	1	491	1097	9 Dec. ..	4
372	982	26 June,..	2	432	1040	11 Sept. ..	5	492	1098	28 Nov. ..	1
373 B.	983	15 June,..	6	433 B.	1041	31 Aug. ..	2	493 B.	1099	17 Nov. ..	5
374	984	4 June,..	4	434	1042	21 Aug. ..	7	494	1100	6 Nov. ..	3
375	985	24 May, ..	1	435	1043	10 Aug. ..	4	495	1101	26 Oct. ..	7
376 B.	986	13 May, ..	5	436 B.	1044	29 July, ..	1	496 B.	1102	15 Oct. ..	4
377	987	3 May, ..	3	437	1045	19 July, ..	6	497	1103	5 Oct. ..	2
378 B.	988	21 April,..	7	438 B.	1046	8 July, ..	3	498 B.	1104	23 Sept. ..	6
379	989	11 April,	5	439	1047	28 June...	1	499	1105	13 Sept. ..	4
380	990	31 Mar. ..	2	440	1048	16 June,..	5	500	1106	2 Sept. ..	1
381 B.	991	20 Mar. ..	6	441 B.	1049	5 June,..	2	501 B.	1107	22 Aug. ..	5
382	992	9 Mar. ..	4	442	1050	26 May, ..	7	502	1108	11 Aug. ..	3
383	993	26 Feb. ..	1	443	1051	15 May, ..	4	503	1109	31 July, ..	7
384 B.	994	15 Feb. ..	5	444 B.	1052	3 May, ..	1	504 B.	1110	20 July, ..	4
385	995	5 Feb. ..	3	445	1053	23 April,..	6	505	1111	10 July, ..	2
386 B.	996	25 Jan. ..	7	446 B.	1054	12 April,..	3	506 B.	1112	28 June. ..	6
387	997	14 Jan. ..	5	447	1055	2 April,..	1	507	1113	18 June,..	4
388	998	3 Jan. ..	2	448	1056	21 Mar. ..	5	508	1114	7 June,..	1
389 B.	998	23 Dec. ..	6	449 B.	1057	10 Mar. ..	2	509 B.	1115	27 May, ..	5
390	999	13 Dec. ..	4	450	1058	28 Feb. ..	7	510	1116	16 May, ..	3
391	1000	1 Dec. ..	1	451	1059	17 Feb. ..	4	511	1117	5 May, ..	7
392 B.	1001	20 Nov. ..	5	452 B.	1060	6 Feb. ..	1	512 B.	1118	24 April,..	4
393	1002	10 Nov. ..	3	453	1061	26 Jan. ..	6	513	1119	14 April, .	2
394	1003	30 Oct. ..	7	454	1062	15 Jan. ..	3	514	1120	2 April,..	6
395 B.	1004	18 Oct. ...	4	455 B.	1063	4 Jan. ..	7	515 B.	1121	22 Mar. ..	3
396	1005	8 Oct. ...	2	456	1063	25 Dec. ..	5	516	1122	12 Mar. ..	1
397 B.	1006	27 Sept. ..	6	457 B.	1064	13 Dec. ..	2	517 B.	1123	1 Mar. ..	5
398	1007	17 Sept. ..	4	458	1065	3 Dec. ..	7	518	1124	19 Feb. ..	3
399	1008	5 Sept. ..	1	459	1066	22 Nov. ..	4	519	1125	7 Feb. ..	7
400 B.	1009	25 Aug. ..	5	460 B.	1067	11 Nov. ..	1	520 B.	1126	27 Jan. ..	4
401	1010	15 Aug. ..	3	461	1068	31 Oct. ..	6	521	1127	17 Jan. ..	2
402	1011	4 Aug. ..	7	462	1069	20 Oct. ..	3	522	1128	6 Jan. ..	6
403 B.	1012	23 July, ..	4	463 B.	1070	9 Oct. ..	7	523 B.	1128	25 Dec. ..	3
404	1013	13 July, ..	2	464	1071	29 Sept. ..	5	524	1129	15 Dec. ..	1
405	1014	2 July, ..	6	465	1072	17 Sept. ..	2	525	1130	4 Dec. ..	5

Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.	
	Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.
526 B.	1131	23 Nov. ..	2	586 B.	1190	8 Feb. ..	5	646 B.	1248	26 April,..
527	1132	12 Nov. ..	7	587	1191	29 Jan. ..	3	647	1249	16 April,..
528 B.	1133	1 Nov. ..	4	588 B.	1192	18 Jan. ..	7	648 B.	1250	5 April,..
529	1134	22 Oct. ..	2	589	1193	7 Jan. ..	5	649	1251	26 Mar. ..
530	1135	11 Oct. ..	6	590	1193	27 Dec. ..	2	650	1252	14 Mar. ..
531 B.	1136	29 Sept..	3	591 B.	1194	16 Dec. ..	6	651 B.	1253	3 Mar. ..
532	1137	19 Sept..	1	592	1195	6 Dec. ..	4	652	1254	21 Feb. ..
533	1138	8 Sept..	5	593	1196	24 Nov. ..	1	653	1255	10 Feb. ..
534 B.	1139	28 Aug...	2	594 B.	1197	13 Nov. ..	5	654 B.	1256	30 Jan. ..
535	1140	17 Aug...	7	595	1198	3 Nov. ..	3	655	1257	19 Jan. ..
536 B.	1141	6 Aug...	4	596 B.	1199	23 Oct. ..	7	656 B.	1258	8 Jan. ..
537	1142	27 July..	2	597	1200	12 Oct. ..	5	657	1258	29 Dec. ..
538	1143	16 July,..	6	598	1201	1 Oct. ..	2	658	1259	18 Dec. ..
539 B.	1144	4 July,..	3	599 B.	1202	20 Sept...	6	659 B.	1260	6 Dec. ..
540	1145	24 June,..	1	600	1203	10 Sept...	4	660	1261	26 Nov. ..
541	1146	13 June,..	5	601	1204	29 Aug. ..	1	661	1262	15 Nov. ..
542 B.	1147	2 June,..	2	602 B.	1205	18 Aug. ..	5	662 B.	1263	4 Nov. ..
543	1148	22 May,..	7	603	1206	8 Aug. ..	3	663	1264	24 Oct. ..
544	1149	11 May,..	4	604	1207	28 July,..	7	664	1265	13 Oct. ..
545 B.	1150	30 April,..	1	605 B.	1208	16 July,..	4	665 B.	1266	2 Oct. ..
546	1151	20 April,..	6	606	1209	6 July,..	2	666	1267	22 Sept. ..
547 B.	1152	8 April,..	3	607 B.	1210	25 June,..	6	667 B.	1268	10 Sept. ..
548	1153	29 Mar. ..	1	608	1211	15 June,..	4	668	1269	31 Aug. ..
549	1154	18 Mar. ..	5	609	1212	3 June,..	1	669	1270	20 Aug. ..
550 B.	1155	7 Mar. ..	2	610 B.	1213	23 May,..	5	670 B.	1271	9 Aug. ..
551	1156	25 Feb. ..	7	611	1214	13 May,..	3	671	1272	29 July,..
552	1157	13 Feb. ..	4	612	1215	2 May,..	7	672	1273	18 July,..
553 B.	1158	2 Feb. ..	1	613 B.	1216	20 April,..	4	673 B.	1274	7 July,..
554	1159	23 Jan. ..	6	614	1217	10 April,..	2	674	1275	27 June,..
555	1160	12 Jan. ..	3	615	1218	30 Mar. ..	6	675	1276	15 June, ..
556 B.	1160	31 Dec. ..	7	616 B.	1219	19 Mar. ..	3	676 B.	1277	4 June,..
557	1161	21 Dec. ..	5	617	1220	8 Mar. ..	1	677	1278	25 May,..
558 B.	1162	10 Dec. ..	2	618 B.	1221	25 Feb. ..	5	678 B.	1279	14 May,..
559	1163	30 Nov. ..	7	619	1222	15 Feb. ..	3	679	1280	3 May,..
560	1164	18 Nov. ..	4	620	1223	4 Feb. ..	7	680	1281	22 April,..
561 B.	1165	7 Nov. ..	1	621 B.	1224	24 Jan. ..	4	681 B.	1282	11 April,..
562	1166	28 Oct. ..	6	622	1225	13 Jan. ..	2	682	1283	1 April,..
563	1167	17 Oct. ..	3	623	1226	2 Jan. ..	6	683	1284	20 Mar. ..
564 B.	1168	5 Oct. ..	7	624 B.	1226	22 Dec. ..	3	684 B.	1285	9 Mar. ..
565	1169	25 Sept...	5	625	1227	12 Dec. ..	1	685	1286	27 Feb. ..
566 B.	1170	14 Sept...	2	626 B.	1228	30 Nov. ..	5	686 B.	1287	16 Feb. ..
567	1171	4 Sept...	7	627	1229	20 Nov. ..	3	687	1288	6 Feb. ..
568	1172	23 Aug. ..	4	628	1230	9 Nov. ..	7	688	1289	25 Jan. ..
569 B.	1173	12 Aug. ..	1	629 B.	1231	29 Oct. ..	4	689 B.	1290	14 Jan. ..
570	1174	2 Aug. ..	6	630	1232	18 Oct. ..	2	690	1291	4 Jan. ..
571	1175	22 July,..	3	631	1233	7 Oct. ..	6	691	1291	24 Dec. ..
572 B.	1176	10 July,..	7	632 B.	1234	26 Sept..	3	692 B.	1292	12 Dec. ..
573	1177	30 June,..	5	633	1235	16 Sept...	1	693	1293	2 Dec. ..
574	1178	19 June,..	2	634	1236	4 Sept...	5	694	1294	21 Nov. ..
575 B.	1179	8 June,..	6	635 B.	1237	24 Aug. ..	2	695 B.	1295	10 Nov. ..
576	1180	28 May,..	4	636	1238	14 Aug. ..	7	696	1296	30 Oct. ..
577 B.	1181	17 May,..	1	637 B.	1239	3 Aug. ..	4	697 B.	1297	19 Oct. ..
578	1182	7 May,..	6	638	1240	23 July,..	2	698	1298	9 Oct. ..
579	1183	26 April,..	3	639	1241	12 July,..	6	699	1299	28 Sept. ..
580 B.	1184	14 April,..	7	640 B.	1242	1 July,..	3	700 B.	1300	16 Sept. ..
581	1185	4 April,..	5	641	1243	21 June,..	1	701	1301	6 Sept. ..
582	1186	24 Mar. ..	2	642	1244	9 June,..	5	702	1302	26 Aug. ..
583 B	1187	13 Mar. ..	6	643 B.	1245	29 May,..	2	703 B.	1303	15 Aug. ..
584	1188	2 Mar. ..	4	644	1246	19 May,..	7	704	1304	4 Aug. ..
585	1189	19 Feb. ..	1	645	1247	8 May,..	4	705	1305	24 July,..

Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.		
	Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.
706 B.	1306	13 July, ..	4	766 B.	1364	28 Sept. ..	7	826 B.	1422	15 Dec. ..	3
707	1307	3 July, ..	2	767	1365	18 Sept. ..	5	827	1423	5 Dec. .	1
708 B.	1308	21 June, ..	6	768 B.	1366	7 Sept. ..	2	828 B.	1424	23 Nov. ..	5
709	1309	11 June, ..	4	769	1367	28 Aug. ..	7	829	1425	13 Nov. ..	3
710	1310	31 May, ..	1	770	1368	16 Aug. ..	4	830	1426	2 Nov. ..	7
711 B.	1311	20 May, ..	5	771 B.	1369	5 Aug. ..	1	831 B.	1427	22 Oct. ..	4
712	1312	9 May, ..	3	772	1370	26 July, ..	6	832	1428	11 Oct. ..	2
713	1313	28 April, ..	7	773	1371	15 July, ..	3	833	1429	30 Sept. ..	6
714 B.	1314	17 April, ..	4	774 B.	1372	3 July, ..	7	834 B.	1430	19 Sept. ..	3
715	1315	7 April, ..	2	775	1373	23 June, ..	5	835	1431	9 Sept. ..	1
716 B.	1316	26 Mar. ..	6	776 B.	1374	12 June, ..	2	836 B.	1432	28 Aug. ..	5
717	1317	16 Mar. ..	4	777	1375	2 June, ..	7	837	1433	18 Aug. ..	3
718	1318	5 Mar. ..	1	778	1376	21 May, ..	4	838	1434	7 Aug. ..	7
719 B.	1319	22 Feb. ..	5	779 B.	1377	10 May, ..	1	839 B.	1435	27 July, ..	4
720	1320	12 Feb. ..	3	780	1378	30 April, ..	6	840	1436	16 July, ..	2
721	1321	31 Jan. ..	7	781	1379	19 April, ..	3	841	1437	5 July, ..	6
122 B.	1322	20 Jan. ..	4	782 B.	1380	7 April, ..	7	842 B.	1438	24 June, ..	3
723	1323	10 Jan. ..	2	783	1381	28 Mar. ..	5	843	1439	14 June, ..	1
724	1323	30 Dec. ..	6	784	1382	17 Mar. ..	2	844	1440	2 June, ..	5
725 B.	1324	18 Dec. ..	3	785 B.	1383	6 Mar. ..	6	845 B.	1441	22 May, ..	2
726	1325	8 Dec. ..	1	786	1384	24 Feb. ..	4	846	1442	12 May, ..	7
727 B.	1326	27 Nov. ..	5	787 B.	1385	12 Feb. ..	1	847 B.	1443	1 May, ..	4
728	1327	17 Nov. ..	3	788	1386	2 Feb. ..	6	848	1444	20 April, ..	2
729	1328	5 Nov. ..	7	789	1387	22 Jan. ..	3	849	1445	9 April, ..	6
730 B.	1329	25 Oct. ..	4	790 B.	1388	11 Jan. ..	7	850 B.	1446	29 Mar. ..	3
731	1330	15 Oct. ..	2	791	1388	31 Dec. ..	5	851	1447	19 Mar. ..	1
732	1331	4 Oct. ..	6	792	1389	20 Dec. ..	2	852	1448	7 Mar. ..	5
723 B.	1332	22 Sept. .	3	793 B.	1390	9 Dec. ..	6	853 B.	1449	24 Feb. ..	2
734	1333	12 Sept. ..	1	794	1391	29 Nov. ..	4	854	1450	14 Feb. ..	7
735	1334	1 Sept. ..	5	795	1392	17 Nov. ..	1	855	1451	3 Feb. ..	4
736 B.	1335	21 Aug. ..	2	796 B.	1393	6 Nov. ..	5	856 B.	1452	23 Jan. ..	1
737	1336	10 Aug. ..	7	797	1394	27 Oct. ..	3	857	1453	12 Jan. ..	6
738 B.	1337	30 July, ..	4	798 B.	1395	16 Oct. ..	7	858 B.	1454	1 Jan. ..	3
739	1338	20 July, ..	2	799	1396	5 Oct. ..	5	859	1454	22 Dec. ..	1
740	1339	9 July, ..	6	800	1397	24 Sept. ..	2	860	1455	11 Dec. ..	5
741 B.	1340	27 June, ..	3	801 B.	1398	13 Sept. ..	6	861 B.	1456	29 Nov. ..	2
742	1341	17 June, ..	1	802	1399	3 Sept. ..	4	862	1457	19 Nov. ..	7
743	1342	6 June, ..	5	803	1400	22 Aug. .	1	863	1458	8 Nov. ..	4
744 B.	1343	24 May, ..	2	804 B.	1401	11 Aug. ..	5	864 B.	1459	28 Oct. ..	1
745	1344	15 May, ..	7	805	1402	1 Aug. ..	3	865	1460	17 Oct. ..	6
746 B.	1345	4 May, ..	4	806 B.	1403	21 July, ..	7	866 B.	1461	6 Oct. ...	3
747	1346	24 April, ..	2	807	1404	10 July, ..	5	867	1462	26 Sept. ..	1
748	1347	13 April, ..	6	808	1405	29 June, ..	2	868	1463	15 Sept. ..	5
749 B.	1348	1 April, ..	3	809 B.	1406	18 June, ..	6	869 B.	1464	3 Sept. ..	2
750	1349	22 Mar. ..	1	810	1407	8 June, ..	4	870	1465	24 Aug. ..	7
751	1350	11 Mar. ..	5	811	1408	27 May, ..	1	871	1466	13 Aug. ..	4
752 B.	1351	28 Feb. ..	2	812 B.	1409	16 May, ..	5	872 B.	1467	2 Aug. ..	1
753	1352	18 Feb. ..	7	813	1410	6 May, ..	3	873	1468	22 July, ...	6
754	1353	6 Feb. ..	4	814	1411	25 April, ..	7	874	1469	11 July, ...	3
755 B.	1354	26 Jan. ..	1	815 B.	1412	13 April, ..	4	875 B.	1470	30 June, ..	7
756	1355	16 Jan. ..	6	816	1413	3 April, ..	2	876	1471	20 June, ..	5
757 B.	1356	5 Jan. ..	3	817 B.	1414	23 Mar. ..	6	877 B.	1472	8 June, ..	2
758	1356	25 Dec. ..	1	818	1415	13 Mar. ..	4	878	1473	29 May, ..	7
759	1357	14 Dec. ..	5	819	1416	1 Mar. ..	1	879	1474	18 May, ..	4
760 B.	1358	3 Dec. ..	2	820 B.	1417	18 Feb. ..	5	880 B.	1475	7 May, ..	1
761	1359	23 Nov. ..	7	821	1418	8 Feb. ..	3	881	1476	26 April, ..	6
162	1360	11 Nov. ..	4	822	1419	28 Jan. ..	7	882	1477	15 April, ..	3
763 B.	1361	31 Oct. ..	1	823 B.	1420	17 Jan. ..	4	883 B.	1478	4 April, .	7
764	1362	21 Oct. ..	6	824	1421	6 Jan. ..	2	884	1479	25 Mar. ..	5
765	1363	10 Oct. ..	3	825	1421	26 Dec. ..	6	885	1480	13 Mar. .	2

Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.		
	Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Days
886 B.	1481	2 Mar. ..	6	946 B.	1539	19 May, ..	2	1006 B.	1597	4 Aug...	5
887	1482	20 Feb. ..	4	947	1540	8 May, ..	7	1007	1598	25 July, ..	3
888 B.	1483	9 Feb....	1	948 B.	1541	27 April,..	4	1008 B.	1599	14 July, ..	7
889	1484	30 Jan....	6	949	1542	17 April,..	2	1009	1600	3 July, ..	5
890	1485	18 Jan. ..	3	950	1543	6 April,..	6	1010	1601	22 June,..	2
891 B.	1486	7 Jan. ..	7	951 B.	1544	25 Mar. ..	3	1011 B.	1602	11 June,..	6
892	1486	28 Dec. ..	5	952	1545	15 Mar. ..	1	1012	1603	1 June,..	4
893	1487	17 Dec. ..	2	953	1546	4 Mar. ..	5	1013	1604	20 May, ..	1
894 B.	1488	5 Dec. ..	6	954 B.	1547	21 Feb. ..	2	1014 B.	1605	9 May, ..	5
895	1489	25 Nov. ..	4	955	1548	11 Feb. ..	7	1015	1606	29 April, .	3
896 B.	1490	14 Nov. ..	1	956 B.	1549	30 Jan. ..	4	1016 B.	1607	18 April, .	7
897	1491	4 Nov. ..	6	957	1550	20 Jan. ..	2	1017	1608	7 April,..	5
898	1492	23 Oct. ..	3	958	1551	9 Jan. ..	6	1018	1609	27 March,	2
899 B.	1493	12 Oct. ..	7	959 B.	1551	29 Dec. ..	3	1019 B.	1610	16 March,	6
900	1494	2 Oct. ..	5	960	1552	18 Dec. ..	1	1020	1611	6 March,	4
901	1495	21 Sept...	2	961	1553	7 Dec. ..	1	1021	1612	23 Feb. ..	1
902 B.	1496	9 Sept...	6	962 B.	1554	26 Nov. ..	2	1022 B.	1613	11 Feb. ..	5
903	1497	30 Aug. ..	4	963	1555	16 Nov. ..	7	1023	1614	1 Feb. ..	3
904	1498	19 Aug. ..	1	964	1556	4 Nov. ..	4	1024	1615	21 Jan. ..	7
905 B.	1499	8 Aug. ..	5	965 B.	1557	24 Oct. ..	1	1025 B.	1616	10 Jan. ..	4
906	1500	28 July, ..	3	966	1558	14 Oct. ..	6	1026	1617	30 Dec. ..	2
907 B.	1501	17 July, ..	7	967 B.	1559	3 Oct. ..	3	1027 B.	1617	19 Dec. ..	6
908	1502	7 July, ..	5	968	1560	22 Sept...	1	1028	1618	9 Dec. ..	4
909	1503	26 June,..	2	969	1561	11 Sept..	5	1029	1619	28 Nov. ..	1
910 B.	1504	14 June,..	6	970 B.	1562	31 Aug. ..	2	1030 B.	1620	16 Nov. ..	5
911	1505	4 June,..	4	971	1563	21 Aug. ..	7	1031	1621	6 Nov. ..	3
912	1506	24 May, ..	1	972	1564	9 Aug. ..	4	1032	1622	26 Oct. ..	7
913 B.	1507	13 May, ..	5	973 B.	1565	29 July, ..	1	1033 B.	1623	15 Oct. ..	4
914	1508	2 May, ..	3	974	1566	19 July, ..	6	1034	1624	4 Oct. ..	2
915	1509	21 April,..	7	975	1567	8 July, ..	3	1035	1625	23 Sept...	6
916 B.	1510	10 April,..	4	976 B.	1568	26 June,..	7	1036 B.	1626	12 Sept...	3
917	1511	31 Mar. ..	2	977	1569	16 June,..	5	1037	1627	2 Sept...	1
918 B.	1512	19 Mar. ..	6	978 B.	1570	5 June,..	2	1038 B.	1628	21 Aug. ..	5
919	1513	9 Mar. ..	4	979	1571	26 May, ..	7	1039	1629	11 Aug. ..	3
920	1514	26 Feb. ..	1	980	1572	14 May, ..	4	1040	1630	31 July, ..	7
921 B.	1515	15 Feb. ..	5	981 B.	1573	3 May, ..	1	1041 B.	1631	20 July, ..	4
922	1516	5 Feb. ..	3	982	1574	23 April, .	6	1042	1632	9 July, ..	2
923	1517	24 Jan. ..	7	983	1575	12 April, .	3	1043	1633	28 June,..	6
924 B.	1518	13 Jan. ..	4	984 B.	1576	31 Mar. ..	7	1044 B.	1634	17 June,..	3
925	1519	3 Jan. ..	2	985	1577	21 Mar. ..	5	1045	1635	7 June,..	1
926 B.	1519	23 Dec. ..	6	986 B.	1578	10 Mar. ..	2	1046 B.	1636	26 May, ..	5
927	1520	12 Dec. ..	4	987	1579	28 Feb. ..	7	1047	1637	16 May, ..	3
928	1521	1 Dec. ..	1	988	1580	17 Feb. ..	4	1048	1638	5 May, ..	7
929 B.	1522	20 Nov. ..	5	989 B.	1581	5 Feb. ..	1	1049 B.	1639	24 April, .	4
930	1523	10 Nov. ..	3	990	1582	26 Jan. ..	6	1050	1640	13 April, .	2
931	1524	29 Oct. ..	7	991	1583	15 Jan. ..	3	1051	1641	2 April, .	6
932 B.	1525	18 Oct. ..	4	992 B.	1584	4 Jan. ..	7	1052 B.	1642	22 Mar. ..	3
933	1526	8 Oct. ..	2	993	1584	24 Dec. ..	5	1053	1643	12 Mar. ..	1
934	1527	27 Sept...	6	994	1585	13 Dec. ..	2	1054	1644	29 Feb. ..	5
935 B.	1528	15 Sept...	3	995 B.	1586	2 Dec. ..	6	1055 B.	1645	17 Feb. ..	2
936	1529	5 Sept...	1	996	1587	22 Nov. ..	4	1056	1646	7 Feb. ..	7
937 B.	1530	25 Aug. ..	5	997 B.	1588	10 Nov. ..	1	1057 B.	1647	27 Jan. ..	4
938	1531	15 Aug. ..	3	998	1589	31 Oct. ..	6	1058	1648	17 Jan. ..	2
939	1532	3 Aug. ..	7	999	1590	20 Oct. ..	3	1059	1649	5 Jan. ..	6
940 B.	1533	23 July, ..	4	1000 B.	1591	9 Oct. ..	7	1060 B.	1650	25 Dec. ..	3
941	1534	13 July,...	2	1001	1592	28 Sept...	5	1061	1650	15 Dec. ..	1
942	1535	2 July, ..	6	1002	1593	17 Sept...	2	1062	1651	4 Dec. ..	5
943 B.	1536	20 June,..	3	1003 B.	1594	6 Sept...	6	1063 B.	1652	22 Nov. ..	2
944	1537	10 June,..	1	1004	1595	27 Aug...	4	1064	1653	12 Nov. ..	7
945	1538	30 May, ..	5	1005	1596	15 Aug...	1	1065	1654	1 Nov. ..	4

Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.		
	Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.
1066 B.	1655	21 Oct. ..	1	1126 B.	1714	6 Jan. ..	4	1186 B.	1772	4 April,..	7
1067	1656	10 Oct. ..	6	1127	1715	27 Dec. ..	2	1187	1773	25 Mar. ..	5
1068 B.	1657	29 Sept...	3	1128 B.	1715	16 Dec. ..	6	1188 B.	1774	14 Mar. ..	2
1069	1658	19 Sept...	1	1129	1716	5 Dec. ..	4	1189	1775	4 Mar. ..	7
1070	1659	8 Sept...	5	1130	1717	24 Nov. ..	1	1190	1776	21 Feb. ..	4
1071 B.	1660	27 Aug. ..	2	1131 B.	1718	13 Nov. ..	5	1191 B.	1777	9 Feb. ..	1
1072	1661	17 Aug. ..	7	1132	1719	3 Nov. ..	3	1192	1778	30 Jan. ..	6
1073	1662	6 Aug. ..	4	1133	1720	22 Oct. ..	7	1193	1779	19 Jan. ..	3
1074 B.	1663	26 July, ..	1	1134 B.	1721	11 Oct. ..	4	1194 B.	1780	8 Jan. ..	7
1075	1664	15 July, ..	6	1135	1722	1 Oct. ..	2	1195	1780	28 Dec. ..	5
1076 B.	1665	4 July, ..	3	1136 B.	1723	20 Sept...	6	1196 B.	1781	17 Dec. ..	2
1077	1666	24 June, ..	1	1137	1724	9 Sept...	4	1197	1782	7 Dec. ..	7
1078	1667	13 June, ..	5	1138	1725	29 Aug. .	1	1198	1783	26 Nov. ..	4
1079 B.	1668	1 June, ..	2	1139 B.	1726	18 Aug. .	5	1199 B.	1784	14 Nov. ..	1
1080	1669	22 May,...	7	1140	1727	8 Aug. .	3	1200	1785	4 Nov. ..	6
1081	1670	11 May, ..	4	1141	1728	27 July, ..	7	1201	1786	24 Oct. ..	3
1082 B.	1671	30 April,..	1	1142 B.	1729	16 July, ..	4	1202 B.	1787	13 Oct. ..	7
1083	1672	19 April,..	6	1143	1730	6 July, ..	2	1203	1788	2 Oct. ..	5
1084	1673	8 April,..	3	1144	1731	25 June,..	6	1204	1789	21 Sept...	2
1085 B.	1674	28 Mar. ..	7	1145 B.	1732	13 June, ..	3	1205 B.	1790	10 Sept. ..	6
1086	1675	18 Mar. ..	5	1146	1733	3 June...	1	1206	1791	31 Aug. ..	4
1087 B.	1676	6 Mar. ..	2	1147 B.	1734	23 May, ..	5	1207 B.	1792	19 Aug. ..	1
1088	1677	24 Feb. ..	7	1148	1735	13 May, ..	3	1208	1793	9 Aug. ..	6
1089	1678	13 Feb. ..	4	1149	1736	1 May, ..	7	1209	1794	29 July, ..	3
1090 B.	1679	2 Feb. ..	1	1150 B.	1737	20 April, .	4	1210 B.	1795	18 July, ..	7
1091	1680	23 Jan. ..	6	1151	1738	10 April,..	2	1211	1796	7 July, ..	5
1092	1681	11 Jan. .	3	1152	1739	30 Mar. ..	6	1212	1797	26 June,..	2
1093 B.	1681	31 Dec. ..	7	1153 B.	1740	18 Mar. ..	3	1213 B.	1798	15 June,..	6
1094	1682	21 Dec. ..	5	1154	1741	8 Mar. ..	1	1214	1799	5 June,..	4
1095	1683	10 Dec. ..	2	1155	1742	25 Feb. ..	5	1215	1800	25 May, ..	1
1096 B.	1684	28 Nov. ..	6	1156 B.	1743	14 Feb. ..	2	1216 B.	1801	14 May, ..	5
1097	1685	18 Nov. ..	4	1157	1744	4 Feb. ..	7	1217	1802	4 May, ..	3
1098 B.	1686	7 Nov. ..	1	1158 B.	1745	23 Jan. ..	4	1218 B.	1803	23 April,..	7
1099	1687	28 Oct. ..	6	1159	1746	13 Jan. ..	2	1219	1804	12 April,..	5
1100	1688	18 Oct. ..	3	1160	1747	2 Jan. ..	6	1220	1805	1 April,..	2
1101 B.	1689	5 Oct. ..	7	1161 B.	1748	22 Dec. ..	3	1221 B.	1806	21 Mar. ..	6
1102	1690	25 Sept...	5	1162	1748	11 Dec. ..	1	1222	1807	11 Mar. ..	4
1103	1691	14 Sept...	2	1163	1749	30 Nov. ..	5	1223	1808	28 Feb. ..	1
1104 B.	1692	2 Sept...	6	1164 B.	1750	19 Nov. ..	2	1224 B.	1809	16 Feb. ..	5
1105	1693	23 Aug. ..	4	1165	1751	9 Nov. ..	7	1225	1810	6 Feb. ..	3
1106 B.	1694	12 Aug. ..	1	1166 B.	1752	8 Nov.n.s.	4	1226 B.	1811	26 Jan. ..	7
1107	1695	2 Aug. ..	6	1167	1753	29 Oct. ..	2	1227	1812	16 Jan. ..	5
1108	1696	21 July, ..	3	1168	1754	18 Oct. ..	6	1228	1813	4 Jan. ..	2
1109 B.	1697	10 July, ..	7	1169 B.	1755	7 Oct. .	3	1229 B.	1813	24 Dec. ..	6
1110	1698	30 June,..	5	1170	1756	26 Sept...	1	1230	1814	14 Dec. ..	4
1111	1699	19 June,..	2	1171	1757	15 Sept...	5	1231	1815	3 Dec. ..	1
1112 B.	1700	7 June,..	6	1172 B.	1758	4 Sept...	2	1232 B.	1816	21 Nov. ..	5
1113	1701	28 May, ..	4	1173	1759	25 Aug. ..	7	1233	1817	11 Nov. ..	3
1114	1702	17 May, ..	1	1174	1760	13 Aug. ..	4	1234	1818	31 Oct. ..	7
1115 B.	1703	6 May, ..	5	1175 B.	1761	2 Aug. ..	1	1235 B.	1819	20 Oct. ..	4
1116	1704	25 April,..	3	1176	1762	23 July, ..	6	1236	1820	9 Oct...	2
1117 B.	1705	14 April,..	7	1177 B.	1763	12 July, ..	3	1237 B.	1821	28 Sept...	6
1118	1706	4 April,..	5	1178	1764	1 July, ..	1	1238	1822	18 Sept...	4
1119	1707	24 Mar. ..	2	1179	1765	20 June...	5	1239	1823	7 Sept...	1
1120 B.	1708	12 Mar. ..	6	1180 B.	1766	9 June,..	2	1240 B.	1824	26 Aug. ..	5
1121	1709	2 Mar. ..	4	1181	1767	30 May, ..	7	1241	1825	16 Aug. ..	3
1122	1710	19 Feb. ..	1	1182	1768	18 May, ..	4	1242	1826	5 Aug. ..	7
1123 B.	1711	8 Feb. ..	5	1183 B.	1769	7 May, ..	1	1243 B.	1827	25 July, ..	4
1124	1712	29 Jan. ..	3	1184	1770	27 April,..	6	1244	1828	14 July, ..	2
1125	1713	17 Jan. ..	7	1185	1771	16 April, .	3	1245	1829	3 July, ..	6

Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.			Hejira year.	Christian era.		
	Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.		Year.	Month.	Day.
1246 B.	1830	22 June,..	3	1271	1854	24 Sept...	1	1296	1878	26 Dec. ..	5
1247	1831	12 June,..	1	1272	1855	13 Sept...	5	1297 B.	1879	15 Dec. ..	2
1248 B.	1832	31 May, ..	5	1273 B.	1856	1 Sept...	2	1298	1880	4 Dec. ..	7
1249	1833	21 May, ..	3	1274	1857	22 Aug. ..	7	1299	1881	23 Nov. ..	4
1250	1834	10 May, ..	7	1275	1858	11 Aug. ..	4	1300 B.	1882	12 Nov. ..	1
1251 B.	1835	29 April,..	4	1276 B.	1859	31 July, ..	1	1301	1883	2 Nov. ..	6
1252	1836	18 April,..	2	1277	1860	20 July, ..	6	1302	1884	21 Oct. ..	3
1253	1837	7 April,..	6	1278 B.	1861	9 July, ..	3	1303 B.	1885	10 Oct. ...	7
1254 B.	1838	27 Mar. ..	3	1279	1862	29 June,..	1	1304	1886	30 Sept..	5
1255	1839	17 Mar. ..	1	1280	1863	18 June,..	5	1305	1887	19 Sept...	2
1256 B.	1840	5 Mar. ..	5	1281 B.	1864	6 June,..	2	1306 B.	1888	7 Sept...	6
1257	1841	23 Feb. ..	3	1282	1865	27 May, ..	7	1307	1889	28 Aug. ..	4
1258	1842	12 Feb. ..	7	1283	1866	16 May, ..	4	1308 B.	1890	17 Aug. ..	1
1259 B.	1843	1 Feb. ..	4	1284 B.	1867	5 May, ..	1	1309	1891	7 Aug. ..	6
1260	1844	22 Jan. ..	2	1285	1868	24 April,	6	1310	1892	26 July, ..	3
1261	1845	10 Jan. ..	6	1286 B.	1869	13 April,	3	1311 B.	1893	15 July, ..	7
1262 B.	1845	30 Dec. ..	3	1287	1870	3 April,	1	1312	1894	5 July, ..	5
1263	1846	20 Dec. ..	1	1288	1871	23 Mar. ..	5	1313	1895	24 June,..	2
1264	1847	9 Dec. ..	5	1289 B.	1872	11 Mar. ..	2	1314 B.	1896	12 June,..	6
1265 B.	1848	27 Nov. ..	2	1290	1873	1 Mar. ..	7	1315	1897	2 June,..	4
1266	1849	17 Nov. ..	7	1291	1874	18 Feb. ..	4	1316 B.	1898	22 May, ..	1
1267 B.	1850	6 Nov. ..	4	1292 B.	1875	7 Feb. ..	1	1317	1899	12 May, ..	6
1268	1851	27 Oct. -	2	1293	1876	28 Jan. ..	6	1318	1900	1 May, ..	3
1269	1852	15 Oct. ..	6	1294	1877	16 Jan. ..	3				
1270 B.	1853	4 Oct. ..	3	1295 B.	1878	5 Jan. ..	7				

Note regarding the Chronological Tables of the Hindu Æras.

In consequence of the want of width in an octavo page, it has been found necessary to break the following table into two parts, instead of exhibiting in one line and view, the whole series of the siderial and luni-solar æras; which would have been more convenient for reference. In other respects the numbers of the several columns, &c. remain as stated in the text.

Table XIV. CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF THE HINDUS,

Shewing their Correspondence with European Dates, for the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries.

Solar Yr.		Part 1. Hindu Sidereal Years.						Cycles.				
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.		VII.	VIII.	IX.		X.	XI.
Christian Year. A. D.	First day of ditto.	Years beginning on entrance of the Sun into Aries of the Sidereal Zodiac. Kali-Yug.	Saka.	Bengalisan or year*.	Initial date of all three in March O.S.	Character of the year.	First weekly day of do. Indian hour and minute of Sankrant. or ☉ enters constell. ♈. D. G. P.	Cycle of 1000 years of Parasurama, beginning in September.	Initial date in September.	Cycle of Grahaparivrithi.	Cycle of Brihspati, (Bengal account.)	Ditto, Tamul account.
B. 1600	Tu	4701	1522	1007	Th. 27	B.	(4) 54 35	776	10	5	43	34
1601	Tu	4702	1523	1008	Sa. 28		(6) 10 6	777	11	6	44	35
1602	Fr	4703	1524	1009	Su. 28		(0) 25 37	778	11	7	45	36
1603	Sa	4704	1525	1010	Mo. 28		(1) 41 8	779	11	8	46	37
B. 1604	Su	4705	1526	1011	Tu. 27	B.	(2) 56 40	780	10	9	47	38
1605	Tu	4706	1527	1012	Th. 28		(4) 12 11	781	10	10	48	39
1606	We	4707	1528	1013	Fr. 28		(5) 27 42	782	11	11	49	40
1607	Th	4708	1529	1014	Sa. 28		(6) 43 13	783	11	12	50	41
B. 1608	Fr	4709	1530	1015	Su. 27	B.	(0) 58 45	784	10	13	51	42
1609	Su	4710	1531	1016	Tu. 28		(2) 14 16	785	10	14	52	43
1610	Mo	4711	1532	1017	We. 28		(3) 29 47	786	11	15	53	44
1611	Tu	4712	1533	1018	Th. 28	B.	(4) 45 18	787	11	16	54	45
B. 1612	We	4713	1534	1019	Sa. 28		(6) 0 50	788	10	17	55	46
1613	Fr	4714	1535	1020	Su. 28		(0) 16 21	789	11	18	56	47
1614	Sa	4715	1536	1021	Mo. 28		(1) 31 52	790	11	19	57	48
1615	Su	4716	1537	1022	Tu. 28	B.	(2) 47 23	791	11	20	58	49
B. 1616	Mo	4717	1538	1023	Th. 28		(4) 2 55	792	10	21	59	50
1617	We	4718	1539	1024	Fr. 28		(5) 18 26	793	11	22	60	51
1618	Th	4719	1540	1025	Sa. 28		(6) 33 57	794	11	23	1	52
1619	Fr	4720	1541	1026	Su. 28	B.	(0) 49 28	795	11	24	2	53
B. 1620	Sa	4721	1542	1027	Tu. 28		(2) 5 0	796	11	25	3	54
1621	Mo	4722	1543	1028	We. 28		(3) 20 31	797	11	26	4	55
1622	Tu	4723	1544	1029	Th. 28		(4) 36 2	798	11	27	5	56
1623	We	4724	1545	1030	Fr. 28	B.	(5) 51 33	799	11	28	6	57
B. 1624	Th	4725	1546	1031	Su. 28		(0) 7 5	800	11	29	7	58
1625	Sa	4726	1547	1032	Mo. 28		(1) 22 36	801	11	30	8	59
1626	Su	4727	1548	1033	Tu. 28		(2) 38 7	802	11	31	9	60
1627	Mo	4728	1549	1034	We. 28	B.	(3) 53 38	803	11	32	10	1
B. 1628	Tu	4729	1550	1035	Fr. 28		(5) 9 10	804	11	33	11	2
1629	Th	4730	1551	1036	Sa. 28		(6) 24 41	805	11	34	12	3
1630	Fr	4731	1552	1037	Su. 28		(0) 40 12	806	11	35	13	4
1631	Sa	4732	1553	1038	Mo. 28	B.	(1) 55 43	807	11	36	14	5
B. 1632	Su	4733	1554	1039	We. 28		(3) 11 15	808	11	37	15	6
1633	Tu	4734	1555	1040	Th. 28		(4) 26 46	809	11	38	16	7
1634	We	4735	1556	1041	Fr. 28		(5) 42 17	810	11	39	17	8
1635	Th	4736	1557	1042	Sa. 28	B.	(6) 57 48	811	11	40	18	9
B. 1636	Fr	4737	1558	1043	Mo. 28		(1) 13 20	812	11	41	19	10
1637	Su	4738	1559	1044	Tu. 28		(2) 28 51	813	11	42	20	11
1638	Mo	4739	1560	1045	We. 28		(3) 44 22	814	11	43	21	12
1639	Tu	4740	1561	1046	Th. 28	B.	(4) 59 53	815	11	44	22	13
B. 1640	We	4741	1562	1047	Sa. 28		(6) 15 25	816	11	45	23	14
1641	Fr	4742	1563	1048	Su. 28		(0) 30 56	817	11	46	24	15
1642	Sa	4743	1564	1049	Mo. 28	B.	(1) 46 27	818	11	47	25	16
1643	Su	4744	1565	1050	We. 29		(3) 1 58	819	11	48	26	17
B. 1644	Mo	4745	1566	1051	Th. 28		(4) 17 30	820	11	49	27	18
1645	We	4746	1567	1052	Fr. 28		(5) 33 1	821	11	50	28	19
1646	Th	4747	1568	1053	Sa. 28	B.	(6) 48 32	822	11	51	29	20
1647	Fr	4748	1569	1054	Mo. 29		(1) 4 3	823	12	52	30	21
B. 1648	Sa	4749	1570	1055	Tu. 28		(2) 19 35	824	11	53	31	22
1649	Mo	4750	1571	1056	We. 28		(3) 35 6	825	11	54	32	23

* The Fuslee *(Fasli)* year of South India is two years in advance of the Bengali sun, it begins on the 10-16 July, and is now fixed to the latter day.

PART I.

SOLAR YR.			HINDU SIDEREAL YEARS.										
I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.		X.	XI.
			Years beginning on entrance of the Sun into Aries of the Sidereal Zodiac.						CYCLES.				
CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.		First day of ditto.	KALI-YUG.	SAKA.	BENGALI SAN.	Initial date of all three in March O. S.	Character of the year.	First weekly day of do. Indian hour and minute of Sankrant, or ☉ enters constell. ♈. D. G. P.	Year of Cycle of 1000 of PARASURAMA, beginning in September.	Initial date in September.	Cycle of Grahaparivrithi.	Cycle of Brihspati (Bengal account.)	Ditto, Tamul account.
	1650	Tu	4751	1572	1057	Th. 28	B.	(4) 50 37	826	11	55	33	24
	1651	We	4752	1573	1058	Sa. 29		(6) 6 8	827	12	56	34	25
B.	1652	Th	4753	1574	1059	Su. 28		(0) 21 40	828	11	57	35	26
	1653	Sa	4754	1575	1060	Mo. 28		(1) 37 11	829	11	58	36	27
	1654	Su	4755	1576	1061	Tu. 28	B.	(2) 52 42	830	11	59	37	28
	1655	Mo	4756	1577	1062	Th. 29		(4) 8 13	831	12	60	38	29
B.	1656	Tu	4757	1578	1063	Fr. 28		(5) 23 45	832	11	61	39	30
	1657	Th	4758	1579	1064	Sa. 28		(6) 39 16	833	11	62	40	31
	1658	Fr	4759	1580	1065	Su. 28	B.	(0) 54 47	834	11	63	41	32
	1659	Sa	4760	1581	1066	Tu. 29		(2) 10 18	835	12	64	42	33
B.	1660	Su	4761	1582	1067	We. 28		(3) 25 50	836	11	65	43	34
	1661	Tu	4762	1583	1068	Th. 28		(4) 41 21	837	11	66	44	35
	1662	We	4763	1584	1069	Fr. 28	B.	(5) 56 52	838	11	67	45	36
	1663	Th	4764	1585	1070	Su. 29		(0) 12 23	839	12	68	46	37
B.	1664	Fr	4765	1586	1071	Mo. 28		(1) 27 55	840	11	69	47	38
	1665	Su	4766	1587	1072	Tu. 28		(2) 43 26	841	11	70	48	39
	1666	Mo	4767	1588	1073	We. 28	B.	(3) 58 57	842	11	71	49	40
	1667	Tu	4768	1589	1074	Fr. 29		(5) 14 28	843	12	72	50	41
B.	1668	We	4769	1590	1075	Sa. 28		(6) 30 0	844	11	73	51	42
	1669	Fr	4770	1591	1076	Su. 28	B.	(0) 45 31	845	11	74	52	43
	1670	Sa	4771	1592	1077	Tu. 29		(2) 1 2	846	11	75	53	44
	1671	Su	4772	1593	1078	We. 29		(3) 16 33	847	12	76	54	45
B.	1672	Mo	4773	1594	1079	Th. 28		(4) 32 5	848	11	77	55	46
	1673	We	4774	1595	1080	Fr. 28	B.	(5) 47 36	849	11	78	56	47
	1674	Th	4775	1596	1081	Su. 29		(0) 3 7	850	11	79	57	48
	1675	Fr	4776	1597	1082	Mo. 29		(1) 18 38	851	12	80	58	49
B.	1676	Sa	4777	1598	1083	Tu. 28		(2) 34 10	852	11	81	59	50
	1677	Mo	4778	1599	1084	We. 28	B.	(3) 49 41	853	11	82	60	51
	1678	Tu	4779	1600	1085	Fr. 29		(5) 5 12	854	12	83	1	52
	1679	We	4780	1601	1086	Sa. 29		(6) 20 43	855	12	84	2	53
B.	1680	Th	4781	1602	1087	Su. 28		(0) 36 15	856	11	85	3	54
	1681	Sa	4782	1603	1088	Mo. 28	B.	(1) 51 46	857		86	4	55
	1682	Su	4783	1604	1089	We. 29		(3) 7 17	858	12	87	5	56
	1683	Mo	4784	1605	1090	Th. 29		(4) 22 48	859	12	88	6	57
B.	1684	Tu	4785	1606	1091	Fr. 28		(5) 38 20	860	11	89	7-8	58
	1685	Th	4786	1607	1092	Sa. 28	B.	(6) 53 51	861	11	90	9	59
	1686	Fr	4787	1608	1093	Mo. 29		(1) 9 22	862	12	1	10	60
	1687	Sa	4788	1609	1094	Tu. 29		(2) 24 53	863	12	2	11	1
B.	1688	Su	4789	1610	1095	We. 28		(3) 40 25	864	11	3	12	2
	1689	Tu	4790	1611	1096	Th. 28	B.	(4) 55 56	865	11	4	13	3
	1690	We	4791	1612	1097	Sa. 29		(6) 11 27	866	12	5	14	4
	1691	Th	4792	1613	1098	Su. 29		(0) 26 58	867	12	6	15	5
B	1692	Fr	4793	1614	1099	Mo. 28		(1) 42 30	868	11	7	16	6
	1693	Su	4794	1615	1100	Tu. 28	B.	(2) 58 1	869	11	8	17	7
	1694	Mo	4795	1616	1101	Th. 29		(4) 13 32	870	12	9	18	8
	1695	Tu	4796	1617	1102	Fr. 29		(5) 29 3	871	12	10	19	9
B.	1696	We	4797	1618	1103	Sa. 28	B.	(6) 44 35	872	11	11	20	10
	1697	Fr	4798	1619	1104	Mo. 29		(1) 0 6	873	11	12	21	11
	1698	Sa	4799	1620	1105	Tu. 29		(2) 15 37	874	12	13	22	12
	1699	Su	4800	1621	1106	We. 29		(3) 31 8	875	12	14	23	13

SOLAR YR.		PART I. HINDU SIDEREAL YEARS.										
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.		VII.	VIII.	IX.		X.	XI.
		Years beginning on entrance of the Sun into Aries of the Sidereal Zodiac.						CYCLES.				
CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.	First day of ditto.	KALI-YUG.	SAKA.	BENGALI SAN.	Initial date of all three in March O. S.	Character of the year.	First weekly day of do. Indian hour and minute of Sankrant, or ☉ enters constell. ♈. D. G. P.	Year of Cycle of 1000 of PARASURAMA, beginning in September.	Initial date in September.	Cycle of Grahaparivrithi.	Cycle of Brihspati. (Bengal account.)	Ditto, Tamul account.
B. 1700	Mo	4801	1622	1107	Th. 29	B.	(4) 46 40	876	12	15	24	14
1701	We	4802	1623	1108	Sa. 29		(6) 2 11	877	12	16	25	15
1702	Th	4803	1624	1109	Su. 29		(0) 17 42	878	13	17	26	16
1703	Fr	4804	1625	1110	Mo. 30		(1) 33 13	879	13	18	27	17
B. 1704	Sa	4805	1626	1111	Tu. 29	B.	(2) 48 45	880	12	19	28	18
1705	Mo	4806	1627	1112	Th. 29		(4) 4 16	881	12	20	29	19
1706	Tu	4807	1628	1113	Fr. 29		(5) 19 47	882	13	21	30	20
1707	We	4808	1629	1114	Sa. 30		(6) 35 18	883	13	22	31	21
B. 1708	Th	4809	1630	1115	Su. 29	B.	(0) 50 50	884	12	23	32	22
1709	Sa	4810	1631	1116	Tu. 29		(2) 6 21	885	12	24	33	23
1710	Su	4811	1632	1117	We. 29		(3) 21 52	886	13	25	34	24
1711	Mo	4812	1633	1118	Th. 30		(4) 37 23	887	13	26	35	25
B. 1712	Tu	4813	1634	1119	Fr. 29	B.	(5) 52 55	888	12	27	36	26
1713	Th	4814	1635	1120	Su. 29		(0) 8 26	889	13	28	37	27
1714	Fr	4815	1636	1121	Mo. 29		(1) 23 57	890	13	29	38	28
1715	Sa	4816	1637	1122	Tu. 30		(2) 39 28	891	13	30	39	29
B. 1716	Su	4817	1638	1123	We. 29	B.	(3) 55 0	892	12	31	40	30
1717	Tu	4818	1639	1124	Fr. 29		(5) 10 31	893	13	32	41	31
1718	We	4819	1640	1125	Sa. 29		(6) 26 2	894	13	33	42	32
1719	Th	4820	1641	1126	Su. 30		(0) 41 33	895	13	34	43	33
B. 1720	Fr	4821	1642	1127	Mo. 29	B.	(1) 57 5	896	12	35	44	34
1721	Su	4822	1643	1128	We. 29		(3) 12 36	897	13	36	45	35
1722	Mo	4823	1644	1129	Th. 29		(4) 28 7	898	13	37	46	36
1723	Tu	4824	1645	1130	Fr. 30		(5) 43 38	899	13	38	47	37
B. 1724	We	4825	1646	1131	Sa. 29	B.	(6) 59 10	900	12	39	48	38
1725	Fr	4826	1647	1132	Mo. 29		(1) 14 41	901	13	40	49	39
1726	Sa	4827	1648	1133	Tu. 30		(2) 30 12	902	13	41	50	40
1727	Su	4828	1649	1134	We. 30	B.	(3) 45 43	903	13	42	51	41
B. 1728	Mo	4829	1650	1135	Fr. 29		(5) 1 15	904	12	43	52	42
1729	We	4830	1651	1136	Sa. 29		(6) 16 46	905	13	44	53	43
1730	Th	4831	1652	1137	Su. 30		(0) 32 17	906	13	45	54	44
1731	Fr	4832	1653	1138	Mo. 30	B.	(1) 47 48	907	13	46	55	45
B. 1732	Sa	4833	1654	1139	We. 29		(3) 3 20	908	13	47	56	46
1733	Mo	4834	1655	1140	Th. 29		(4) 18 51	909	13	48	57	47
1734	Tu	4835	1656	1141	Fr. 30		(5) 34 22	910	13	49	58	48
1735	We	4836	1657	1142	Sa. 30	B.	(6) 49 53	911	13	50	59	49
B. 1736	Th	4837	1658	1143	Mo. 29		(1) 5 25	912	13	51	60	50
1737	Sa	4838	1659	1144	Tu. 29		(2) 20 56	913	13	52	1	51
1738	Su	4839	1660	1145	We. 30		(3) 36 27	914	13	53	2	52
1739	Mo	4840	1661	1146	Th. 30	B.	(4) 51 58	915	13	54	3	53
B. 1740	Tu	4841	1662	1147	Sa. 30		(6) 7 30	916	13	55	4	54
1741	Th	4842	1663	1148	Su. 29		(0) 23 1	917	13	56	5	55
1742	Fr	4843	1664	1149	Mo. 29		(1) 38 32	918	13	57	6	56
1743	Sa	4844	1665	1150	Tu. 29	B.	(2) 54 3	919	13	58	7	57
B. 1744	Su	4845	1666	1151	Th. 30		(4) 9 35	920	13	59	8	58
1745	Tu	4846	1667	1152	Fr. 30		(5) 25 6	921	13	60	9	59
1746	We	4847	1668	1153	Sa. 29		(6) 40 37	922	13	61	10	60
1747	Th	4848	1669	1154	Su. 29	B.	(0) 56 8	923	13	62	11	1
B. 1748	Fr	4849	1670	1155	Tu. 30		(2) 11 40	924	13	63	12	2
1749	Su	4850	1671	1156	We. 29		(3) 27 11	925	13	64	13	3

PART I.

SOLAR YR.		HINDU SIDEREAL YEARS.										
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.		VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.		XI.
		Years beginning on entrance of the sun into Aries of the Sidereal Zodiac.						CYCLES.				
CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.	First day of ditto.	KALI-YUG.	SAKA.	BENGALI SAN.	Initial date of all three in April N. S.	Character of the year.	First weekly day of do. Indian hour and minute of Sankrant, or ☉ enters constell. ♈. D. G. P.	Year of Cycle of 1000 of PARASURAMA, beginning in September.	Initial date in September.	Cycle of Grahaparivrithi.	Cycle of Brihsputi, (Bengal account.)	Ditto, Tamul account.
1750	Mo	4851	1672	1157	Th. 9		(4) 42 42	926	13	65	14	4
1751	Tu	4852	1673	1158	Fr. 9	B.	(5) 58 13	927	13	66	15	5
B. 1752	We	4853	1674	1159	Su. 9		(0) 13 45	928	13	67	16	6
1753	Fr	4854	1675	1160	Mo. 9		(1) 29 16	929	13	68	17	7
1754	Sa	4855	1676	1161	Tu. 9	B.	(2) 44 47	930	13	69	18	8
1755	Su	4856	1677	1162	Th. 10		(4) 0 18	931	13	70	19	9
B. 1756	Mo	4857	1678	1163	Fr. 9		(5) 15 50	932	13	71	20	10
1757	We	4858	1679	1164	Sa. 9		(6) 31 21	923	13	72	21	11
1758	Th	4859	1680	1165	Su. 9	B.	(0) 46 52	934	13	73	22	12
1759	Fr	4860	1681	1166	Tu. 10		(2) 2 23	935	13	74	23	13
B. 1760	Sa	4861	1682	1167	We. 9		(3) 17 35	936	13	75	24	14
1761	Mo	4862	1683	1168	Th. 9		(1) 33 26	937	13	76	25	15
1762	Tu	4863	1684	1169	Fr. 9	B.	(5) 48 57	938	13	77	26	16
1763	We	4864	1685	1170	Su. 10		(0) 4 28	939	14	78	27	17
B. 1764	Th	4865	1686	1171	Mo. 9		(1) 20 0	940	13	79	28	18
1765	Sa	4866	1687	1172	Tu. 9		(2) 35 31	941	13	80	29	19
1766	Su	4867	1688	1173	We. 9	B.	(3) 51 2	942	13	81	30	20
1767	Mo	4868	1689	1174	Fr. 10		(5) 6 33	943	14	82	31	21
B. 1768	Tu	4869	1690	1175	Sa. 9		(6) 22 5	944	13	83	32	22
1769	Th	4870	1691	1176	Su. 9		(0) 37 36	945	13	84	33	23
1770	Fr	4871	1692	1177	Mo. 9	B.	(1) 53 7	946	13	85	34-5	24
1771	Sa	4872	1693	1178	We. 10		(3) 8 38	947	14	86	36	25
B. 1772	Su	4873	1694	1179	Th. 9		(4) 24 10	948	13	87	37	26
1773	Tu	4874	1695	1180	Fr. 9		(5) 39 41	949	13	88	38	27
1774	We	4875	1696	1181	Sa. 9	B.	(6) 55 12	950	13	89	39	28
1775	Th	4876	1697	1182	Mo. 10		(1) 10 43	951	14	90	40	29
B. 1776	Fr	4877	1698	1183	Tu. 9		(2) 26 15	952	13	1	41	30
1777	Su	4878	1699	1184	We. 9		(3) 41 46	953	13	2	42	31
1778	Mo	4879	1700	1185	Th. 9	B.	(4) 57 17	954	13	3	43	32
1779	Tu	4880	1701	1186	Sa. 10		(6) 12 48	955	14	4	44	33
B. 1780	We	4881	1702	1187	Su. 9		(0) 28 20	956	13	5	45	34
1781	Fr	4882	1703	1188	Mo. 9		(1) 43 51	957	13	6	46	35
1782	Sa	4883	1704	1189	Tu. 9	B.	(2) 59 22	958	13	7	47	36
1783	Su	4884	1705	1190	Th. 10		(4) 14 53	959	14	8	48	37
B. 1784	Mo	4885	1706	1191	Fr. 9		(5) 30 25	960	13	9	49	38
1785	We	4886	1707	1192	Sa. 9	B.	(6) 45 56	961	13	10	50	39
1786	Th	4887	1708	1193	Mo. 10		(1) 1 27	962	13	11	51	40
1787	Fr	4888	1709	1194	Tu. 10		(2) 16 58	963	14	12	52	41
B. 1788	Sa	4889	1710	1195	We. 9		(3) 32 30	964	13	13	53	42
1789	Mo	4890	1711	1196	Th. 9	B.	(4) 48 1	965	13	14	54	43
1790	Tu	4891	1712	1197	Sa. 10		(6) 3 32	966	14	15	55	44
1791	We	4892	1713	1198	Su. 10		(0) 19 3	967	14	16	56	45
B. 1792	Th	4893	1714	1199	Mo. 9		(1) 34 35	968	13	17	57	46
1793	Sa	4894	1715	1200	Tu. 9	B.	(2) 50 6	969	13	18	58	47
1794	Su	4895	1716	1201	Th. 10		(4) 5 37	970	14	19	59	48
1795	Mo	4896	1717	1202	Fr. 10		(5) 21 8	971	14	20	60	49
B. 1796	Tu	4897	1718	1203	Sa. 9		(6) 36 40	972	13	21	1	50
1797	Th	4898	1719	1204	Su. 9	B.	(0) 52 11	973	13	22	2	51
1798	Fr	4899	1720	1205	Tu 10		(2) 7 42	974	14	23	3	52
1799	Sa	4900	1721	1206	We 10		(3) 23 13	975	14	24	4	53

PART I.

HINDU SIDEREAL YEARS.

SOLAR YR. I. CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.	II. First day of ditto.	III. Years beginning on entrance of the Sun into Aries of the Sidereal Zodiac. KALI-YUG.	IV. SAKA.	V. BENGALI SAN.	VI. Initial date of all three in April N. S.	Character of the year.	VII. First weekly day of do. Indian hour and minute of Sankrant, or ☉ enters constell. ♈. D. G. P.	VIII. CYCLES. Year of Cycle of 1000 of PARASURAMA, beginning in September.	IX. Initial date in September.	Cycle of Grahaparivrithi.	X. Cycle of Brihspati. (Bengal account.)	XI. Ditto, Tamul account.
1800	Su	4901	1722	1207	Th. 10		(4) 38 45	976	14	25	5	54
1801	Tu	4902	1723	1208	Fr. 10	B.	(5) 54 16	977	14	26	6	55
1802	We	4903	1724	1209	Su. 11		(0) 9 47	978	15	27	7	56
1803	Th	4904	1725	1210	Mo. 11		(1) 25 18	979	15	28	8	57
B. 1804	Fr	4905	1726	1211	Tu. 10		(2) 40 50	980	14	29	9	58
1805	Su	4906	1727	1212	We. 10	B.	(3) 56 21	981	14	30	10	59
1806	Mo	4907	1728	1213	Fr. 11		(5) 11 52	982	15	31	11	60
1807	Tu	4908	1729	1214	Sa. 11		(6) 27 23	983	15	32	12	1
B. 1808	We	4909	1730	1215	Su. 10		(0) 42 55	984	14	33	13	2
1809	Fr	4910	1731	1216	Mo. 10	B.	(1) 58 26	985	14	34	14	3
1810	Sa	4911	1732	1217	We. 11		(3) 13 57	986	15	35	15	4
1811	Su	4912	1733	1218	Th. 11		(4) 29 28	987	15	36	16	5
B. 1812	Mo	4913	1734	1219	Fr. 10	B.	(5) 45 0	988	14	37	17	6
1813	We	4914	1735	1220	Su. 11		(0) 0 31	989	14	38	18	7
1814	Th	4915	1736	1221	Mo. 11		(1) 16 2	990	15	39	19	8
1815	Fr	4916	1737	1222	Tu. 11		(2) 31 33	991	15	40	20	9
B. 1816	Sa	4917	1738	1223	We. 10	B.	(3) 47 5	992	14	41	21	10
1817	Mo	4918	1739	1224	Fr. 11		(5) 2 36	993	14	42	22	11
1818	Tu	4919	1740	1225	Sa. 11		(6) 18 7	994	15	43	23	12
1819	We	4920	1741	1226	Su. 11		(0) 33 38	995	15	44	24	13
B. 1820	Th	4921	1742	1227	Mo. 10	B.	(1) 49 10	996	14	45	25	14
1821	Sa	4922	1743	1228	We. 11		(3) 4 41	997	15	46	26	15
1822	Su	4923	1744	1229	Th. 11		(4) 20 12	998	15	47	27	16
1823	Mo	4924	1745	1230	Fr. 11		(5) 35 43	999	15	48	28	17
B. 1824	Tu	4925	1746	1231	Sa. 10	B.	(6) 51 15	1000	14	49	29	18
1825	Th	4926	1747	1232	Mo. 11		(1) 6 46	1	15	50	30	19
1826	Fr	4927	1748	1233	Tu. 11		(2) 22 17	2	15	51	31	20
1827	Sa	4928	1749	1234	We. 11		(3) 37 48	3	15	52	32	21
B. 1828	Su	4929	1750	1235	Th. 10	B.	(4) 53 20	4	14	53	33	22
1829	Tu	4930	1751	1236	Sa. 11		(6) 8 51	5	15	54	34	23
1830	We	4931	1752	1237	Su. 11		(0) 24 22	6	15	55	35	24
1831	Th	4932	1753	1238	Mo. 11		(1) 39 53	7	15	56	36	25
B. 1832	Fr	4933	1754	1239	Tu. 10	B.	(2) 55 25	8	14	57	37	26
1833	Su	4934	1755	1240	Th. 11		(4) 10 56	9	15	58	38	27
1834	Mo	4935	1756	1241	Fr. 11		(5) 26 27	10	15	59	39	28
1835	Tu	4936	1757	1242	Sa. 11		(6) 41 58	11	15	60	40	29
B. 1836	We	4937	1758	1243	Su. 10	B.	(0) 57 30	12	14	61	41	30
1837	Fr	4938	1759	1244	Tu. 11		(2) 13 1	13	15	62	42	31
1838	Sa	4939	1760	1245	We. 11		(3) 28 32	14	15	63	43	32
1839	Su	4940	1761	1246	Th. 11		(4) 44 3	15	15	64	44	33
B. 1840	Mo	4941	1762	1247	Fr. 10	B.	(5) 59 35	16	14	65	45	34
1841	We	4942	1763	1248	Su. 11		(0) 15 6	17	15	66	46	35
1842	Th	4943	1764	1249	Mo. 11		(1) 30 37	18	15	67	47	36
1843	Fr	4944	1765	1250	Tu. 11	B.	(2) 46 8	19	15	68	48	37
B. 1844	Sa	4945	1766	1251	Th. 11		(4) 1 40	20	14	69	49	38
1845	Mo	4946	1767	1252	Fr. 11		(5) 47 14	21	15	70	50	39
1846	Tu	4947	1768	1253	Sa. 11		(6) 32 42	22	15	71	51	40
1847	We	4948	1769	1254	Su. 11	B.	(0) 48 13	23	15	72	52	41
B. 1848	Th	4949	1770	1255	Tu. 11		(2) 3 45	24	15	73	53	42
1849	Sa	4950	1771	1256	We. 11		(3) 19 16	25	15	74	54	43

SOLAR YR.		PART 1. HINDU SIDEREAL YEARS.												
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.			VII.	VIII.	IX.		X.	XI.	
		Years beginning on entrance of the Sun into Aries of the Sidereal Zodiac.							CYCLES.					
CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.	First day of ditto.	KALI-YUG.	SAKA.	BENGALI SAN.	Initial date of all three in April N. S.		Character of the year.	First weekly day of do. Indian hour and minute of Saukrant, or ☉ enters constell. ♈. D. G. P.	Year of Cycle of 1000 of PARASURAMA, beginning in September.	Initial date in September.	Cycle of Grahaparivrithi.	Cycle of Brihspati, (Bengal account.)	Ditto, Tamul account.	
1850	Su	4951	1772	1257	Th.	11		(4) 34 47	26	15	75	55	44	
1851	Mo	4952	1773	1258	Fr.	11	B.	(5) 50 18	27	15	76	56	45	
B. 1852	Tu	4953	1774	1259	Su.	11		(0) 5 50	28	15	77	57	46	
1853	Th	4954	1775	1260	Mo.	11		(1) 21 21	29	15	78	58	47	
1854	Fr	4955	1776	1261	Tu.	11		(2) 36 52	30	15	79	59	48	
1855	Sa	4956	1777	1262	We.	11	B.	(3) 52 23	31	15	80	60	49	
B. 1856	Su	4957	1778	1263	Fr.	11		(5) 7 55	32	15	81	1-2	50	
1857	Tu	4958	1779	1264	Sa.	11		(6) 23 26	33	15	82	3	51	
1858	We	4959	1780	1265	Su.	11		(0) 38 57	34	15	83	4	52	
1859	Th	4960	1781	1266	Mo.	11	B.	(1) 54 28	35	15	84	5	53	
B. 1860	Fr	4961	1782	1267	We.	11		(3) 10 0	36	15	85	6	54	
1861	Su	4962	1783	1268	Th.	11		(4) 25 31	37	15	86	7	55	
1862	Mo	4963	1784	1269	Fr.	11		(5) 41 2	38	15	87	8	56	
1863	Tu	4964	1785	1270	Sa.	11	B.	(6) 56 33	39	15	88	9	57	
B. 1864	We	4965	1786	1271	Mo.	11		(1) 12 5	40	15	89	10	58	
1865	Fr	4966	1787	1272	Tu.	11		(2) 27 36	41	15	90	11	59	
1866	Sa	4967	1788	1273	We.	11		(3) 43 7	42	15	1	12	60	
1867	Su	4968	1789	1274	Th.	11	B.	(4) 58 38	43	15	2	13	1	
B. 1868	Mo	4969	1790	1275	Sa.	11		(6) 14 10	44	15	3	14	2	
1869	We	4970	1791	1276	Su.	11		(0) 29 41	45	15	4	15	3	
1870	Th	4971	1792	1277	Mo.	11	B.	(1) 45 12	46	15	5	16	4	
1871	Fr	4972	1793	1278	We.	12		(3) 0 43	47	15	6	17	5	
B. 1872	Sa	4973	1794	1279	Th.	11		(4) 16 15	48	15	7	18	6	
1873	Mo	4974	1795	1280	Fr.	11		(5) 31 46	49	15	8	19	7	
1874	Tu	4975	1796	1281	Sa.	11	B.	(6) 47 17	50	15	9	20	8	
1875	We	4976	1797	1282	Mo.	12		(1) 2 48	51	15	10	21	9	
B. 1876	Th	4977	1798	1283	Tu.	11		(2) 18 20	52	15	11	22	10	
1877	Sa	4978	1799	1284	We.	11		(3) 33 51	53	15	12	23	11	
1878	Su	4979	1800	1285	Th.	11	B.	(4) 49 22	54	15	13	24	12	
1879	Mo	4980	1801	1286	Sa.	12		(6) 4 53	55	16	14	25	13	
B. 1880	Tu	4981	1802	1287	Su.	11		(0) 20 25	56	15	15	26	14	
1881	Th	4982	1803	1288	Mo.	11		(1) 35 56	57	15	16	27	15	
1882	Fr	4983	1804	1289	Tu.	11	B.	(2) 51 27	58	15	17	28	16	
1883	Sa	4984	1805	1290	Th.	12		(4) 6 58	59	16	18	29	17	
B. 1884	Su	4985	1806	1291	Fr.	11		(5) 22 30	60	15	19	30	18	
1885	Tu	4986	1807	1292	Sa.	11		(6) 38 1	61	15	20	31	19	
1886	We	4987	1808	1293	Su.	11	B.	(0) 53 32	62	15	21	32	20	
1887	Th	4988	1809	1294	Tu.	12		(2) 9 3	63	16	22	33	21	
B. 1888	Fr	4989	1810	1295	We.	11		(3) 24 35	64	15	23	34	22	
1889	Su	4990	1811	1296	Th.	11		(4) 40 6	65	15	24	35	23	
1890	Mo	4991	1812	1297	Fr.	11	B.	(5) 55 37	66	15	25	36	24	
1891	Tu	4992	1813	1298	Su.	12		(0) 11 8	67	16	26	37	25	
B. 1892	We	4993	1814	1299	Mo.	11		(1) 26 40	68	15	27	38	26	
1893	Fr	4994	1815	1300	Tu.	11		(2) 42 11	69	15	28	39	27	
1894	Sa	4995	1816	1301	We.	11	B.	(3) 57 42	70	15	29	40	28	
1895	Su	4996	1817	1302	Fr.	12		(5) 13 13	71	16	30	41	29	
B. 1896	Mo	4997	1818	1303	Sa.	11		(6) 28 45	72	15	31	42	30	
1897	We	4998	1819	1304	Su.	11		(0) 44 16	73	15	32	43	31	
1898	Th	4999	1820	1305	Mo.	11	B.	(1) 59 47	74	15	33	44	32	
1899	Fr	5000	1821	1306	We.	12		(3) 15 18	75	16	34	45	33	
1900	Sa	5001	1822	1307	Th.	12		(4) 30 15	76	16	35	46	34	

TABLE XIV. HINDU CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, *continued.*

(Including also the Burmese luni-solar era which accords with the Hindu; and the Chinese, which begins one moon earlier.)

PART II.
LUNI-SOLAR YEARS.

I.	XII.		XIII.	XIV.	XV.		XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.		XIX.			
CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.	Begins on the new moon occurring next before the 1st Visakha of the Sidereal year. KALI-YUG.	SAMVAT, (Sumbut)	Begins on the 1st of the lunar month Aswin. FASLI of Upper India.	Character of the year, and initial of *Adhik* or *Lound* month, in intercalary year. (See p. 44.)	Date of the last mean conjunction of ☉ & ☽ whence the new luni-solar year commences. Old Style.		Same date in Hindu Sidereal month Chaitra. (civ. acct.)	Number of days in the Sidereal month Chaitra.	BUDDHIST ERA of India, Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c.	Burmese Vulgar Era, (used also in Arracan, &c.)	CHINESE ERA.	Year of the Cycle of 60.	Approximate Commencement from the new moon next before ☉ enters ♓ in old style.	Years in which intercalary months are introduced.
B. 1600	4701	1657	1008	A.S.	Wed.	5 Mar.	8	30	2143	962	LXXII. Cycle.	37	3 Feb.	
1601	4702	1658	1009		Mon.	23 Mar.	26	30	2144	963		38	23 Jan.	
1602	4703	1659	1010		Sat.	13 Mar.	16	30	2145	964		39	13 Jan.	*
1603	4704	1660	1011	A.A.	Wed.	2 Mar.	5	31	2146	965		40	31 Jan.	
B. 1604	4705	1661	1012		Tue.	20 Mar.	23	30	2147	966		41	21 Jan.	*
1605	4706	1662	1013		Sat.	9 Mar.	12	30	2148	967		42	7 Feb.	
1606	4707	1663	1014	A.V.	Thu.	27 Feb.	2	30	2149	968		43	28 Jan.	
1607	4708	1664	1015		Wed.	18 Mar.	21	31	2150	969		44	18 Jan.	*
B. 1608	4709	1665	1016	A.B.	Sun.	6 Mar.	9	30	2151	970		45	5 Feb.	
1609	4710	1666	1017		Sat.	25 Mar.	28	30	2152	971		46	25 Jan.	
1610	4711	1667	1018		Wed.	14 Mar.	17	30	2153	972		47	14 Jan.	*
1611	4712	1668	1019	A.S.	Mon.	4 Mar.	7	31	2154	973		48	2 Feb.	
B. 1612	4713	1669	1020		Sun.	22 Mar.	25	30	2155	974		49	23 Jan.	*
1613	4714	1670	1021		Thu.	11 Mar.	14	30	2156	975		50	9 Feb.	
1614	4715	1671	1022	A.J.	Mon.	28 Feb.	3	31	2157	976		51	29 Jan.	
1615	4716	1672	1023		Sun.	19 Mar.	22	31	2158	977		52	19 Jan.	*
B. 1616	4717	1673	1024	A.C.	Fri.	8 Mar.	11	30	2159	978		53	7 Feb.	
1617	4718	1674	1025		Wed.	26 Mar.	29	30	2160	979		54	26 Jan.	
1618	4719	1675	1026		Mon.	16 Mar.	19	31	2161	980		55	15 Jan.	*
1619	4720	1676	1027	A.S.	Fri.	5 Mar.	8	31	2162	981		56	3 Feb.	
B. 1620	4721	1677	1028		Thu.	23 Mar.	26	30	2163	982		57	24 Jan.	*
1621	4722	1678	1029		Mon.	12 Mar.	15	30	2164	983		58	10 Feb.	
1622	4723	1679	1030	A.A.	Sat.	2 Mar.	5	31	2165	984		59	31 Jan.	
1623	4724	1680	1031		Fri.	21 Mar.	24	31	2166	985		60	21 Jan.	*
B. 1624	4725	1681	1032		Tue.	9 Mar.	12	30	2167	986	LXXIII. Cycle.	1	8 Feb.	
1625	4726	1682	1033	A.V.	Sat.	26 Feb.	1	30	2168	987		2	27 Jan.	
1626	4727	1683	1034		Fri.	17 Mar.	20	31	2169	988		3	17 Jan.	*
1627	4728	1684	1035	A.B.	Wed.	7 Mar.	9	30	2170	989		4	5 Feb.	
B. 1628	4729	1685	1036		Tue.	25 Mar.	28	30	2171	990		5	26 Jan.	
1629	4730	1686	1037		Sat.	14 Mar.	17	30	2172	991		6	14 Jan.	*
1630	4731	1687	1038	A.S.	Wed.	3 Mar.	6	31	2173	992		7	1 Feb.	
1631	4732	1688	1039		Tue.	22 Mar.	24	30	2174	993		8	22 Jan.	*
B. 1632	4733	1689	1040		Sun.	11 Mar.	14	30	2175	994		9	10 Feb.	
1633	4734	1690	1041	A.J.	Thu.	28 Feb.	3	30	2176	995		10	29 Jan.	
1634	4735	1691	1042		Wed.	19 Mar.	22	31	2177	996		11	19 Jan.	*
1635	4736	1692	1043	A.C.	Sun.	8 Mar.	10	30	2178	997		12	6 Feb.	
B. 1636	4737	1693	1044		Sat.	26 Mar.	29	30	2179	998		13	27 Jan.	
1637	4738	1694	1045		Thu.	16 Mar.	19	30	2180	999		14	16 Jan.	*
1638	4739	1695	1046	A.S.	Mon.	5 Mar.	8	31	2181	1000		15	3 Feb.	
1639	4740	1696	1047		Sun.	24 Mar.	26	30	2182	1001		16	24 Jan.	
B. 1640	4741	1697	1048		Thu.	12 Mar.	15	30	2183	1002		17	13 Jan.	*
1641	4742	1698	1049	A.A.	Tue.	2 Mar.	5	31	2184	1003		18	31 Jan.	
1642	4743	1699	1050		Sun.	20 Mar.	23	31	2185	1004		19	20 Jan.	*
1643	4744	1700	1051		Fri.	10 Mar.	12	30	2186	1005		20	8 Feb.	
B. 1644	4745	1701	1052	A.V.	Thu.	27 Feb.	1	30	2187	1006		21	28 Jan.	
1645	4746	1702	1053		Mon.	17 Mar.	20	31	2188	1007		22	17 Jan.	*
1646	4747	1703	1054	A.B.	Fri.	6 Mar.	9	31	2189	1008		23	4 Feb.	
1647	4748	1704	1055		Thu.	25 Mar.	27	30	2190	1009		24	25 Jan.	
B. 1648	4749	1705	1056		Tue.	14 Mar.	17	30	2191	1010		25	15 Jan.	*
1649	4750	1706	1057	A.S.	Sat.	3 Mar.	6	31	2192	1011		26	1 Feb.	

(The *Vilâyati* revenue year of Orissa agrees numerically with the *Fasli*; but its divisions are solar, being the same as column VI. until A.D. 1809, after which it is always one day earlier than the latter.)

PART II.
LUNI-SOLAR YEAR.

I.	XII.		XIII.	XIV.	XV.		XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.		XIX.			
CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.	Begins on the new moon occurring next before the 1st Visakha of the Sidereal year. KALI-YUG.	SAMVATS (Sumbut)	Begins on the 1st of the lunar month Aswin. FASLI, of Upper India.	Character of the year, and initial of *Adhik* or *Lound* month, in intercalary year. (See p. 44.)	Date of the last mean conjunction of ☉ & ☽ whence the new luni-solar year commences. Old Style.		Same date in Hindu Sidereal month Chaitra. (civ. acct.)	Number of days in the sidereal month Chaitra.	BUDDHIST ERA of India Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c.	Burmese Vulgar Era, (used also in Arracan, &c.)	CHINESE ERA.	Year of the Cycle of 60.	Approximate Commencement from the new moon ♒ next before ☉ enters in old style.	Years in which intercalary months are introduced.
1650	4751	1707	1058		Fri.	22 Mar.	24	30	2193	1012		27	22 Jaa.	*
1651	4752	1708	1059		Tue.	11 Mar.	13	30	2194	1013		28	9 Feb.	
B. 1652	4753	1709	1060	A.J.	Sun.	29 Feb.	3	30	2195	1014		29	30 Jan.	
1653	4754	1710	1061		Sat.	19 Mar.	22	31	2196	1015		30	19 Jan.	*
1654	4755	1711	1062	A.C.	Wed.	8 Mar.	10	30	2197	1016		31	6 Feb.	
1655	4756	1712	1063		Tue.	27 Mar.	29	30	2198	1017		32	27 Jan.	
B. 1656	4757	1713	1064		Sat.	15 Mar.	18	30	2199	1018		33	16 Jan.	*
1657	4758	1714	1065	A.S.	Thu.	5 Mar.	8	31	2200	1019		34	3 Feb.	
1658	4759	1715	1066		Tue.	23 Mar.	25	30	2201	1020		35	23 Jan.	
1659	4760	1716	1067		Sun.	13 Mar.	15	30	2202	1021		36	13 Jan.	*
B. 1660	4761	1717	1068	A.A.	Thu.	1 Mar.	4	30	2203	1022		37	31 Jan.	
1661	4762	1718	1069		Wed.	20 Mar.	23	31	2204	1023		38	20 Jan.	*
1662	4763	1719	1070		Sun.	9 Mar.	11	30	2205	1024		39	7 Feb.	
1663	4764	1720	1071	A.V.	Thu.	26 Feb.	1	30	2206	1025		40	28 Jan.	
B. 1664	4765	1721	1072		Thu.	17 Mar.	20	30	2207	1026		41	18 Jan.	*
1665	4766	1722	1073	A.B.	Mon.	6 Mar.	9	31	2208	1027		42	4 Feb.	
1666	4767	1723	1074		Sun.	25 Mar.	27	30	2209	1028		43	25 Jan.	
1667	4768	1724	1075		Thu.	14 Mar.	16	30	2210	1029		44	14 Jan.	*
B. 1668	4769	1725	1076	A.S.	Tue.	3 Mar.	6	31	2211	1030		45	2 Feb.	
1669	4770	1726	1077		Mon.	22 Mar.	25	31	2212	1031		46	22 Jan.	*
1670	4771	1727	1078		Fri.	11 Mar.	13	30	2213	1032		47	9 Feb.	
1671	4772	1728	1079	A.J.	Tue.	28 Feb.	2	30	2214	1033		48	29 Jan.	
B. 1672	4773	1729	1080		Mon.	18 Mar.	21	31	2215	1034		49	19 Jan.	*
1673	4774	1730	1081	A.C.	Sat.	8 Mar.	11	31	2216	1035		50	6 Feb.	
1674	4775	1731	1082		Fri.	27 Mar.	29	30	2217	1036		51	27 Jan.	
1675	4776	1732	1083		Tue.	16 Mar.	18	30	2218	1037		52	16 Jan.	*
B. 1676	4777	1733	1084	A.S.	Sat.	4 Mar.	7	31	2219	1038		53	3 Feb.	
1677	4778	1734	1085		Fri.	23 Mar.	26	31	2220	1039		54	23 Jan.	
1678	4779	1735	1086		Wed.	13 Mar.	15	30	2221	1040		55	13 Jan.	*
1679	4780	1736	1087	A.A.	Sun.	2 Mar.	4	30	2222	1041		56	31 Jan.	
B. 1680	4781	1737	1088		Sat.	20 Mar.	23	31	2223	1042		57	21 Jan.	*
1681	4782	1738	1089	A.C.A*.	Wed.	9 Mar.	11	30	2224	1043		58	7 Feb.	
1682	4783	1739	1090		Tue.	23 Mar.	30	30	2225	1044		59	28 Jan.	
1683	4784	1740	1091		Sat.	17 Mar.	19	30	2226	1045		60	17 Jan.	*
B. 1684	4785	1741	1092	A.B.	Thu.	6 Mar.	9	31	2227	1046	LXXIV. Cycle.	1	5 Feb.	
1685	4786	1742	1093		Wed.	25 Mar.	27	30	2228	1047		2	25 Jan.	
1686	4787	1743	1094		Sun.	14 Mar.	16	30	2229	1048		3	14 Jan.	*
1687	4788	1744	1095	A.A.	Thu.	3 Mar.	5	30	2230	1049		4	1 Feb.	
B. 1688	4789	1745	1096		Wed.	21 Mar.	24	31	2231	1050		5	22 Jan.	*
1689	4790	1746	1097		Mon.	11 Mar.	13	30	2232	1051		6	9 Feb.	
1690	4791	1747	1098	A.V.	Fri.	26 Feb.	2	30	2233	1052		7	28 Jan.	
1691	4792	1748	1099		Thu.	19 Mar.	21	30	2234	1053		8	19 Jan.	*
B. 1692	4793	1749	1100	A.B.	Mon.	7 Mar.	10	31	2235	1054		9	6 Feb.	
1693	4794	1750	1101		Sun.	26 Mar.	28	30	2236	1055		10	26 Jan.	
1694	4795	1751	1102		Fri.	16 Mar.	18	30	2237	1056		11	16 Jan.	*
1695	4796	1752	1103	A.S.	Tue.	5 Mar.	7	30	2238	1057		12	3 Feb.	
B. 1696	4797	1753	1104		Mon.	23 Mar.	26	31	2239	1058		13	24 Jan.	*
1697	4798	1754	1105		Fri.	12 Mar.	14	30	2040	1059		14	10 Feb.	
1698	4799	1755	1106	A.J.	Wed.	2 Mar.	4	30	2241	1060		15	31 Jan.	
1699	4800	1756	1107		Tue.	21 Mar.	23	31	2242	1061		16	21 Jan.	*

* In the current year K. Y. 4783, the months Chaitra and Aswina are repeated, and the month Agrahana is *xaya* or expunged.

PART II.
LUNI-SOLAR YEARS.

I. Christian Year. A. D.	XII. Begins on the new moon occurring next before the 1st Visakha of the Sidereal year. Kali-yug.	XII. Samvat (Sunbut)	XIII. Begins on the 1st of the lunar month Aswin. Fasli, of Upper India.	XIV. Character of the year, and initial of *Adhik* or *Lound* month, in intercalary year. (See p. 44.)	XV. Date of the last mean conjunction of ☉ & ☽ whence the new luni-solar year commences. Old Style.		XVI. Same date in Hindu Sidereal month Chaitra. (civ. acct.)	XVII. Number of days in the Sidereal month Chaitra.	XVIII. Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c.	XVIII. Burmese Vulgar Era, (used also in Arracan, &c.)	XIX. Chinese Era.	XIX. Year of the Cycle of 60.	XIX. Approximate Commencement from the new moon next before ☉ enters ♓ in old style.	XIX. Years in which intercalary months are introduced.
B. 1700	4801	1757	1108	A.C.	Sat.	9 Mar.	12	31	2243	1062		17	8 Feb.	
1701	4802	1758	1109	A.V.	Fri.	28 Mar.	30	30	2244	1063		18	28 Jan.	
1702	4803	1759	1110		Tue.	17 Mar.	19	30	2245	1064		19	17 Jan.	*
1703	4804	1760	1111	A.S.	Sat.	6 Mar.	8	31	2246	1065		20	4 Feb.	
B. 1704	4805	1761	1112		Fri.	24 Mar.	27	31	2247	1066		21	25 Jan.	
1705	4806	1762	1113		Wed.	14 Mar.	16	30	2248	1067		22	14 Jan.	*
1706	4807	1763	1114	A.J.	Sun.	3 Mar.	5	30	2249	1068		23	1 Feb.	
1707	4808	1764	1115		Sat.	22 Mar.	24	31	2250	1069		24	22 Jan.	*
B. 1708	4809	1765	1116		Wed.	10 Mar.	12	30	2251	1070		25	9 Feb.	
1709	4810	1766	1117	A.C.	Mon.	28 Feb.	2	30	2252	1071		26	29 Jan.	
1710	4811	1767	1118		Sat.	18 Mar.	20	30	2253	1072		27	18 Jan.	*
1711	4812	1768	1119	A.B.	Thu.	8 Mar.	10	31	2254	1073		28	6 Feb.	
B. 1712	4813	1769	1120		Wed.	26 Mar.	28	30	2255	1074		29	27 Jan.	
1713	4814	1770	1121		Sun.	15 Mar.	17	30	2256	1075		30	15 Jan.	*
1714	4815	1771	1122	A.A.	Thu.	4 Mar.	6	30	2257	1076		31	2 Feb.	
1715	4816	1772	1123		Wed.	23 Mar.	25	31	2258	1077		32	23 Jan.	
B. 1716	4817	1773	1124		Mon.	12 Mar.	14	30	2259	1078		33	13 Jan.	*
1717	4818	1774	1125	A.V.	Fri.	1 Mar.	3	30	2260	1079		34	30 Jan.	
1718	4819	1775	1126		Thu.	20 Mar.	22	30	2261	1080		35	20 Jan.	*
1719	4820	1776	1127		Tue.	10 Mar.	11	31	2262	1081		36	8 Feb.	
B. 1720	4821	1777	1128	A.B.	Sat.	27 Feb.	0	30	2263	1082		37	28 Jan.	
1721	4822	1778	1129		Fri.	17 Mar.	19	30	2264	1083		38	17 Jan.	*
1722	4823	1779	1130	A.S.	Tue.	6 Mar.	8	30	2265	1084		39	4 Feb.	
1723	4824	1780	1131		Mon.	25 Mar.	27	31	2266	1085		40	25 Jan.	
B. 1724	4825	1781	1132		Fri.	13 Mar.	15	30	2267	1086		41	15 Jan.	4
1725	4826	1782	1133	A.J.	Wed.	3 Mar.	5	30	2268	1087		42	2 Feb.	
1726	4827	1783	1134		Tue.	22 Mar.	24	31	2269	1088		43	22 Jan.	
1727	4828	1784	1135		Sat.	11 Mar.	13	31	2270	1089		44	11 Jan.	3
B. 1728	4829	1785	1136	A.C.	Wed.	28 Feb.	1	30	2271	1090		45	30 Jan.	
1729	4830	1786	1137		Tue.	18 Mar.	20	30	2272	1091		46	18 Jan.	7
1730	4831	1787	1138	A.S.	Sun.	8 Mar.	10	31	2273	1092		47	6 Feb.	
1731	4832	1788	1139		Fri.	29 Mar.	28	31	2274	1093		48	27 Jan.	
B. 1732	4833	1789	1140		Wed.	15 Mar.	17	30	2275	1094		49	16 Jan.	5
1733	4834	1790	1141	A.A.	Sun.	4 Mar.	6	30	2276	1095		50	3 Feb.	
1734	4835	1791	1142		Sat.	23 Mar.	25	31	2277	1096		51	23 Jan.	
1735	4836	1792	1143		Wed.	12 Mar.	14	31	2278	1097		52	12 Jan.	*
B. 1736	4837	1793	1144	A.V.	Mon.	1 Mar.	3	30	2279	1098		53	31 Jan.	
1737	4838	1794	1145		Sun.	20 Mar.	22	30	2280	1099		54	20 Jan.	*
1738	4839	1795	1146	A.B.	Thu.	9 Mar.	11	31	2281	1100		55	7 Feb.	
1739	4840	1796	1147		Wed.	28 Mar.	29	30	2282	1101		56	28 Jan.	
B. 1740	4841	1797	1148		Sun.	16 Mar.	18	30	2283	1102		57	17 Jan.	*
1741	4842	1798	1149	A.S.	Fri.	6 Mar.	8	30	2284	1103		58	4 Feb.	
1742	4843	1799	1150		Thu.	25 Mar.	27	31	2285	1104		59	25 Jan.	
1743	4844	1800	1151		Mon.	14 Mar.	15	30	2286	1105		60	14 Jan.	*
B. 1744	4845	1801	1152	A.J.	Fri.	2 Mar.	4	30	2287	1106	LXXV. Cycle.	1	2 Feb.	
1745	4846	1802	1153		Thu.	21 Mar.	23	30	2288	1107		2	21 Jan.	
1746	4847	1803	1154		Tue.	11 Mar.	13	31	2289	1108		3	11 Jan.	3
1747	4848	1804	1155	A.C.	Sat.	28 Feb.	1	30	2290	1109		4	30 Jan.	
B. 1748	4849	1805	1156		Fri.	18 Mar.	20	30	2291	1110		5	20 Jan.	7
1749	4850	1806	1157	A.S.	Tue.	7 Mar.	9	30	2292	1111		6	7 Feb.	

* In the current year K. Y. 4783, the months Chaitra and Aswina are repeated, and the month Agrahana is *xaya* or expunged.

PART II.

LUNI-SOLAR YEAR.

I.	XII.		XIII.	XIV.	XV.		XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.		XIX.			
CHRISTIAN YEAR.	Begins on the new moon occurring next before the 1st Visakha of the Sidereal year.		Begins on the 1st of the lunar month Aswin.	Character of the year, and initial of *Adhik* or *Lound* month, in intercalary year. (See p. 44.)	Date of the last mean conjunction of ☉ & ☽ whence the new luni-solar year commences.		Same date in Hindu Sidereal month Chaitra. (civ. acct.)	Number of days in the Sidereal month Chaitra.	BUDDHIST ERA of India, Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c.	Burmese Vulgar Era, (used also in Arracan, &c.)	CHINESE ERA.	Year of the Cycle of 60.	Ascertained Commencement* from the new moon next before ☉ enters ♓ in new style.	Intercal. Year and No. of intercalated month.
A. D.	KALI-YUG.	SAMVAT (Sumbut)	FASLI of Upper India.		New Style.									
1750	4851	1807	1158		Mon.	6 Apr.	28	31	2293	1112	LXXV. Cycle.	7	8 Feb.	
1751	4852	1808	1159		Sat.	27 Mar.	17	30	2294	1113		8	28 Jan.	5
B. 1752	4853	1809	1160	A.A.	Wed.	15 Mar.	6	30	2295	1114		9	15 Feb.	
1753	4854	1810	1161		Tue.	3 Apr.	25	30	2296	1115		10	4 Feb.	
1754	4855	1811	1162		Sat.	23 Mar.	15	31	2297	1116		11	24 Jan.	4
1755	4856	1812	1163	A.V.	Thu.	13 Mar.	3	30	2298	1117		12	12 Feb.	
B. 1756	4857	1813	1164		Tue.	30 Mar.	21	30	2299	1118		13	1 Feb.	9
1757	4858	1814	1165	A.B.	Sun.	20 Mar.	11	31	2300	1119		14	19 Feb.	
1758	4859	1815	1166		Sat.	8 Apr.	30	31	2301	1120		15	9 Feb.	
1759	4860	1816	1167		Wed.	28 Mar.	18	30	2302	1121		16	30 Jan.	6
B. 1760	4861	1817	1168	A.S.	Sun.	16 Mar.	7	30	2303	1122		17	18 Feb.	
1761	4862	1818	1169		Sat.	4 Apr.	26	31	2304	1123		18	6 Feb.	
1762	4863	1819	1170		Thu.	25 Mar.	16	31	2305	1124		19	26 Jan.	5
1763	4864	1820	1171	A.J.	Mon.	14 Mar.	4	30	2306	1125		20	14 Feb.	
B. 1764	4865	1821	1172		Sun.	1 Apr.	23	30	2307	1126		21	3 Feb.	
1765	4866	1822	1173		Thu.	21 Mar.	12	31	2308	1127		22	21 Jan.	2
1766	4867	1823	1174	A.C.	Tue.	11 Mar.	1	30	2309	1128		23	9 Feb.	
1767	4868	1824	1175		Mon.	30 Mar.	20	30	2310	1129		24	30 Jan.	7
B. 1768	4869	1825	1176	A.S.	Fri.	18 Mar.	9	30	2311	1130		25	17 Feb.	
1769	4870	1826	1177		Thu.	6 Apr.	28	31	2312	1131		26	6 Feb.	
1770	4871	1827	1178		Mon.	26 Mar.	16	30	2313	1132		27	26 Jan.	5
1771	4872	1828	1179	A.A.	Sat.	16 Mar.	6	30	2314	1133		28	14 Feb.	
B. 1772	4873	1829	1180		Fri.	3 Apr.	25	30	2315	1134		29	3 Feb.	
1773	4874	1830	1181		Tue.	23 Mar.	14	31	2316	1135		30	22 Jan.	3
1774	4875	1831	1182	A.V.	Sat.	12 Mar.	2	30	2317	1136		31	10 Feb.	
1775	4876	1832	1183		Fri.	31 Mar.	21	30	2318	1137		32	30 Jan.	10
B. 1776	4877	1833	1184	A.B.	Wed.	20 Mar.	10	30	2319	1138		33	18 Feb.	
1777	4878	1834	1185		Mon.	7 Apr.	29	31	2320	1139		34	7 Feb.	
1778	4879	1835	1186		Sat.	28 Mar.	18	30	2321	1140		35	27 Jan.	6
1779	4880	1836	1187	A.S.	Wed.	17 Mar.	7	30	2322	1141		36	15 Feb.	
B. 1780	4881	1837	1188		Tue.	4 Apr.	26	30	2323	1142		37	5 Feb.	
1781	4882	1838	1189		Sat.	24 Mar.	15	31	2324	1143		38	24 Jan.	5
1782	4883	1839	1190	A.J.	Thu.	14 Mar.	4	30	2325	1144		39	13 Feb.	
1783	4884	1840	1191		Wed.	2 Apr.	23	30	2326	1145		40	3 Feb.	
B. 1784	4885	1841	1192		Sun.	21 Mar.	12	31	2327	1146		41	23 Jan.	3
1785	4886	1842	1193	A.C.	Thu.	10 Mar.	1	31	2328	1147		42	10 Feb.	
1786	4887	1843	1194		Wed.	29 Mar.	19	30	2329	1148		43	31 Jan.	7
1787	4888	1844	1195	A.S.	Mon.	19 Mar.	9	30	2330	1149		44	19 Feb.	
B. 1788	4889	1845	1196		Sun.	6 Apr.	28	31	2331	1150		45	8 Feb.	
1789	4890	1846	1197		Thu.	26 Mar.	17	31	2332	1151		46	27 Jan.	5
1790	4891	1847	1198	A.A.	Mon.	15 Mar.	5	30	2333	1152		47	15 Feb.	
1791	4892	1848	1199		Sun.	3 Apr.	24	30	2334	1153		48	4 Feb.	
B. 1792	4893	1849	1200		Fri.	23 Mar.	14	31	2335	1154		49	24 Jan.	4
1793	4894	1850	1201	A.V.	Tue.	12 Mar.	3	31	2336	1155		50	11 Feb.	
1794	4895	1851	1202		Mon.	31 Mar.	21	30	2337	1156		51	31 Jan.	
1795	4896	1852	1203	A.B.	Fri.	20 Mar.	10	30	2338	1157		52	21 Jan.	2
B. 1796	4897	1853	1204		Thu.	7 Apr.	29	31	2339	1158		53	9 Feb.	
1797	4898	1854	1205		Tue.	28 Mar.	18	30	2340	1159		54	28 Jan.	6
1798	4899	1855	1206	A.S.	Sat.	17 Mar.	7	30	2341	1160		55	16 Feb.	
1799	4900	1856	1207		Fri.	5 Apr.	26	30	2342	1161		56	5 Feb.	

* The particulars of the Chinese years from A. D. 1723 to 1733 inclusive are taken from Bayer's *Parergon Sinicum*. Those from 1745 to 1818, from a Chinese Calender :—and some few subsequent years from authentic sources. The rest are supplied by calculation.

PART II.
LUNI-SOLAR YEAR.

I.	XII.	XIII.		XIV.	XV.		XVI.	VII.	XVIII.				XIX.	
CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.	Begins on the new moon occurring next before the 1st Visakha of the Sidereal year. KALI-YUG.	SAMVAT (Sambut.)	Begins on the 1st of the lunar month Aswin. FASLI of Upper India.	Character of the year, and initial of *Adhik* or *Lound* month, in intercalary year. (See p. 44.)	Date of the last mean conjunction of ☉ & ☽ whence the new luni-solar year commences. New Style.		Same date in Hindu Sidereal month Chaitra. (civ. acct.)	Number of days in the Sidereal month Chaitra.	BUDDHIST ERA of India, Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c.	Burmese Vulgar Era, (used also in Arracan, &c.)	CHINESE ERA.	Year of the Cycle of 60.	Ascertained Commencement from the new moon next before ☉ enters ♓ in new style.	Intercal Year and No. of intercalated month.
1800	4901	1857	1208		Tue.	25 Mar.	15	31	2343	1162		57	25 Jan.	4
1801	4902	1858	1209	A.J.	Sun.	15 Mar.	4	30	2344	1163		58	13 Feb.	
1802	4903	1859	1210		Fri.	2 Apr.	22	30	2345	1164		59	3 Feb.	
1803	4904	1860	1211		Wed.	23 Mar.	12	30	2346	1165		60	23 Jan.	3
B. 1804	4905	1861	1212	A.C.	Sun.	11 Mar.	1	31	2347	1166		1	11 Feb.	
1805	4906	1862	1213		Sat.	30 Mar.	19	30	2348	1167		2	31 Jan.	6
1806	4907	1863	1214	A.S.	Wed.	19 Mar.	8	30	2349	1168	LXXVI. Cycle.	3	19 Feb.	
1807	4908	1864	1215		Tue.	7 Apr.	27	30	2350	1169		4	8 Feb.	
B. 1808	4909	1865	1216		Sun.	27 Mar.	17	31	2351	1170		5	29 Jan.	5
1809	4910	1866	1217	A.A.	Thu.	16 Mar.	5	30	2352	1171		6	16 Feb.	
1810	4911	1867	1218		Wed.	4 Apr.	24	30	2353	1172		7	6 Feb.	3
1811	4912	1868	1219		Sun.	24 Mar.	13	30	2354	1173		8	27 Jan.	
B. 1812	4913	1869	1220	A.V.	Fri.	13 Mar.	3	31	2355	1174		9	15 Feb.	
1813	4914	1870	1221		Thu.	1 Apr.	21	30	2356	1175		10	3 Feb.	9
1814	4915	1871	1222	A.B.	Mon.	21 Mar.	10	30	2357	1176		11	21 Feb.	
1815	4916	1872	1223		Sun.	9 Apr.	29	31	2358	1177		12	10 Feb.	
B. 1816	4917	1873	1224		Thu.	28 Mar.	18	31	2359	1178		13	30 Jan.	6
1817	4918	1874	1225	A.S.	Tue.	18 Mar,	7	30	2360	1179		14	17 Feb.	
1818	4919	1875	1226		Sun.	5 Apr.	25	30	2361	1180		15	6 Feb.	
1819	4920	1876	1227		Fri.	26 Mar.	15	31	2362	1181		16	27 Jan.	3
B. 1820	4921	1877	1228	A.J.	Tue.	14 Mar.	4	31	2363	1182		17	13 Feb.	
1821	4922	1878	1229		Mon.	2 Apr.	22	30	2364	1183		18	2 Feb.	
1822	4923	1879	1230		Sat.	23 Mar.	12	30	2365	1184		19	23 Jan.	4
1823	4924	1880	1231	A.C.A.*	Wed.	12 Mar.	1	31	2366	1185		20	10 Feb.	
B. 1824	4925	1881	1232		Tue.	30 Mar.	20	31	2367	1186		21	31 Jan.	
1825	4926	1882	1233	A.S.	Sat.	19 Mar.	8	30	2368	1187		22	17 Feb.	5
1826	4927	1883	1234		Fri.	7 Apr.	27	30	2369	1188		23	7 Feb.	
1827	4928	1884	1235		Tue.	27 Mar.	16	31	2370	1189		24	27 Jan.	6
B. 1828	4929	1885	1236	A.A.	Sun.	16 Mar.	6	30	2371	1190		25	15 Feb.	
1829	4930	1886	1237		Sat.	4 Apr.	24	30	2372	1191		26	4 Feb.	7
1830	4931	1887	1238		Wed.	24 Mar.	13	30	2373	1192		27	24 Jan.	
1831	4932	1888	1239	A.V.	Sun.	13 Mar.	2	31	2374	1193		28	11 Feb.	
B. 1832	4933	1889	1240		Sat.	31 Mar.	21	30	2375	1194		29	1 Feb.	9
1833	4934	1890	1241	A.B.	Thu.	21 Mar.	10	30	2376	1195		30	20 Feb.	
1834	4935	1891	1242		Wed.	9 Apr.	29	30	2377	1196		31	8 Feb.	
1835	4936	1892	1243		Sun.	29 Mar.	18	31	2378	1197		32	29 Jan.	6
B. 1836	4937	1893	1244	A.S.	Thu.	17 Mar.	6	30	2379	1198		33	16 Feb.	
1837	4938	1894	1245		Wed.	5 Apr.	25	30	2380	1199		34	5 Feb.	
1838	4939	1895	1246		Mon.	26 Mar.	15	30	2381	1200		35	26 Jan.	3
1839	4940	1896	1247	A.J.	Fri.	15 Mar.	4	31	2382	1201		36	13 Feb.	
B. 1840	4941	1897	1248		Thu.	2 Apr.	22	30	2383	1202		37	3 Feb.	4
1841	4942	1898	1249		Mon.	22 Mar.	11	30	2384	1203		38	20 Feb.	
1842	4943	1899	1250	A.C.	Sat.	12 Mar.	1	31	2385	1204		39	10 Feb.	
1843	4944	1900	1251		Thu.	30 Mar.	19	31	2386	1205		40	30 Jan.	5
B. 1844	4945	1901	1252	A.S.	Tue.	19 Mar.	8	30	2387	1206		41	18 Feb.	
1845	4946	1902	1253		Mon.	7 Apr.	27	30	2388	1207		42	7 Feb.	
1846	4947	1903	1254		Fri.	27 Mar.	16	31	2389	1208		43	27 Jan.	6
1847	4948	1904	1255	A.A.	Tue.	16 Mar.	5	81	2390	1209		44	14 Feb.	
B. 1848	4949	1905	1256		Mon.	3 Apr.	23	30	2391	1210		45	4 Feb.	
1849	4950	1906	1257		Sat.	24 Mar.	13	20	2392	1211		46	24 Jan.	7

* The expunged month in the 4924th year of the Kaliyug fell on Agrahayan otherwise Margasias, and the intercalated months were Aswina and Chaitra, of the ensuing year.

PART II.
LUNI-SOLAR YEAR.

I.	XII.		XIII.	XIV.	XV.		XVI.		XVII.	XVIII.			XIX.	
CHRISTIAN YEAR. A. D.	Begins on the new moon occurring next before the 1st Visakha of the Sidereal year. KALI-YUG.	SAMVAT (Sumbut.)	Begins on the 1st of the lunar month Aswin. FASLI' of Upper India.	Character of the year, and initial of *Adhik* or *Lound* month, in intercalary year. (See p. 44.)	Date of the last mean conjunction of ☉ & ☽ whence the new luni-solar year commences. New Style.		Same date in Hindu Sidereal month Chaitra (civ. acct.)	Number of days in the Sidereal month Chaitra.	BUDDHIST ERA of India, Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c.	Burmese Vulgar Era, (used also in Arracan, &c.)	CHINESE ERA.	Year of the Cycle of 60.	Approximate Commencement from the new moon next before ☉ enters ♓ in new style.	Years in which intercalary months are introduced.
1850	4951	1907	1258	A.V.	Wed.	13 Mar.	2	31	2393	1212		47	11 Feb.	
1851	4952	1908	1259		Tue.	1 Apr.	21	31	2394	1213		48	1 Feb.	*
B. 1852	4953	1909	1260	A.B.	Sat.	20 Mar.	9	30	2395	1214		49	19 Feb.	
1853	4954	1910	1261		Fri.	8 Apr.	28	30	2396	1215		50	8 Feb.	
1854	4955	1911	1262		Wed.	29 Mar.	18	31	2397	1216		51	29 Jan.	*
1855	4956	1912	1263	A.S.	Sun.	18 Mar.	6	30	2398	1217		52	16 Feb.	
B. 1856	4957	1913	1264		Sat.	5 Apr.	25	30	2399	1218		53	6 Feb.	
1857	4958	1914	1265		Wed.	25 Mar.	14	30	2400	1219		54	25 Jan.	*
1858	4959	1915	1266	A.J.	Mon.	15 Mar.	4	31	2401	1220		55	13 Feb.	
1859	4960	1916	1267		Sun.	3 Apr.	22	30	2402	1221		56	3 Feb.	
B. 1860	4961	1917	1268	A.C.	Thu.	22 Mar.	11	30	2403	1222		57	23 Jan.	*
1861	4962	1918	1269	A.C.	Wed.	10 Apr.	30	30	2404	1223		58	10 Feb.	
1862	4963	1919	1270		Sun.	30 Mar.	19	31	2405	1224		59	30 Jan.	*
1863	4964	1920	1271	A.S.	Fri.	20 Mar.	8	30	2406	1225		60	18 Feb.	
B. 1864	4965	1921	1272		Wed.	6 Apr.	26	30	2407	1226		1	7 Feb.	
1865	4966	1922	1273		Mon.	27 Mar.	16	30	2408	1227		2	27 Jan.	*
1866	4967	1923	1274	A.A.	Fri.	16 Mar.	5	31	2409	1228	LXXVII. Cycle.	3	14 Feb.	
1867	4968	1924	1275		Thu.	4 Apr.	23	30	2410	1229		4	4 Feb.	
B. 1868	4969	1925	1276		Mon.	23 Mar.	12	30	2411	1230		5	24 Jan.	*
1869	4970	1926	1277	A.V.	Sat.	13 Mar.	2	30	2412	1231		6	11 Feb.	
1870	4971	1927	1278		Fri.	1 Apr.	21	31	2413	1232		7	1 Feb.	*
1871	4972	1928	1279	A.B.	Tue.	21 Mar.	9	30	2414	1233		8	19 Feb.	
B. 1872	4973	1929	1280		Mon.	8 Apr.	28	30	2415	1234		9	9 Feb.	
1873	4974	1930	1281		Fri.	28 Mar.	17	31	2416	1235		10	28 Jan.	*
1874	4975	1931	1282	A.S.	Wed.	18 Mar.	7	31	2417	1236		11	16 Feb.	
1875	4976	1932	1283		Tue.	6 Apr.	25	30	2418	1237		12	6 Feb.	
B. 1876	4977	1933	1284		Sat.	25 Mar.	14	30	2419	1238		13	26 Jan.	*
1877	4978	1934	1285	A.J.	Wed.	14 Mar.	3	31	2420	1239		14	12 Feb.	
1878	4979	1935	1286		Tue.	2 Apr.	22	31	2421	1240		15	2 Feb.	
1879	4980	1936	1287	A.C.	Sun.	23 Mar.	11	30	2422	1241		16	23 Jan.	*
B. 1880	4981	1937	1288		Sat.	10 Apr.	30	30	2423	1242		17	11 Feb.	
1881	4982	1938	1289		Wed.	30 Mar.	19	31	2424	1243		18	30 Jan.	*
1882	4983	1939	1290	A.S.	Sun.	19 Mar.	7	30	2425	1244		19	17 Feb.	
1883	4984	1940	1291		Sat.	7 Apr.	26	30	2426	1245		20	7 Feb.	
B. 1884	4985	1941	1292		Thu.	27 Mar.	16	30	2427	1246		21	28 Jan.	*
1885	4986	1942	1293	A.A.	Mon.	16 Mar.	5	31	2428	1247		22	14 Feb.	
1886	4987	1943	1294		Sun.	4 Apr.	23	30	2429	1248		23	4 Feb.	
1887	4988	1944	1295		Thu.	24 Mar.	12	30	2430	1249		24	24 Jan.	*
B. 1888	4989	1945	1296	A.V.	Tue.	13 Mar.	2	30	2431	1250		25	13 Feb.	
1889	4990	1946	1297		Sun.	31 Mar.	20	31	2432	1251		26	31 Jan.	*
1890	4991	1947	1298	A.B.	Fri.	21 Mar.	9	30	2433	1252		27	19 Feb.	
1891	4992	1948	1299		Thu.	9 Apr.	28	30	2434	1253		28	9 Feb.	
B. 1892	4993	1949	1300		Mon.	28 Mar.	17	30	2435	1254		29	29 Jan.	*
1893	4994	1950	1301	A.S.	Sat.	17 Mar.	6	31	2436	1255		30	15 Feb.	
1894	4995	1951	1302		Thu.	5 Apr.	24	30	2437	1256		31	5 Feb.	
1895	4996	1952	1303		Tue.	26 Mar.	14	30	2438	1257		32	26 Jan.	*
B. 1896	4997	1953	1304	A.J.	Sat.	14 Mar.	3	30	2439	1258		33	13 Feb.	
1897	4998	1954	1305		Fri.	2 Apr.	22	31	2440	1259		34	2 Feb.	
1898	4999	1955	1306	A.C.	Tue.	22 Mar.	10	30	2441	1260		35	22 Jan.	*
1899	5000	1956	1307		Mon.	10 Apr.	29	30	2442	1261		36	10 Feb.	
1900	5001	1957	1308		Sat.	31 Mar.	19	31	2443	1262		37	1 Feb.	

* The Burmese and the Ceylonese luni-solar years commence on the same day as the Hindu being derived from the same original authorities.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES.



The purpose of the present division of our Appendix is by no means to attempt any improvement, nor even a critical adjustment, of the catalogues of princes preserved in the legendary records of the brahmans, but merely to afford a succinct synopsis of the principal ancient and modern dynasties of India, and of the neighbouring countries, for reference as to names, and, where accessible, as to dates.

For the early or mythological history of the Hindús, little can be done beyond enumerating the mere names, and marking the few variations in the lists of Sir Wm. Jones, Wilford, Bentley, Hamilton, Wilson, and latterly, Col. Tod, who have endeavoured, successively, to trace the parallelism of the solar and lunar races, and assign to them more probable dates than those extravagantly put forth in the *Puránas*. As the regular succession from father to son is given in them it was not a difficult task to apply the ordinary term of human generation, derived from the authentic histories of other countries, to the adjustment of the Hindu Chronology. Thus Ráma in the solar line, who is placed by the brahmans between the silver and brazen ages, (867102 B. C.,) was brought down by Sir Wm. Jones to B. C. 2029, and reconciled with the Rama of Scripture : Pradyota, of the lunar race, in whose reign the last Buddha appeared, was brought down to B. C. 1029, the assumed epoch of Sakya in Tibet and China : and Nanda to 699, &c. In the case of the *Magadha* Rájas this adjustment was the more easy, because the length of each dynasty is given in reasonable terms from Jarasandha, the contemporary of Yudhisthira, downwards; and the error might be only in the wrong assumption of the initial date, the epoch of the *Kalí Yuga*, which the pandits allotted to the year 3101 B. C. After the discovery of the identity of Chandragupta with Sandracottus, pointed out by Sir Wm. Jones, (As. Res. iv. 26,) and followed up by Wilford, (v. 262,) a further reduction of 250 years in the position assigned to him in Sir William's first list became necessary ; and the diminished rate of generations, applied backwards, brought Yudhisthira, and his con-

temporaries ARJUN, KRISHNA, and JARASANDHA, within the twelfth or thirteenth century before Christ. A most satisfactory confirmation of the modified epochs of NANDA, CHANDRAGUPTA, and ASOKA has been since derived from the chronological tables of the Buddhists in Ava, published in CRAWFURD's Embassy, and again in those of the Ceylon princes, made known by the Honorable G. TURNOUR: their near concurrence with Greek history, in the only available point of comparison, reflects back equal confidence upon the epoch assigned to the founder of their religion, (B. C. 544,) in spite of the Chinese and Tibetan authorities, most (though not all) of which place BUDDHA 500 years earlier. It was this that misled Sir WM. JONES in the epoch of PRADYOTA.

There are some discrepancies in the Burmese tables difficult to be explained, such as the placing of AJATASATRU 80 years prior to SISUNÁGA, and the occurrence of CHANDRAGUPTA still 50 years too soon : but we must refer those who would investigate this, and all other branches of the intricate subject of Hindu and Bauddha chronology, to the learned authors we have above mentioned, satisfying ourselves here with exhibiting a comparative table of the gradual changes effected by the progress of research in a few of the principal epochs.

Names.	*Pauranic date.*	*Jones.*	*Wilford.*	*Bentley.*	*Wilson.*	*Tod.*	*Burmese list.*
	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
IKSWAKU and BUDDHA,	2183102	5000	2700	1528	—	2200	—
RAMA,	867102	2029	1360	950	—	1100	—
YUDHISTHIRA,	3102			576	1430		
SUMITRA and PRADYOTA,	2100	1029	700	119	915	—	600
SISUNAGA,	1962	870	600	—	777	600	472
NANDA,	1600	699	—	—	415	—	404
CHANDRAGUPTA,	1502	600	350	—	315	320	392
ASOKA,	1470	640	—	—	250	—	330
BALIN,	908	149	—	—	21	10	—
CHANDRABIJA, the last of *Magadha* Rájás,	B.C. 452	300 A. D.	—	—	428 A. D.	546 A. D.	

The aid of astronomy has been successfully called in to fix such epochs as afforded the requisite data; thus the situation of the equinoctial colure in the time of the astronomer PARÁSARA, who flourished under YUDHISTHIRA, is fixed by DAVIS in 1391 B. C.; by Sir WM. JONES, COLEBROOKE, and BENTLEY, in 1180; which latter closely accords with the epoch of the *Cycle of Parasuráma*, used in the Dakhan, and apparently unknown to these authors, B. C. 1176. BENTLEY, on another occasion, alters this date to 575 B. C.! he also places RÁMA in 950 B. C.; but there is great uncertainty and incongruity in many of his determinations of the dates of native princes and of books, from the prejudices he exhibits, although he is entitled to every con-

fidence in his ingenious mode of calculating the period at which the various improvements in astronomy were introduced, and the *Siddhántas* written or revised, by the time when the positions of the planets, as assigned by their tables, accorded best with the more accurate results of European astronomy. From the minimum errors, and the precession of the equinoxes, (first applied to such a purpose by Sir ISAAC NEWTON,) we have the following epochs substantially ascertained:

Invention of the *Nacshatras* or Hindu Lunar mansions,...... B. C.	1425	B.
The *Mahábhárat* war, according to WILFORD, ...	1367	
The Solar Zodiac formed by PARASARA, (under YUDHISTHIRA,) ...	1180	
Era of PARASURA'MA commences (see page 26) 7 August	1176	
A Lunar Cycle invented, and precession discovered (Ráma ?)......	945	B.
Four Yugas, founded on JUPITER's motions, ...	215 ?	B.
Seven Manwantaras, founded on SATURN's revolutions,...... A. D.	31 ?	B.
The *Rámáyana*, written by VALMI'KI, ...	291 ?	B.
VARA'HA MIHIRA, flourished, according to Telugu astronomers, (also Sir W. JONES, COLEBROOKE, &c. from precession of the equinoxes,)..	499	
Tables of the *Brahma Siddhánta*, fixation of the sideral Zodiac, and new system of Chronology, with extravagant antiquity, compiled,......	538	B.
The *Mahábhárat* written, from Krishná's *janampatra*, ...	600 ?	B.
The Javanese translation of ditto, according to RAFFLES, in	1079	
Vishnu Purána, whence genealogies of Andhra kings, 4955 K. Y. or	954	W.
Origin of the *Kala Chakra*, or Jovian Cycle, (See prec. sect. p. 29,)	965	
Tables of the *Surya Siddhánta*, by VARA'HA MIHIRA,..........	1068-91	B.
The *Varahi Sanhita*, supposed by the same author, gives its own date,	1049	
The *Lilávati* of BHA'SKAR ACHA'RYA, bears its own date, ...	1088	
The *Bhásvatis* of SATANANDA, pupil of VARA'HA, Saca 1021, ...	1109	
The *Bhágavat*, supposed by COLEBROOKE to be written by a grammarian in..	1200	
The *A'rya Siddhánta*, compiled by A'RYA BHATTA, ...	1322	
GANGADHAR's Comment on BHA'SKAR A'CHA'RYA,.............	1420	
The Works of KESAVA,.....................................	1440	
The *Grahá Lághava*, by GONESH, his son,......................	1520	

Mr. BENTLEY would rob the seven last of a few centuries upon very insufficient grounds; he also ventures to place the authorship of the Rámáyana in A. D. 291, and that of the Mahábhárata in A. D. 600, on far too slender astronomical data: but his mania for modernizing renders his testimony of the advanced knowledge of the Hindus in astronomy, at so remote a period as the fifteenth century before Christ, the more valuable; and we can have little hesitation in giving credit to the lines of princes assigned to this space, and even to further antiquity, although their history has been mixed up with incredible mythos, and a falsified chronology. The more moderate and rational dates preserved by the Bauddha priests would lead to a

supposition that the brahmans had purposely antiquated theirs, to confound their rivals in the contest for ascendancy over the minds of princes and people. That they should have suspended their histories with SUMITRA of the solar, and CHANDRABIJA of the lunar line, in the fifth century, might be naturally accounted for by the predominance of the Buddhists at that period, or more probably by the destruction of the Hindu monarchies by the incursions of the Huns and Tartars. The *Puránas,* or at least the prophetical supplements describing their genealogies, must have been compiled long afterwards, and the relative dates then falsified. But the principal blame in the business seems to fall upon the astronomers, who are accused of throwing back the commencement of their era: for, taking the data of the *Pauránic* tables, and allowing, with them, 1015 years from YUDHISTHIRA to NANDA; and from the latter prince to PULIMAN 836 years, (which name is identified with POULOMIEN of the Chinese by WILFORD, and placed in the year A. D. 648,) the highest estimate of the *Bhágavat* gives 1857 B. C. for the epoch of the *Kali yuga,* instead of the 3101 assigned in the astronomical works; while in the *Brahmánda Purána,* it is brought down to B. C. 1775; and in the *Váyu Purána,* to B. C. 1729. The Jains, it is said, adopt the still more modern epoch of 1078 B. C.; and if ANJANA of CRAWFURD's Burmese chronology, founder of the sacred epoch, be ARJUNA, this contemporary of YUDHISTHIRA is placed by the Bauddhas so late as 691 B. C.!

The Jains are generally also the most trust-worthy authorities for the middle ages. To them it is asserted, that ABUL FAZL is indebted for the series of Bengal, Malwa, and other princes published in the *Ayín Akbery* with every appearance of accurate detail. The *Rája Taringini* of Cashmír also, the only Indian history of any antiquity, begins with Buddhist theogony. The *Rájávali* collection of genealogies is quite modern, having been compiled by SIWAI JAYA SINH of Ambír, in 1650. Neither that nor the native bards and chroniclers, whence the valuable data for the more modern history of Hindustan were furnished to Col. TOD for his Annals of Rájasthán, are to be trusted when they trace the ancestry of their princes back, and strive to connect them with the latter heroes of the *Puránas;* nor even to the earlier centuries of the Christian era, in which we find hardly any of their names confirmed either by grants, coins, or by the historians of neighbouring countries.

More authentic in every respect are the copper-plate grants, dug up in many parts of India; and the Sanscrit inscriptions on columns and temples; of which many have been decyphered and published, although the subject is by no means yet exhausted. Owing to a

fortunate pride of ancestry, most of these records of kingly grants recite a long train of antecedent Rájas, which serve to confirm or to supply vacuities in the more scanty written records. Of the value of these to history we cannot adduce a better instance, than the confirmation of the *Bhupála* dynasty of the Rájas of *Gaur*, as given by ABUL FAZL in the occurrence of the names of DEVAPÁLA, DHERMAPÁLA, RÁJAPÁLA, &c., on the several monuments at *Monghir, Buddal, Dinájpur, Amgáchi,* and *Sárnáth* near *Benares*, where also the date and the Buddha religion of the prince are manifested. It was supposed by Mr. (now Sir CHARLES) WILKINS, that the two first inscriptions referred to the first century of the *Samvat* era ; but, as shewn by Mr. COLEBROOKE, as well as by actual date at *Sárnáth*, they rise no earlier than the tenth. Indeed, the occurrence of inscriptions *bearing unequivocal dates*, anterior to that period, is very rare. Col. TOD adduces one of the fifth century (S. 597) discovered near *Kota*. Mr. WATHEN has also recently produced two of the 4th and 6th centuries, dug up in Gujerat, which confirm, or rather correct, the early records of the *Saurashtra* dynasty. The oldest, however, exist in Ceylon, where they have been brought to light by Captain FORBES and the Honorable Mr. TURNOUR: some of these, of which translations are published by the latter author in the Ceylon Almanac for 1834, are ascribed, on evidence of facts mentioned in them, to the year A. D. 262 ; but they bear no actual date. The period most prolific of inscriptions is from the 9th to the 13th century ; when an anxiety seems to have prevailed among the priests to possess graven records of grants from the reigning or from former sovereigns, in order probably to secure their temples and estates from spoliation or resumption in those turbulent times. One of Col. TOD's inscriptions, translated by Mr. COLEBROOKE, in the Roy. As. Soc. Trans. vol. i. expressly declares a rival grant to be futile, and derived from an unauthorized source.

The value of inscriptions, as elucidations of history, cannot better be exemplified than by the circumstance of the Burmese inscription in the *Páli* character found at *Gayá*, on the visit of the envoys from Ava, in 1827, of which a translation was printed in the Journal As. Soc. iii. 214. It records the frequent destructions and attempts to repair the Buddhist temple there, and the successful completion of it in the Sacaráj year 667, A. D. 1306*. Now Col. TOD's Rajput annals of Méwár make particular mention of expeditions to recover *Gaya* from the infidels, in 1200-50, which might not but for this record have been capable of explanation.

* Col. BURNEY reads the date, which is rather indistinct, 467, or A. D. 1106 ; but the above evidence tends to confirm the original reading.

Where dates are not given in inscriptions, the style of the Nágari character will frequently serve to determine their antiquity. The cave temples of the west of India exhibit the most ancient form; the Gujerát type, above alluded to, of the 4th century, has a part connection with them, and part with an inscription at Gya, and another on the Allahábad *láth*:—these again are linked by intervening gradations to the Tibetan alphabet, of which we know from Tibetan authors the existing Nágari of *Magadha* was taken as the basis in the seventh century. We shall soon be able to furnish a tolerably accurate palæographical series of the Devanágarí, but can here only allude to the subject.—In the tenth and eleventh centuries, it undergoes the modification observable on the *Gaur*, *Sárnáth*, and *Shekáwati* inscriptions, resembling very nearly the Bengálí type, of which it is doubtless the parent. The modern Nágari is found on monuments of the 13th century, when the irruption of the Moghuls prevented any further change. There is also a still earlier character on the Delhí, Allahábád, and Tirhut *láths*, which remains yet undecyphered; strong reasons have been advanced for its alliance to the Sanscrit group, if it contain not indeed the original symbols of that language. (See Journal As. Soc. vols. iii. iv.)

In all other countries, coins and medals have been esteemed the most legitimate archives and proofs of their ancient history. In India, little recourse to such evidence has hitherto been available. The few Hindu coins discovered have been neglected or deemed illegible. The subject is however now attracting more attention, from the recent discovery of Bactrian and Indo-Scythic coins in great abundance in the *Panjáb*, bearing names hitherto quite unknown, in Greek, and on the reverse side in a form of Pehlevi character. The series is continued down to, and passes insensibly into, the purely Hindu coins of *Kanouj*, and some are in our possession, with Greek and Sanscrit on the same field. This very circumstance tends to bear out Colonel Tod's supposition of the Kanouj princes having an Indo-Scythic origin. Yavan-asva, their progenitor, may indeed be "the Greek Azo," of whose coins we have so plentiful a supply*. The Sanscrit characters on the *Kanouj* coins are of the earlier type belonging to the fourth or fifth century:—they will soon, it is hoped, be read, and put us in possession of several new names.

Other coins, in a still more ancient character, and nearly resembling the undecyphered letters of the *láths* or the cave-sculptures†, are dug up in the Delhí district:—they are found in company with Buddhist relics, and will hereafter, doubtless, lead to historical information.

A third series of coins, with devices of a brahmani bull, and a horse-

* See Journal As. Soc. June 1835. † See Journal As. Soc. vol. iii. p. 495.

man, bears the *Gaur Nágari* of the 10th century; on this several names have been made out, Bhi'madeva, &c.; and on some, the Persian titles of the first Musalman conquerors are impressed.

A fourth series, with a sitting female figure, is in the modern Nágari, and is probably the latest of the Kanouj coins. The early Muhammedan coins of Sabaktegin, Mahmud, &c. frequently have a partial admixture of Nágari, which will aid in locating the rest; for while this provoking dearth exists with regard to Hindu coins, we find coins with legible names and Hejri dates for the whole line of their Muhammedan conquerors, whose history is amply preserved without their aid.

One confirmation of a historical fact from numismatic aid has been remarked in the discovery of the name of *Vásu Deva* or *Bas-Deo*, on a Sassanian coin. Ferishta states, that Bas-deo, of Kanouj, gave his daughter in marriage to Bahram of Persia, A. D. 330:—the coin marks exactly such an alliance; but the Hindu chronicles admit no such name until, much later, one occurs in the Malwa catalogue of Abul Fazl.

In the dynasties of Nepal and Assam, (at least from the middle of the seventeenth century,) we have been wholly guided by coins in our possession; and it might be possible, by persevering search, to obtain from the same source the names of many Rájas antecedent to this period, which are now doubtful or wholly unknown.

From the time of the subversion of the Moghul empire in the middle of the last century, the historical train of their coins ceases to be available; all the native states having, in imitation of the English, struck their money in the name of a nominal sovereign of Delhi, with no regard to dates, or even to the existence of the monarch; and up to the present time, we have had the names of Muhammed Shah, Alemgir II., and Shah Alem, issuing simultaneously from the native and the Company's Mint, while a second Akber sways the pageant sceptre of the seven climes! (See first part of Appendix.)

It must be confessed that a large field still remains open, for the re-investigation of the middle ages of Hindu history, in judicious hands; for independently of the new materials now before us in the numerous coins lately discovered, and in many new inscriptions, we have the aid of the foreign histories of Ceylon, Ava, Tibet and China; we have access to the native volumes before only consulted through interested pandits; and we have Col. Tod's ample traditions and real archives of the principal portion of the Indian continent, the seat of all its important history. To say nothing of the minute and circumstantial numismatic histories of Greece and Rome, it is principally to coins that we owe the history of the Arsacidæ of Persia,

through VAILLANT's investigation. The Sassanidan dynasty has also been illustrated from similar materials by FRŒHN and DE SACY. MARSDEN has extended the same principle to the Muhammedan princes of Persia and India, and to some few Hindu states, in his *Numismata Orientalia ;* and its application may be still further urged in the latter line with the greater success, in proportion to the greater dearth of other materials for history, as is exemplified in the coins of the Bactrian provinces. The first thing to be done will be to expunge and lose sight of the learned but entangled accounts of Col. WILFORD and others, which, while they have confused, have frightened critics at the perplexity of the subject. The *three* VIKRAMÁDITYAS, and *three* Rájá BHOJAS, invented to reconcile discrepancies in dates, will perhaps be found as little needed as the multiplication of BUDDHAS, the two principal of which are now seen by the identity of their biography to be the same personage.

Of the confirmation of the testimony of inscriptions by that of coins, we have remarkable instance in the CHANDRAGUPTA and SAMUDRAGUPTA of *Kanouj*, names first discovered on the Allahabad pillar, and now fully made out, along with several others of the same dynasty, on the gold coins found in the ruins of that ancient town. In no other record have we any mention of these sovereigns*, who must have been several centuries anterior to CHANDRA DEVA, the founder of the last reigning dynasty, which was overthrown by the Muhammedans.

The native dates of events, as has been already stated, are most vague and uncertain : still there are instances in which they have undergone further perplexity from their European commentators.

The looseness with which the chronology of the Pauránic genealogies has been investigated, is pointed out in Mr. WILSON's remarks on the *Vishnu Purána*, the authority whence Sir WM. JONES' list was furnished by his Pandit (Journal As. Soc. i. 437.) By some mistake he gave 345 years to the *Kanwa* dynasty of four Rájás, and in this he was blindly followed by WILFORD and BENTLEY, both professing to consult the original. Now all the manuscripts examined by Mr. WILSON give only 45 years! Indeed, when the epoch of CHANDRAGUPTA is adjusted, the periods given in this *Purána* from PARIKSHIT (B. C. 1400) down to the termination of the list in A. D. 436, are quite rational.

A more glaring instance of error, sanctioned, nay almost perpetuated, by the extent to which it has been spread, has originated in blindly following the authority of the pioneers of our Sanscrit researches ; and it is strange that it has never been detected, that we are aware of, up to the present day ! We allude to the mode of convertingthe *Sam-*

* See Journal As. Soc. vol. iii. 141-4.

vat of VIKRAMÁDITYA into the Christian era by subtracting 56 instead of 57, thereby inducing a constant error of one year in all dates of chronicles, deeds, and inscriptions so read. We have taken some trouble to trace the origin of this mistake, from curiosity, and it shews how subject we are to rest upon the assertions of others without duly scrutinizing the data on which they may be grounded.

VIKRAMÁDITYA died in the *Kali yuga* year 3044, according to WILFORD, whose essays in the 9th and 10th vols. of the Asiatic Researches contain the fullest information on the history of the *three* supposed princes of this name, and of their common rival SÁLIVÁHANA. The 1st *Samvat*, therefore, concurs with the year 3045 K. Y.; and to convert the latter into the former, 3044 must be uniformly deducted. This calculation agrees with WARREN's *Kála Sankalita*, (see prec. Sec., p. 25, and tab. 71,) also with ABUL FAZL's statement, that "in the fortieth year of AKBER's reign (A. H. 1003, commencing 5th Dec. 1594, and ending 25th Nov. 1595, A. D.) there had elapsed 4696 years of the era of YUDHISTHIRA *(Kali yuga)*," making its commencement, 3101 B. C.
Also 1652 years of the era of VIKRAMÁDITYA (1652-1595=57 B. C.)
and 1517 years of the era of SÁLIVÁHANA, (1595-1517=78 A. D.)

The Bengálí Almanacs, published at *Nadiyá*, give precisely the same agreement*. The Almanac of the *Sadar Dewání*, and the statements at the head of all the regulations of Government, coincide therewith: thus, the *Samvat* year 1877 began on the 15th March, 1820 = 57 years difference. If further evidence is required of the knowledge of the true era in possession of English authors, we have in BUCHANAN's Mysore, vol. iii. 112:—"3786 years of the *Kali yuga* had now elapsed, of which the particulars are, 3044 years of YUDHISTHIRA.

3044	years of YUDHISTHIRA.
135	years of VIKRAMA.
607	years of SÁLIVÁHANA.
3786	K. Y., or A. D. 685."

Here the interval between 3044, whence the *Samvat* commenced, to the *Saca*, is 135, or 57+78 years; (or 135 — 685—607=57).

Again, Dr. HUNTER, in his account of the Astronomical labours of Rája JAI SINH, dates them in "1750 *Samvat*, or 1693 A. D.," making the interval 57 years.

Sir WM. JONES, residing in Calcutta, where the *Samvat* is not used,

* One Bengálí Almanac, however, printed in Calcutta, which was brought to us for comparison, had both the *Samvat* and the *Saca* era one year in defect! the *Bengálí san* being the only era now used in Bengal, little care is taken in regard to the rest. The *Kali yuga*, the foundation of all, was however correct.

in his speculations on Hindu chronology only alluded to the *Kali yuga.* DAVIS, in his account of the native method of eclipse calculations, used the *Saca* only; but he frequently alluded to the *Kali yuga,* the first year of which he correctly placed in 3101 B. C.

Whence then can the now common, nay almost universal, application of the subtrahend 56 have proceeded? Simply from WILFORD's having placed the *Kali yuga* epoch in 3100, instead of 3101 B. C., in his essay expressly written to settle the eras of VIKRAMÁDITYA and SÁLIVÁHANA, to which too much confidence has been given by subsequent writers. Having every where assumed this erroneous datum, it followed, that the *Samvat* epoch, which he rightly placed 3044 after YUDHISTHIRA, would concur with 3100—3044=56 B. C.* But whence did he get his erroneous epoch of the *Kali yuga?* This also we may conjecture, having already seen him convicted, on another count, of blindly adopting Sir W. JONES' data. Sir WILLIAM, in his Essay on Hindu Chronology, (As. Res. ii. 126,) says, "4888 years of the *Kali yuga* are passed up to the present time;" and his table of comparative epochs is calculated from 1788 A. D. leaving an obvious difference of 4888—1788 = 3100 B. C. which WILFORD seems to have adopted. Had he however looked to the heading of the article, he would have found the date "*January*, 1788," consequently the K. Y. year commencing in April, 1787, had not yet expired: the true difference therefore was 4888—1787=3101, or more exactly $3100\frac{3}{4}$ years; or for the *Samvat,* —$56\frac{3}{4}$, in nearest round terms 57†. (See page 25.)

WILFORD is not the only author who was thus led to adopt the wrong equation. COLEBROOKE and WILSON always use 56. JERVIS's Chronological Tables have the same interval; and Colonel TOD employs it throughout his voluminous chronicles of the Rájputs; thereby throwing all his events forward one year, excepting such as fall in the months *Pausha, Mágha, Phálgun,* and half of *Chaitra,* subsequent to A. D. 1752. He himself notices here and there a discrepancy of one year with the Musalmán historians, which is generally attributable to this cause alone.

Capt. FELL always uses the correct formula, having had access to

* In a previous part of the very same volume, p. 47, WILFORD had used 57. In some places he makes the epoch of the *Kali yuga* 3001 instead of 3101.

† There is another advantage in adhering to the difference 57 in general terms rather than the *now* correcter number $56\frac{3}{4}$, namely, that before the year 1752 it was customary, in England and most parts of Europe, to commence the year in the month of March, or on the Easter moon; so that for all dates anterior to that period the European year may be accounted to have agreed with the Hindu luni-solar reckoning precisely.

native almanacs or to pandits. Mr. Stirling, in his Account of Orissa, has the right epoch of the *Kali yuga*; but he applies a wrong equation (+77) to the *Saca* era of his Orissa rájas. It is possible that this may be the mode of reckoning in that province; for we find the *Saca* vary a year or two also in Burmah and Java, if these variations are not indeed attributable to our English references; for, as we have seen above, they are by no means infallible!

The term *Samvat* does not apply exclusively to the era of Vikrama'ditya. Colebrooke first corrected this erroneous supposition in regard to the *Samvat* of the *Gaur* inscriptions, which probably commenced with the *Bhupála* dynasty, about 1000 A. D. Colonel Tod has also established the fact of a Balabhi *Samvat* in Gujerát, dating in 318 A. D., and a Siva Singha *Samvat*, in the same country, coinciding with 1113 A. D. This circumstance must be particularly attended to in examining ancient documents.

Kirkpatrick mentions, that Raghava Deva introduced *the Samvat era* into Nepal; adding, that the *Newár* era is however generally used there, its origin being unknown. Now in the list of Nepal rájas, from Hara Sinha Deva, A. D. 1323, back to Raghava Deva, there are but three reigns of extravagant lengths, viz. of 88, 85, and 80 years: if these be cut down to the usual average, the date of Raghava will fall about 880, which is the epoch of the *Newár* era, so that in all probability the term *Samvat* in this case merely applied to the latter era, and not to that of Vikrama'ditya.

It is frequently the custom in eastern authors to estimate dates backwards from the epoch of the writer or compiler. Thus, in the Buddhist chronology of Tibet, translated in M. Csoma's Tibetan Grammar, we find "from the incarnation of Shákya 2647 years," meaning anterior to A. D. 1686. In these cases, and particularly where time is estimated in cycles, great caution is necessary in fixing the initial date, and it is not improbable that from this source has arisen much of the confusion of Hindu chronology; as, for instance, from throwing back the origin of the *Kála chakra* system, or Jovian cycle of 60 years, which is traced (see page 29) to the year A. D. 965, as far as regards its introduction into India. Individual inaccuracies are hardly to be wondered at where events are chiefly chronicled from after-recollection. Thus the bard Chand is 100 years out in one place, according to Tod. Ameer Khan's Biography is one year out for a long period, and endless instances of the same inaccuracy might be adduced. The Muhommadans are generally very particular in their dates, and so are the Hindus where they inscribe a deed on brass;—in

this case they frequently allude to some eclipse or full moon, the act of donation being more pious for its occurrence on a religious festival.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the authorities for the different catalogues to which we may now proceed, since they will be mentioned under each dynasty: but it may be as well to premise, that *A. A.* against a name or date denotes *Ayín Akberí; F. Ferishta's history; J. Jones; Wd. Wilford; B. Bentley; T. Tod; H. Hamilton;* and *W. Wilson.*

All dates have, for uniformity sake, been expressed in Christian years, which can readily be converted into the various native reckonings by the rules given in page 40.

As a convenient preface to the mythological catalogues of the Solar and Lunar dynasties, a tabular sketch of the Hindu Theogony, with a few additional memoranda regarding their sacred works, &c. have been inserted. For more ample details on this subject, Moore's Hindu Pantheon, and Coleman's Mythology, or the standard work of Ward on the Hindus may be consulted; while for the Pauranic genealogies at length, the elaborate tables published by Dr. Hamilton, at Edinburgh, in 1819, although inconveniently expanded in dimensions, will be found the most complete and authentic reference. The tables of Sir Wm. Jones, Wilford, and Bentley, in the Asiatic Researches, have the addition of dates; but as before remarked, these are hardly admissible in the earlier periods of fabulous history.

In regard to the tables of the Muhommadan sovereigns, it has been thought sufficient, as their history is so readily accessible, to insert merely their names and titles at length, to facilitate the identification of coins, &c. where frequently only a part of the title is visible. To connect the line of these intruders into Hindusthán, it was also unavoidable to carry back the list to the Persian, the Arsacidan, Syrian, and Bactrian monarchies; for, although properly speaking beyond the limits of India, their history is, from the time of Alexander, continually mixed up with that of the rich and fruitful country so constantly the prey to their invasions and plunder.

For the concluding catalogue of important events in the history of British India, we are indebted to Captain Henderson's list, published in the Calcutta Quarterly Magazine, which has been kindly revised for our work by the author himself.

TABLE XV. HINDU THEOGONY.

1. *The Infinite Almighty Creator, of the Vedas,* BRAHM.

The Hindu Trinity, or *Trimurti;*	BRAHMA',	VISHNU,	SIVA.
Their consorts, ...	Saraswatí, Saktí, or Máyá,	Lakshmí, Padmá, or Srí,	Párvatí, Bhawání, or Durgá.
Their attributes, ...	Creator,	Preserver,	Destroyer.
Their attendant *vahan* or vehicle,	*hansa*, a goose,	*garuda*, bird,	*nandi*, bull.
Their symbols,...............	time,	water,	fire.
Their stations,...............	Meru,	the Sun,	Jupiter.
Their common titles, .. A U M.	*Paraméswara*,	*Naráyana*,	*Mahádéva.*
Figure under which they are worshipped,	mentally,	*Sáligrám*, and 9 *avatáras*,	the *lingam*, under his million epithets.
Analogues in Western Mythology,	SATURN,	JUPITER,	JUPITER.

2. *Other members of the Hindu Pantheon, and their supposed analogues in western mythology, according to* Sir WM. JONES.

SARESWATI,	Minerva, patroness of learning,	DURGA',	.. Juno.
GANES'A,	Janus, god of wisdom. [&c.	NA'REDA,	.. Mercury, music.
INDRA,	Jupiter, god of firmament.	KRISHNA,	.. Apollo.
VARUNA,	Neptune, god of water.	BHAWA'NI',	.. Venus.
PRITHIVI,	Cybele, goddess of earth.	KA'LI' or DURGA',	Proserpine.
VISWAKARMA,	Vulcan, architect of gods.		
KA'RTIKEYA, or SKANDA,	Mars, god of war.	AGNI, ..	.. Vulcan, fire.
		SWA'HA',	.. Vesta, (his wife.)
KA'MA,	Cupid, god of love.	ASWINI-KUMA'RA,	Castor & Pollux.
SURYA, or	Sol, the Sun.		
ARKA,	Mithra, the same.	ARUNA, ..	.. Aurora.
HANUMA'N, son of PAVANA,	Pan, the monkey god.	ATAVI DEVI,	.. Diana.
RA'MA,	Bacchus, god of wine.	KUVE'RA,	Plutus, god of riches.
YAMA,	Pluto or Minos.	GANGA',	.. the river Ganges.
HERACULA,	Hercules.	VA'YU,	.. Æolus.
ASWICULAPA,	Æsculapius? (genii)	SRI', ..	.. Ceres.
VAITARINI,	The river Styx.	ANNA PURNA,	Anna Perenna.

3. THE TEN BRAHMA'DICAS, *children of Brahmá, or* PRAJA'PATIS, *lords of created beings.*

1	Maríchi,	*morality.*	6	Kritu,	*piety.*
2	Atri,	*deceit.*	7	Daksha,	*ingenuity.*
3	Angirasa,	*charity.*	8	Vasishtha,	*emulation.*
4	Pulastya,	*patience.*	9	Bhrîgu,	*humility.*
5	Pulaha,	*pride.*	10	Nárada,	*reason.*

4. THE SEVEN MENUS, *of the present creation.*

1	Swayambhuva,	*Adam?* 4006 B. C.
2	Swárochesha,	
3	Uttama,	
4	Támasa,	*Chaos, Thaumaz* of Egypt?
5	Raivata,	
6	Chakshusha,	
7	Vaivaswata, or Satyavrata,	*Noah?* 2950 B. C.

5. THE SEVEN RI'SHIS, *sprung direct from Brahmá.*

1	Kasyapa,	Muni.
2	Atri, ..	Muni.
3	Vasishtha.	
4	Visvamitra.	
5	Gautama.	
6	Jamadagni.	
7	Bharadwája.	

6. THE TEN AVATA'RAS, *or incarnations of Vishnu.*

1	Matsya, ..	*the fish.*
2	Kurma, ..	*the tortoise.*
3	Váráha, ..	*the boar.*
4	Narasinha,	*the lion.*
5	Vámana, ..	*the dwarf.*
6	Parasuráma,	*son of Jamadagni.*
7	Ráma, ..	*of the solar race.*
8	Krishna, ..	*of the lunar race.*
9	Buddha, ..	*of the Buddhists.*
10	Dharma-bhushana or Kalki-avatár, *to appear at the close of the Kali yuga.*	

7. THE ELEVEN RUDRAS, *or forms of Siva.*

		The names are differently given in the *Bhágavat.*
1	Ajaikapáda, ..	———
2	Ahivradhna, ..	———
3	Virupáksha, ..	———
4	Sures'wara, ..	Mohana.
5	Jayanta, ..	Bama.
6	Bahurúpa, ..	———
7	Tryambaka, ..	Bhawa.
8	Aparájita, ..	Aja.
9	Savrita, ..	Rawati.
10	Hara, ..	Ugra.
11	Isha, ..	Bhíma.

8. THE EIGHT VASUS; *a kind of demi-god.*

1	Dhava, ...	5	Anila, or *wind.*
2	Druva, ...	6	Anala, or *fire.*
3	Sóma, the moon, ..	7	Prabhúsha.
4	Vishnu, ...	8	Prabhava.

9. THE TEN VISHWAS, *a class of deity worshipped in funeral obsequies.*

1	Vasu, ..	6	Káma.
2	Satya, ..	7	Dhriti.
3	Kratu, ..	8	Kuru.
4	Daksha, ..	9	Pururava.
5	Kála, ..	10	Madrava.

10. THE EIGHT DIKPA'LAS, *guardians, and the* EIGHT DIKPATIS, *lords, of the cardinal points.*

1	Indra,	*east.*	1	Surya,	*the Sun.*
2	Agni, (or Vahni,)	*south-east.*	2	Sukra,	*Venus.*
3	Yama,	*south.*	3	Mangala,	*Mars.*
4	Nairrita,	*south-west.*	4	Ráhu,	*asc. node.*
5	Varuna,	*west.*	5	Sani.	*Saturn.*
6	Marut,(Vayu, Pavan,)	*north-west.*	6	Chandra,	*the Moon.*
7	Kuvera,	*north.*	7	Budha,	*Mercury.*
8	Isána, (Prithivi,)	*north-east.*	8	Vrihaspati,	*Jupiter.*

11. THE TWELVE A'DITYAS; *monthly names or emblems of the Sun.*

1 Varuna.	5 Indra.	9 Swarnareta.
2 Surya.	6 Ravi.	10 Divakara.
3 Vedanga.	7 Gabhasti.	11 Mitra.
4 Bhánu.	8 Yama.	12 Vishnu.

12. THE 27 NAKSHATRAS, *daughters of Daksha, or lunar mansions.*

1 Aswini.	10 Maghá.	19 Múlá.
2 Bharani.	11 Purva Phálguni.	20 Purva A'sárha.
3 Kritika.	12 Uttara Phálguni.	21 Uttara A'sárha.
4 Rohini.	13 Hasta.	22 Sravana.
5 Mrigasira.	14 Chitra.	23 Dhaneshtha.
6 Ardra.	15 Swati.	24 Satabhisha.
7 Punarvasu.	16 Visákha.	25 Purva Bhadrapada.
8 Pushya.	17 Anuradha.	26 Uttara Bhadrapada.
9 Aslésha.	18 Jayeshtha.	27 Revati.

13. The names of Buddha.

Buddha, Sákya-muni or Sinha, Gautama, Tathágata, Mahá-sramaña; Saudhodani, from his father Sudhodhana; Arkabandhu, or kinsman of the Sun; Máyá-devi-suta, or child of Máyá.

But, of the Musalmáns.
Buddas and Sarmanes, of the Greeks.
Mercurius Mayæ filius, of Horace.
Bud or Wud, of the pagan Arabs.
Woden, of the Scandinavians.
Toth, of the Egyptians.
Fo, Foe, or Fo-hi, and Sa-ka, of the Chinese.
Pout, of Siam.
Sommonokodam, of ditto.
Godama, of Ava.
Xaka, of Japan.
Chakabout, of Tonquin China.
Chom-dan-das, Sangs-gyas, } of Tibet.

Bauddha System of Theogony.

Adi-buddha, the Supreme Being, created by *dhyan* five divine Buddhas, who are quiescent: viz.

		Each of whom produced from himself his son, or *Bodhisatwa*,		
1	Vairochana Akshobhya.		1	Samanta Bhadra.
2	Ratna.		2	Vajra Pani
3	Sambhava.		3	Ratna Pani.
4	Amitabha.		4	Padma Pani.
5	Amogha Siddha.		5	Viswa Pani.

The *Buddhist Triad*, or mystic syllable A U M, is interpreted :—
A, the *Vija mantra* of the male *Buddha*, the generative power.
U, ditto of the female *Dharma* or *Adi Prajni*, the type of productive power.
M, ditto of *Sanga*, the union of the essences of both.

The seven human or earth-born Buddhas.

1 Vipasya.
2 Sikhi.
3 Viswa Bhu.
4 Karkut Chand.
5 Kanaka Muni.
6 Kasyapa, and
7 Sa'kya Sinha.
A'rya Maitri, the future Buddha.

14. The 24 Jinas or Tirthankaras, *of the Jains.*

		where born.	*where died.*
1	A'dináth or Rishabhanáth, ...	Ayodhya,	Gujerát.
2	Ajitanáth, ...	do.	Mt. Síkhar [hod.
3	Sambhunáth, ...	Sáwanta,	Parisnáth.]
4	Abhinandananáth,............	Ayodhya,	do.
5	Sumatináth, ...	do.	do.
6	Padmaprabhunáth, ...	Kausambhí,	do.
7	Suparswanáth, ...	Benares,	do.
8	Chandraprabha, ...	Chandripur,	do.
9	Suvidhanáth or Pushpadanta,....	Kakendrapuri,	do.
10	Sitalanáth,....................	Bhadalpur,	do.
11	Srí Ansanáth, ...	Sindh,	do.
12	Vasupádya, ...	Champapurí,	Champapurí.
13	Vimalanáth, ...	Kumpalapurí,	Mt. Síkhar.
14	Anantanáth, ...	Ayodhya.	do.
15	Dharmanáth,..................	Ratanpurí,	do.
16	Santanáth,....................	Hastinapur,	do.
17	Kunthunáth,..................	do.	do.
18	Aranáth, ...	do.	do.
19	Mallináth,....................	Mithila,	do.
20	Munisuvrata,.................	Rajgriha,	do.
21	Nemináth,.....................	Mithila,	do.
22	Namináth,.....................	Dwárika,	Mt. Girinára.
23	Parswanáth, ...	Benares,	Mt. Síkhar.
24	Vardhamána or Mohávíra Swámi,	Chitrakôt.	Pawapuri.

15. THE SAPTA DWI'PAS *or divisions of the ancient world, ruled by the sons of* PRIYABRATA, *king of* ANTARVE'DA.

Oldest division.		*Newer division.*	
Jambudwípa,	India.	*Jambudwípa,*	India.
Angadwípa,	Nipal ?	*Plakshadwípa,*	Asia minor, W.
Yamadwípa,	Assam, Ava ?	*Salmalidwípa,*	Ceylon ? W.
Yamaladwípa,	Malaya.	*Kushadwípa,*	Assyria, Persia, &c.
Sankhadwípa,	Africa.	*Karanchadwípa,*	near the Baltic ? W.
Kúshadwípa,	Assyria.	*Sákadwípa,*	part of Kushadwípa, Britain ? W.
Varáhadwípa,	Europe.	*Puskaradwípa,*	.. ditto Ireland ? W.

16. THE FOUR VEDAS.

1 The *Rig véda.*
2 The *Yajur véda.*
3 The *Sáma veda.*
4 The *Atharva veda.*

17. THE FOUR UPAVE'DAS.

1 The *Ayush,* .. medicine.
2 The *Gándharva,* music.
3 The *Dhanush,* .. warfare.
4 The *Sthápatya,* mechanics.

18. THE SIX ANGAS, *or bodies of learning.*

1 *Siksha,* pronunciation.
2 *Kalpa,* religious acts.
3 *Vyákarana,* grammar.
4 *Khandas,* prosody.
5 *Jyotish,* astronomy.
6 *Nirukti,* interpretation of Védas.

19. THE FOUR UPA'NGAS.

1 *Purána,* history, comprising the 18 puránas.
2 *Nyáya,* logic, and the principles of knowledge.
3 *Mímánsá,* religious principles and duties.
4 *Dhrma shástra,* law, human and divine.

20. THE EIGHTEEN PURA'NAS.

1 *Brahma-purána.*
2 *Padma,* or lotus.
3 *Brahmanda,* egg of Brahma.
4 *Agneya,* or Agni, fire.
5 *Vaishnava,* or Vishnu-purána.
6 *Garuda,* Vishnu's bird.
7 *Brahmavaivarta,* or transformations of *Krishna* (as the supreme).
8 *Saíva,* or of Síva.
9 *Linga* purána.
10 *Náradíya.*
11 *Scanda.*
12 *Márkandéya.*
13 *Bhavishya,* prophetic.
14 *Mátsya,* or the fish.
15 *Váráha,* or boar.
16 *Kaurma,* or Kurma, tortoise.
17 *Vámana,* or dwarf.
18 *Bhágavat,* or life of Krishna.

21. *The six Principal Sects of the Hindus.*

1 Saiva, worshippers of Siva, in his thousand forms.
2 Vaisnava, ... Vishnu.
3 Sauriya, ... Surya, or the Sun.
4 Gánapatya, ... Ganesha.
5 Sacta, ... Bhawáni, or Párvatí.
6 Bhagavati, ... who recognize all 5 divinities equally.

PAURA'NIC GENEALOGIES.

TABLE XVI. DESCENDANTS of SWAYAMBHUVA, *the first Manu, King of Brahmavarta, and progenitor of mankind, (Adam? J.) according to the Bhagavat Purána,* H.

BRAHMA.

SWAYAMBHUVA.

UTTAMAPADA, king of Bharatkhanda.
(*From whom descended the Kings of Brahmavarta.*)

Dhruva.
Vatsara.
Pusparna.
Vyushta.
Sarvatajas.
Chaxusha.
Ulmuka.
Angga.
Vena-adharmarata.
Prithu.
Vijilaswa, or Antardhyana.
Havirdhana.
Varhishata, or Prachinkarhi.
Pracheta, and 9 brothers.
DAKSHA Prajapati,
among whose numerous progeny were,
10 daughters, married to DHARMA:
13 daughters, married to KASYAPA MUNI, the son of MARICHI, (see Solar race,) progenitors of men, animals, vegetables, &c.
Daná, mother of evil genii, comets, &c.
Dití, mother of the *Daityas*, or *Asuras.*
Adití, mother of the gods and *Suras.*
27 daughters, the *Nakshatras*, married to the Moon.
1 daughter, mother of the 11 Rudras, and others of less importance.

PRIYAVRATA, king of Antarvéda*.
AGNIHIDRA, king of Jambudwipa.
(*From whom descended the Kings of Bharatkhanda.*)

Nabhi.
Rishabha-deva†.
BHARATA.
Vridhaséna.
Devatajit.
Devadyumna.
Purmeshthi.
Pritiha.
Pritiharta.
Bhuma.
Udgitha.
Prastawa.
Bibhu.
Prathusena.
Nakta.
Gaya.
Chitraratha.
Sumrata.
MARICHI. (See Solar race.)
Binduma.
Madhu.
Viravrata.
Manthu.
Bhauvana.
Twashtha.
Viraja, and 100 sons, whose names are unknown.

* Priyavrata was also father of Idhmajabha, king of *Plaxa dwipa;* Yagyabahu, of *Salmala dwipa;* Hiranyarita, of *Kusa dwipa;* Ghritaprishtha, of *Karangcha dwipa;* Medhatithi, of *Saka dwipa*, and Bitihotra, of *Puskara dwipa;* of whom the descendants are not traced farther than the first generation.

† Rishabha-deva was also father of the kings of various other nations, viz.: Kus-warta, of *Kus-warta-dés;* Ila-warta, Brahma-warta, Malaya, Ketu, Bhadraséna, Indrasprik, Bidharbha, and Kikata, of *désa*, or countries, bearing the same names: besides the nine immortal *siddhas*, Kabiyaga, Hari, Antarixa, Prabuddha, Pippulayana, Abirhotra, Dranila, Chumasa, and Karubhajana: also 81 brahmans, names unknown.

Table XVII. The Surya-vansa, or Solar Dynasty,

collated from the lists of Jones, Wilson, Tod, and Hamilton.

MARICHI.
KASYAPA Muni, married ADITI', Daksha's daughter, (see Table xvi.)
VIVASWANA, or SURYA, the Sun.
SRADHADEVA, or VAIVASWATA, (the sun) *king of Ayodhya.*
IXWAKU, *in the Treta yuga.*—B. C. 3500, J.—2200, T.

From whom sprung the two Solar Dynasties

Of Ayodhya, (Oude.)

Vikuxi, (did not reign, W.)
Kukutst'ha, or Puranjaya.
Anénas, } An-Prithú, T.
Prit'hu, }
Viswagandhi, Visvagaswa, W.
Chandra, { Ardra, T. W.
Bhadrardra, W. }
Yuvanáswa,
Sráva, Svasava, H.
Vríhadas'wa,
Dhundhumara, Kuvalayáswa, W.
Drid'hás'wa,
Haryas'wa,
Nikumbha,
Cris'áswa, { Varunaswa, T. H.
Sankataswa, W. }
Senajit, Prasenajit, W.
Yuvanáswa, H. W. *car.* J.
Mándháta, { Suvindhu, T.
King of *Saptadwípa.* }
Purukutsa,
Trasadasyu, *car.* T.
Anaranya,
Prishadaswa, W.
Haryas'wa, H. W.
Praruna, Aruna, H. Vosumána, W.
Trivindhana, Tridhanwa, W.
Satyavrata, Tràyaruna, W.
Suvritha, T. *car.* J. H. W.
Tris'anku,
HARISCHANDRA, king of India.
Róhita, Kohitaswa, H.
Hárita,
Champa, Chunchu, W.
Sudéva, *car.* T. W.
Vijáya, (his brother; *Kurm. Pur.*)
Bharuca,
Vrika,
Báhuka, Bahu, W.
SAGARA, had 10,000 sons.
Asamanjasa, only survivor.
Ansumán,
Dulipa, W. T. H. *car.* J.
Bhagirat'ha, brought down Ganges river.
Sruta,
Nábhaga,
Ambarisha, T. W.
Sindhudwípa,

Of Maithila, (Tirhut.)

Nimi.
Janaka, built Janakpur.
Udvasu.
Nandiverdhana.
Suketu.
Dewarata.
Vrihadratha.
Mahabirya.
Sudhrita.
Dhristaketu.
Haryaswa.
Maru.
Pratípaka.
Kritiratha.
Devamirha.
Visruta.
Mahadhrití
Dhritiratu.
Maharoma.
Swarnaroma.
Haraswaroma.
SWADHAJA, { father of SI'TA', who married RA'MA. (see the parallel line of *Ayodhya.*) }
Kesidhaja.
Dharmadhwaja.
Kritadhwaja.
Kesidhwaja.
Bhanuman.
Satadyumna.
Suchi.
Sunadhwaja.
Urdhaketu.
Ayu.
Purajit.
Arishtanemi.
Srutayu.
Supanswaka.
Chitraratha.
Kshemadhi.
Samaratha.
Satyaratha.
Upa guru.
Upajupta.
Baswananta.
Yugudhana.

This list is imperfect in number, if the father of SI'TA the bride of RA'MA be correctly placed.

Ayodhya rájas, continued.

Ayutáyush,
Ritaperna,
Nala, T. } car. J. H.
Sawakáma, W. T. }
Saudása,
Kalmáshapáda, W. H. *car.* J. T.
Asmaka,
Múlaca, Harikavacha, W.
Das'arat'ha,
Aídabida, Ilivita, W.
Vis'wasaha,
K'hatwánga, Kharbhanga, T.
Dirghabáhu,
Raghu,
Aja,
Das'arat'ha, II. W.
RA'MA, A. C. 2029, J. 950, B. 1100, T. { his brothers Bharata, Lakshmana, Satroghana,

Dwápár yuga or brazen age.

Kusha, Lava, T.
Atithi,
Nishadha,
Nabhas, or Nala, T.
Pundarika,
Xemadhanwas,
Dévánica, Dwarika, W.
Ah'inagu, Ahinaja, W. Hina, H.
Kuru, W. *car.* J. H.
Páriputra,
Dala, W. Bala, H.
Rana-chhala,
Uktha, W. *car.* J. H.
Vajranabha,
Arca, *car.* W. T. H.
Sugana, Sankhanábhi, W.
Vidhrití, Vijuthitábhi, W.
Viswasaha, II. W. Visitaswa, T.
Hiranyanábha,
Pushpa, Pushya, H.
Dhruvasandhi, *car.* T.
Suders'ana, *car.* W.
Agniverna, Apaverma, W.
Sighra,
Manu, Maru, W. T. H.
Prasusruta,
Sandhi, .. Susandhi, W.
Amers'ana, Amersha, W.
Mahaswat, Avaswana, T.
Vis'wabháhu, } Viswasava, T.
Prasénajit, } *carent*, W.
TACSHACA, }
Vrihadbala,
Vrihadsan'a, B. C. 1300 JONES.

Mithila rájas, continued.

Subhasana.
Sruta.
Jaya.
Vijaya.
Ritu.
Sunaka.
Bitahalya.
Dhriti.
Bahulaswa.
Kriti.
Mahabasi.

SOLAR LINE OF VESALA, *(also descended from Sradha-deva.)*

Dishta, king of Vesala.
Nabhaga.
Bhalandana.
Vatsaprité.
Prangsu.
Pramati.
Khanitra.
Chaxusha.
Bibingsati.
Rambhu.
Khaninetra, } *car.* Vansaláta.
Dharmika, }
Karandhama.
Adixita.
Maruta.
Dama, } *car.* do.
Rajyavarodhana, }
Sudhriti.
Nara, *car.* do.
Kebala.
Dhundhumana, or Bandhuman.
Begawan, } *car.* do.
Budha, }
Trinavindhu.* }
Besabiraja, or Visala, who founded *Vaisali*, (Allahabad.)
Hemachandra.
Dhumraxa.
Sangyam.
Sahadeva, *car.* V. L.
Krisaswa.
Somadatta.
Sumati, (ends V. L.)
Janamejaya.

* His daughter, Brabira, married Visvarawa Muni, the father, (by another wife, Nikaxá,) of RA'VANA the demon king of *Lanka* or Ceylon, afterwards killed by RA'MA.

Kali yuga—iron, or *fourth age,* 3101 B. C.

Urukriya, Uruxepa, W.
Vatsa, W. *car.* J.
Vatsa-vriddha, Vyúha, W.
Prativyóma,
Bhánu, *car.* W.
Déváca. *car.* T.
Sahadéva,
Vira, *car.* W. T.

(Bentley places these 8 names immediately after Ra'ma.)

Vrihadas'wa.
Bhánumat, *Bahman,* Longimanus of Persia? T.
Prat'icás'wa, *car.* W.
Supratíca,
Marudéva,
Sunaxatra,
Pushcara, Kesinara, W.
Antaríxa, Rekha, T.
Suta, Sutapas, Suverna, W.
Amitrajit,
Vrihadrája,
Barhi, Dherma, W.
Kritanjaya, first emigrant from Kosala, (Oude) and founder of the Suryas in Saurashtra, T.
Rananjaya,
Sanjaya,
Slócya, Sakya, W. T.
Suddhóda, Kroddhodana, W. Sudipa, T.
Lángalada, Sangala, T. Ratula, W.
Prasénajit,
Xudraka, Romika, T.
Kundaka, W. *car.* J.
Surita, W. *car.* J.
Sumitra, B. C. 2100, J. 57, T. The last name in the *Bhágavat Purána,* said to be contemporary with Vikrama'ditya? T. from this Prince the Mewár chronicles commence their series of Rajás of Saurashtra; see Table xxvi.

Table XVIII. Chandra-vansa, Indu-vansa, *or* Lunar Race, *who reigned in Antarvéda and Kásí; afterwards in Magadha, (Behar,) and Indrapreshtha, (Delhi.)*

Atri', Muni.
Soma, *(Lunus,* the Moon.)
Buddha, (Mercury) married *Ilá* daughter of the Sun.
Ailas, or Purúravas.
Ayu, Kings of Kási also descended from him, (see below.)
Nahusha, *(Devanahusha,* Dionysos, Bacchus, Wd.)
Yayati, father of Puru and Yadu, (see next page.)

Kings of Kási, (Benares.)

Xetravriddha, son of Ayu.	Ritadwaja.
Suhatra.	Alarka.
Kási.	Santati.
Kási.	Sunitha.
Rashtra.	Suketana.
Dirghatama.	Dharmaketu.
Dhanwantra.	Satyaketu.
Ketumana.	Dhrishtaketu.
Bhimaratha.	Sukamara.
Divoda'sa, becomes a Buddhist.	Bitihotra.
Dyamana.	Bharga.
Pratardan.	Bhargabhumi, (end in Bhágavat, P.)

Line of Puru.

PURU, king of *Prátishthána.*
Janamejaya, king of *Antarveda.*
Prachinwat,
Pravira,
Manasya,
Abhayada,
Sudhyumna,
Bahugava,
Samyáti,
Dhamyáti,
Raudrásva,
Ritéya, *car.* W.
Rantibhara, Rantimara, W.
Sumati, Tansa, W.
Raibhi or Ailina, *car.* W.
Dushmanta or DUSHYANTA, husband of *Sakuntalá.*
BHARATA, king of *Antarveda* and *India.*
Vitatha, or Bharadwaja, adopted.
Manya,
Vrihatxetra,
Suhotra,
HASTI, built *Hastinapur.*
Ajámirha, reigned at do.
Rìxa, do.
Samvarana.
KURU, from whom also descended the *Magadha* princes, see tab. xx.
Jahnu,
Suratha,
Viduratha,
Sarvabhauma,
Jayatséna,
Radhica, Arávi, W.
Ayutáya, Ajita, H.
Krodhana,
Devatithi, *car.* W.
Rixa,
Bhimaséna, *car.* J.
Dilipa,
Pratipa,
SANTANU, incarnation of Varuna, *from whom* 2 *sons.*

Dhritarishta, Duryodhana.
Vichitravirya, *whose daughter married* VYA'SA, *and bore* PANDU, *whose wife bore the five Pandavas,* viz:

1 YUDHISHTHIRA, (see Table xix.)
2 ARJUNA, father of Parixita, (see do.)
3 BHI'MASENA, no descendants.
4 NAKUL, and } founded the *Magadha* line, (Tab. xx.)
5 SAHADEVA, }

Line of Yadu.

YADU, excluded from succession.
Kroshta,
Vrijinavan,
Swáhi,
Rishadyu,
Chitraratha,
SARAVINDU,
Prithusravas,
Tamas, or Dharma.
Usanas,
Síteshu, Síteyas, W. *car.* H.
Ruchaka, Rukshma, W.
Kavalha, W. *car.* J.
Parávrata, line extinct.
Jamodhya, Jyamagha, W; from Saravindu by another line.
Vidarbha,
Krotha,
Kunti,
Drashti, Vrishni, W.
Nirvrati,
Dashárha,
Vyoma, Víjaman, W.
Jimutra,
Vikrati,
Bhímaratha,
Navaratha,
Dasaratha,
Sakuni,
Kusambha,
DEVARATA,
Devaxetra,
Madhu,
Anavaratha,
Kuru-vatsa,
Anuratha,
Puruhotra,
Ayu, Angasa, W.
Satwata, (several branches.)
Andhaka, ditto.
Bhajamána,
Viduratha,
Sura,
Sami, Samana, W.
Pratixetra,
Swayambhuva,
Hridika, (several branches.)
Devamida,
Sura, (numerous progeny by Marusá.)
Vasudeva, the eldest, who had 13 wives.
KRISHNA and BALARA'MA, with whom this line becomes extinct, by quarrel of the *Yádus.*

Synchronisms of the Solar and Lunar races, T.

T. { Budha of the Lunar race married Ilá, the sister of Ixwaku, s. l.
{ Harischandra, s. l. cotemporary of Parasuráma, of lunar line.
Sagara, cot. of Taljanga, of do.
Ambarisha, cot. of Gadhi, founder of Canauj.

Table XIX. Pandu Dynasty *of* Indraprestha, *or Delhi.*

Continued from the line of Puru *of the Chandra vansa, or Lunar line, and collateral with the Magadha Princes, descending from* Jarasandha, *of Tab.* xx.
According to the Bhágavat Purána, H. *According to the Rájavali,* T.

Yudhisthira, 1*st King of Indrapreshta—no issue.*

According to the Bhágavat Purána, H.		According to the Rájavali, T.
B. C. 3101 J.	Parixita, son of Arjun, succeeds.	Parixita.
1300 W.	Janamejaya, W.	Janameja.
1100 T.	Satanika,	Asmund.
	Sahasranika, *car.* W.	Adhuna.
	Aswamedhaja,	Mahajuna.
	Asimakrishna, Nichakra, W.	Jesrita.
	Nemi, king of *Hastinapur*, (washed away.)	Dehtwana.
	Chak.a, built *Kausambhi*.	Ugarséna.
	Ukata, king of *Kausambhi*, Ushna, W.	Surséna,
	Chitraratha,	Sutasshama.
	Kabiratha, *car.* W.	Résmaroja.
	Vrishnemana, Dhrihtimán, W.	Bachil.
	Susena,	Sootpála.
	Mahipati, *car.* W.	Narhurdéva.
	Sunitha,	Jesrita.
	Sukhinala, { Richa, W.	Bhupata.
	Sukhinala, { Nrichaxu, W.	Seovansa.
	Sukhinala, { Sukhavatí, W.	Médavi.
	Pariplawa,	Sravána.
	Sunaya,	Kíkan.
	Medhabi,	Pudhárat.
	Nripanjaya,	Dasunama.
	Durba, Mridu, W.	Adelika.
	Timi, Tigma, W.	Huntavarnu.
	Vrihadratha,	Dandapála.
	Sudasa, Vasudána, W.	Dunsála.
	Satáníka,	Sénpála.
	Durdamana, Udayana, W.	Khévanraj, *deposed, and Pandu line ended.* T.
	Bahinara, Ahinara, W.	
	Dandapáni,	
	Nimi, Niramitra, W.	
	Xemaka, *car.* W.	

The Rájavali continues the Indraprestha sovereigns of the Lunar race, through three more Dynasties, T. *viz.:*

Second Dynasty, 14 princes, *reigned* 500 years.	*Third Dynasty.*	*Fourth Dynasty.*
Viserwa, (contemporary with Sisunága? T.)	Mahraje, Maharaje of Ferishta? T.	Séndhwaja.
Surien.	Sríséna.	Mahághanga.
Sírsah.	Mahipála.	Náda.
Ahangsai.	Mahávali.	Jewana.
Vyerjita.	Srupvarti.	Udiya.
Durbara.	Netraséna.	Jehala.
Sodpala.	Samukdana.	Ananda.
Sursana.	Jetmala.	Rájpála, invaded Kemaon, and killed by Sukwanti, who seized on Indrapreshtha, whence he was expelled by Vikramáditya, T.
Singraja.	Kálanka.	
Amargoda.	Kalmana.	
Amarpála.	Sirmandan.	
Sérbéhé.	Jeywanga.	
Padharat.	Hergúja.	
Madpál, slain by his Rajput minister.	Híraséna.	
	Antinai, resigned to his minister.	

TABLE XX. KINGS OF MAGADHA, *or Central India, hod. Behar, of the* INDU, *or* CHANDRA VANSA, *Capital, Rdjagriha.*

Barhadratha Dynasty, (see Tab. xviii.)

CURU.
Sudhanu.
Suhotra.
Chyavana.
Kritadha.
Visruta.
Uparichara.
Cushágra.
Vrishabha.
Pushpavana.
Satyasahite.
Urja.
Sambhava.

Line of Pandu, (brought on from page 97.)

JARASANDHA, *cot. of Yudhishthira and Krishna*, B. C. 3101 ? J.

B. C. 1400, W. SAHADE'VA, Parixita born, *great war* ends.
Márjári, or Somapi, W.
Srutaman.
Ayutaya.
Niramitra.
Suxatra.
Vrihat-karma, or -séna.
Senajit.
Srutanjaya.
Vipra.
Suchi.
Xemya.
Suvratha.
Dherma-sutra.
Nribhrata, WD.
Susrama.
Drirhaséna, Vrihadséna, WD.
Sumanti.
Suvala, Suddhamva, WD.
Sunita.
Satyájit.
Viswajit.
915. Ripunjaya, 700 WD. a Buddha born in his reign, As. Rs. II. 138.

Sunaka Dynasty, Kings of Bharatkhanda, reigned 128 *years.*

915. Pradyota, B. C. 700, WD. 650 ? Bud. Chron. 2100, JONES.
Pálaka.
Visákhyapa.
Janaka, Rajaca or Ajaca, WD.
Nandiverddhana, or Takshac, T.

Sisunágas or S'esnágs, reigned 360 *years.*

777. Sisunága, 1962, T. 550, WD. 472, B. } *car.* WD.
Káka verma, ... } *car.* WD.
Xemadherma.
Xetranja.
Vidhisára.
AJATA SATRU, 450 WD. 551 Bud. Chron. of *Ava.*
Darbhaka, Dásaca.
Udayaswa, Udási, Ajaya.
Nandiverddhana.
Maha nandi, Mahabali, WD. 355.
Sumalya, or Vikhyaat, T.
415. NANDA, 1602 J. 340, W.
The nine Nandas, reigned 100 years.

Maurya Dynasty, governed 137 *years.*

B. C. 315. W. Chandragupta, Sandracottus of Greeks, 1502 J.
Várisára, Vindusára.
Asoka, patron of the Buddhists, 330, Bud. Chron.
Suyásas, Sujáswa, T. Culáta, Wd.
Dasaratha, *car.* T. Wd.
Sangata, Bandupálita, Wd.
Salísuka, Indrapálita, Wd.
Devadharma, Wd.
Somasermá.
Satadhanwa.
Vrihadratha.

Sunga Dynasty, 110 *years.*

178. Pushpamitra, 1365, J. } Ustimitra, T.
Agnimitra, }
Suyeshtha, }
Vasumitra,
Ardraka, Abhadraca, Wd. Badraka, T.
Pulindaka.
Ghosha-vasa.
Vajrámitra, Vicramitra, Wd.
Bhágavata.
Devabhúti.

Kanwa Dynasty, 45 *years.*

66. Vasudeva, 1253, J. *car.* T.
Bhumitra. cot. of Vikramáditya, T.
Náráyana, Parana, T. [*Sipraka.*)
Susarma, (Wilford supposes interval of 150 years before

Table XXI. Andhra *or* Vrispala Dynasty, *of Andhra, (Orissa?) or Telingana, in continuation of the Magadha line.*

(See Wilford's comparative list from the Bhágavat, and three other Puránas, in the 9th Vol. of As. Res.) The 30 generations occupy 456 years.

B. C. 21. Sipraka, Balin, Balihita, B. C. 908, J. A. D. 190, Wd.
Krishna.
Sátakarni.
Purnotsanga, Paurnamása, } *car.* W.
Sátakarna, ... }
Lombodara,
Vivilaca, Apilica, Wd.
Megha-Swati.
Putúmán.
Arishtakarna, *car.* Bhág. Purána.
Hála.
Puttalaka, Tiluk, T.
Pravillaséna.
Sundara-Sát-karna, II.
Chakora-Sát-karna, III.
Siva-swáti.
Gomatiputra, Gautami, Wd. A. D. 500.
Puliman Purimat.
Sát-karní, IV. *car.* Bhág. Purána.
Sivásri.
Sivaskanda.
408. Yajnasrí. Yeug nai of Chinese? Wd.
Vijaya.
A. D. 428. Chandra-srí, or vijaya, last Magadha king, 300, J. 546, T.
Pulomárchhi, Poulomien of Chinese? Wd. dies, 648, A. D.
Salomdhi, T. cot. of Bappa Ráwal of Mewár, A. D. 720?

TABLE XXII. RÁJAS *of* CASHMI'R, *of the Line of* CURU *in the Lunar race: worshippers of Nágas or Snakes.*

The Rája Taringini, whence this line is taken, commences with an account of the desiccation of the valley by CASYAPA MUNI: *supposed to allude to the deluge.*—WILSON, As. Rs. xv. 1.

First Period—Caurava race, 1266 *years.*

B. C. 3714 Cashmír colonised by Casyapa, B. C. 2666, W.
Fifty-three Princes, names omitted by Hindu writer, but partly supplied by Muhammedan authority, as follows:
Suliman.
Cassalgham.
Maherkaz.
Bandu-khan, (PANDU of the Lunar line?)
Ládi-khan.
Ledder-khan.
Sunder-khan,—Hindu worship established.
Cunder-khan.
Sunder-khan.
Tundu-khan.
Beddu-khan.
Mahand-khan.
Durbinash-khan.
Deosir-khan.
Tehab-khan, dethroned by king of Cabul.
Cálju-khan.
Luvkhab-khan.
Shermabaram-khan.
Naureng-khan, conquered China.
Barigh-khan.
Gowasheh-khan.
Pandu-khan, II. extended empire to the sea.
Haris-khan.
Sanzil-khan.
Akber-khan.
Jaber-khan.
Nander-khan.
Sanker-khan, slain by
Bakra Rája.
an interval ensues, and authentic history commences with
2448 Gonerda, I. Kali Yuga, 653. Gonanda or Agnand, a relation of Jarasundha, 1400, W. B. C. 1045, P.
Damodara, 1st.
Gonerda, II.
Thirty-five Princes; names forgotten.
1709 Lava, (Bal-lava) Loo of Muhammedan historians. B. C. 570, P.
1664 Causésaya.
1660 Khagéndra.
1600 Suréndra, cot. with Bahman of Persia.
1573 Godhara, Gowdher, A. A.
1537 Suverna, Suren, do.
1477 Janaça, Jenak, do.
1471 Sachinara, Seijuner, do.
1394 ASOCA, established Buddhism. *(See pages* 78, 100, B. C. 250 ?*)*
1332 Jaloca, adopted castes.
1302 Dámodara, II. a Saiva; transformed into a snake.
1277 Hushca, Jushca, Canishca, } Tartar Princes, re-established Buddhism.
1217 Abhimanyu, an orthodox Hindu, B. C. 423, W. B. C. 73, P.

Second Period, Gonerdiya Dynasty, 1013 *years ; or* 378 *years after adjustment,* W.

B. C.	1182	Gonerda, III. Nága worship resumed,	B. C. 388	W.108, P.
	1147	Vibhíshana,	370	
	1096	Indrajita,	352	
	1060-6	Rávana,	334	
	1030-6	Vibhíshana, II.	316	
	993	Nara, (Kinnara) persecuted Buddhists,	298	
	953-3	Siddha,	280	
	893-3	Utpaláxa, Adutbulabeh, A. A.	262	
	862-9	Hiranyáxa, Teernya, ,,	244	
	825-2	Hiranyácula, Herenkul, ,,	226	
	765-2	Vásúcula, Ebeshak, ,,	218	
	705-2	Mihirácula, invaded Lanka or Ceylon,	200	
	635-2	Vaca,	182	
	572-2	Xitinanda, (Nandana,)	164	
	542-2	Vasunanda, Vistnand, A. A.	146	
	490	Nara, II. or Bara—Nir, ,,	128	
	430	Axa, Aj, ,,	100	
	370	Gopáditya, a pious brahmanist, Kulvarít, A. A.	82	
	310	Gokerna, Kurren, ,,	64	
	253	Narendráditya, Nurundrawut, ,,	46	
	216-9	Yudhisht'hira, surnamed the blind, (see Lunar race?)	28	
		Aditya Dynasty, 192 *years.*		
	168-9	Pratápáditya, kinsman of Vicramáditya,	B. C. 10	W.
	136-9	Jalaucas, Juggooh, A. A.	A. D. 22	
	104-9	Tunjína, a great famine, Bunjir, ,,	54	
	66-9	Vijaya, Bejeery, ,,	90	
	60-9	Jayéndra, Chander, ,,	98	
B. C.	23-9	A'rya Rája, of miraculous accession,	135	400, P.
		Gonerdiya Line restored, 592 *years, or* 433 *adjusted.*		
A. D.	23-3	Méghaváhana, Megdahen, A. A. invited Bauddhas, and invaded Ceylon.		
	57-9	Sréshtaséna, or Pravaraséna.		
	87-3	Hiranya, contention with Toramána *Yuvarája,* contemporary with Vicramáditya.		
	117-5	Mátrigupta, a brahman from Ujjain, succeeds by election,	471	W.
	122-2	Pravaraséna, invaded Siláditya of Gujerát, (tab. xxvii.)	476	
	185-2	Yudhisht'hira, II.	499	
	224-5	Nandrávat, Naréndráditya, or Lakshman'a,	522	
	237-5	Ranáditya, married daughter of *Chola* Rája,	545	
	537-5	Vicramáditya, supposed an interpolation (Ujain princes?)	568	
	579-5	Báláditya, last of the Gonerda race,	592	
		Nága or Carcota Dynasty, 260 *years,* 5 *months.*		
A. D.	615-5	Durlabhaverddhana, contemporary with Yezdijird.		
	651-5	Pratápáditya, founded Pratápapur.		
		Durlabhaca, *car.* W.		
	701-5	Chandrápíra, or Chandránand, a virtuous prince.		
	710-1	Tárápíra, a tyrant.		
	714-1	LALITA'DITYA, conquered Yasovarma of Canouj, (? Yasovigraha of inscriptions) and overran India.		
	750-8	Cuvalayápíra.		
	751-8	Vajráditya.		
	758-8	Prithivyápira.		
	762-10	Sangramápira.		
	769-10	Jajja, an usurper, deposed by		
	772-10	JAYA'PI'RA, married daughter of JAYANTA of Gaur, encouraged learning, invaded Bhíma Séna of Gujerát, 841?		
	803-10	Lalitápíra.		
	815-10	Sangrámápíra, II. or Prithivyápíra.		
	822-10	Vrihaspati, or Chippatajaya, son of a prostitute, whose five brothers governed in his name.		

834-10 Ajitápíra, set up by the same usurpers.
870-10 Anangápíra, restored to the succession.
873-10 Utpalapíra, last of the *Carcota* race.

Utpala Dynasty, 84 *years*, 5 *months*.

875-10 A'ditya Vermá, or Avanti Verma, a severe famine.
904-1 Sancara Vermá, invaded Gujjara and Rája Bhoja, (? see *Málwá*,) Cashmír cycle brought into use, 59.
922-9 Gopála Vermá, killed youth.
Sancatá, last of the Verma race.
924-9 Sugandhá Ráni, recommended the election of
926-9 Párt'ha.—The *Tatris* and *Ecangas* powerful.
941-9 Nirjita Vermá, also called *Pangu*, the cripple.
942-9 Chacra Vermá, civil wars.
952-9 Sura Vermá.
953-9 Párt'ha, a second time.
954-3 Chacra Vermá, do.
954-9 Sancara Verdhana.
956-3 Chacra Vermá, a third time.
957-7 Unmatti Vermá.
959-9 Sura Vermá, II.

Last or mixed Dynasty, 64 *years*, 4 *months*.

960-3 Yasascara Déva, elected sovereign.
969-3 Sangrama Déva, dethroned and killed by
969-9 Parvagupta, slain at Suréswari Xétra.
971-3 Xemagupta, destroyed many *Viharas* of Buddhists.
979-9 Abhimanyu, intrigues and tumult.
993-9 Nandigupta, put to death by his grand-mother Diddá.
994-10 Tribhuvana, shared the same fate.
996-10 Bhimagupta, ditto.
1001-1 Diddá Rání, assumed the throne herself, adopts
1024-7 Sangráma Déva, II. (with whom Wilson's list closes.)
1032 Haririája and A'nanta deva,* his sons, (continued from the printed *Taringini.*)
1054 Kalasa.
1062 Utkarsha, and Harsha deva.
1062 Udayama Vikrama, son of the latter.
1072 Sankha Rája.
1002 Salha, grandson of Udayama.
1072 Susalha, usurper, do.
1088 Mallina, his brother, (end of Kalhana Pandit's list.)
1088 Jaya Sinh, son of Susalha, (Jona Rája's list.)
1110 Paramána.
1119 Bandi deva.
1126 Bopya deva.
1135 Jassa deva, his brother, an imbecile.
1153 Jaga deva, son of Bopya.
1167 Rája deva.
1190 Sangráma deva, III. a relation.
1206 Ráma deva.
1227 Lakhana deva, adopted.
1261 Sinha deva, new line; killed by his brother-in-law
1275 Sinha deva, II. an usurper, who was himself deposed and killed by the *Mlechas* under Rája Dullach (?)

* The lengths of reigns only are given in the original: calculating therefore backwards from Ala-uddín, it becomes necessary to curtail the reign of Haririája, (52 years,) by about 30 years, to form a natural link with Wilson's date of Sangráma deva. P.

The Bhota Dynasty.

1294 Sri Rinchana, obtained throne by conquest.
1294 Kota Rání, his wife.
Udyána deva, her second husband. Their minister, Shah Amír, killed the whole family, and succeeded under the name of Sri Shamsh uddín.
18 Musulman princes succeeded, names not recorded.
Vikhyana Bhatt, overcame the last of these.
1298 ? Jayansara, his son who was overcome by the Sultán
1300 ALLA UDDI'N, Muhammed Shah.

[The names of the Muhammedan chiefs, who held possession of the valley, sometimes independently, under the Patan and Moghel Emperors, are so disfigured in Nágari characters, as to be hardly recognizable. Jona Rája's list continues to Zein-ul-áb-ud-dín, 815 Hij. whence Sri Vara Pandit continues it to Fatteh Sháh, A. D. 1477. The *Rájavali Patáca*, brings on the line to Akber's conquest in 1560, see Muhammedan dynasties.]

TABLE XXIII. CHOHAN or CHAHUMAN DYNASTY, *at Ajmír, Delhi, and afterwards Kotah and Bundí.*

The Chohans, one of the four Agnicula tribes, Chohâns, Purihárs, Solánki and Pramára, said to have been produced by a convocation of the gods on mount Abu,—supposed of Parthian descent, TOD.

B. C. 700 ANALA, or Anhul Chouhan, established at *Garra Mandela.*
Suvácha,
Mallan, source of Mallani tribe ?
Galan Súr.
A. D. 145 AJIPA'LA, *Chakravartti,* founder of *Ajmír,* 202 of *Virát* era?
500 Sámanta Déva, } W.
Mahá Déva, } W.
Ajaya Sinh, ? Ajipala. } W.
Virá Sinh, } W.
Vindasur, } W.
Vairi Vihanta, } W.
684 Dola Raí, lost Ajmír to Muhammedans.
695 MANIKYA RAI', founded *Sámbhar:* hence title of Sámbrí Rao, slain by Moslem invaders under Abul Aás; eleven names only in Jáéga's catalogue, T.
Mahásinha.
Chandra Gupta, (of Allahabad pillar incription ? See Canouj.)
Pratáp Sinh.
Mohan Sinh.
Setarai.
Nágahasta.
Lohadhár.
Vira Sinh, II.
Vibudh Sinh.
Chandra Ray.
770 Harihara Ray, (Hursráj, T.) defeated Subactegín.
Basanta Rai.
Balianga Rai, (Belundeo ? T.) or Dheruca Gaj, slain defending
Pramatha Rai. Ajmír against Sultan Mahmúd.
Anga Raja, (Amilla Déva, Delhi inscription.)
1016 W. VISALA DE'VA*, from inscriptions, 1031 to 1095, TOD. interpolated date in the books of *Chand,* S. 921.
Saranga Déva, a minor.
Ana Déva, constructed the Anah Ságar, at Ajmír.
Hispál, (of Ferishta) father of

* The lath of Firoz, bearing Visala Déva's name, is dated S. 1230, in the reign of Vigraha Rái Déva.

977 Jaya Sinh, (or Jypal of Ferishta, burned himself, 1000, see *Málwá*) extended his dominion to Lahore, &c.
1000 Ananda Déva, (or Ajay deo) Anandpál, F.
Soméswara, married daughter of Anangpál of Delhi.
1176 Prithiráy, of Lahore, obtained Delhi, slain by Shahábuddín, 1192.
1192 Rainasi, slain in the sack of Delhi, T.
Vijaya Ray, adopted successor of Plithiray, (see Delhi pillar.)
Lakunsi, thence 26 generations to Nonad Sinh, present chief of *Nímrána*, nearest lineal descendant of Ajipál and Prithiráj.

TABLE XXIV. HARAVATI *or* HARAUTÍ *branch of the* CHOHAN *Dynasty.*

The Haras are descended from ANURA'JA, *a son of* VISALADE'VA *or more probably of* MA'NIKYA RAI', T. *see preceding table.*

Anurája, took possession of *Asi*, or *Hansi*, in *Hariána*.
A. D. 1024 Ishtpála, obtained *Asérgarh*, miraculously.
Chand Karna.
Lok Pál.
1192 HAMI'RA, (known in Prithirája wars;) killed in 1192.
Kálkarna.
Mahá Magd.
Rao Bacha.
1298 Rao Chand, slain with all but one son by Alla-uddín.
1300 Rainsi, protected at *Chitor*, obtained *Bhynsror*.
Kolan, declared lord of the *Pathár*, (central India.)
1311 Rao Bango, took possession of the *Hun* court of *Mynál*.
Rao Déva, summoned to Lodi's court, abdicated to his son
Hara Rája, founded *Bundí*: country called *Haravati* after him.
Samarsi, (Samara Sinh,) conquered the Bhíls.
Napújí, feud with *Solankhi* chief of *Thoda*.
Hamú-jí, defied supremacy of Rána of *Mewár*.
Birsingh.
1419 Biru.
1485 Rao Banda, a famine, 1487, expelled by his brothers
Samarcandí and Amarcandí, who ruled 12 years.
Narain Dás, recovers *Bundí*.
1533 Suraj Mal, assassinated by *Chitor* Rána.
1534 Soortan, a tyrant, banished.
Rao Arjun, his cousin, killed in defence of *Chitor*.
1575 Rao Rája Surjan, *Chunar*, and *Benares* given to him.
Rao Bhoja, separation of *Bundí and Kota*.

Bundi branch.

1578 Rao Ratan, built Ratanpur, his son Mádhú Sinh receives *Kotá* from Gopináth. [Jehángir, henceforward separation.
1652 CHATRA SA'L, took *Kalberga*, under A'urangzéb, killed with 12 princes in battle of Ujain.
1658 Bhao Sinh, received govt. of *Arangábád* under A'urangzéb.
1681 Anurad Sinh.
1718 Budh Sinh, supported Bahádur Shah, dispossessed by *Jypur Rája*.
1743 Omeda, regains Bundi, 1749, with Holkar's aid, retires 1771, dies [1804.
1770 Ajít Sinh, *Jugráj*, murders Rána of Mewar.
Rao Ráj Bishen Sinh, minor, protects Col. Monson's flight.
1821 Rám Sinh.

Kotah Branch.

1579 Madhu Sinh, son of Rao Ratan, see above.
1630 Mokund Sinh.
1657 Jagat Sinh.
1669 Keswar Sinh.
1685 Rám Sinh.

1707 Bhim Sinh, entitled Maháráo.
1719 Arjun.
1723 Durjan Sál, without issue, Zalim Sinh, born 1740.
Ajit, grandson of Bishen Sinh.
Chatr Sál, succeeded by his brother.
1765 Gomán Sính,—Zalim Sinh, *Foujdar.*
1770 Omeda Sinh, ,, *Regent.*
1819 Kiswar Sinh, Madhu Sinh, do.

Table XXV. Rájas *of* Malwa, *Capitals Ujjayana, and Mandór.*

This line is taken from Abul Fazl, and is supposed to have been furnished from Jain authorities: it agrees nearly with appendix to Agni Purána, (Wilford.)

In early ages Mahahmah founded a fire Temple, disapproved by the Buddhists, but restored by

B. C. 840 Dhanji, (Dhananjaya, a name of Arjun,) about 785 before Vicramaditya, (see Anjana, Burmese list ?)
760 Jítchandra.
670 Saliváhana.
680 Nirvahana.
580 Putra Rajas, or Vánsávalis, without issue.
400 Aditya Punwar, elected by nobles, (cot. Sapor, A. D. 191. W.)
390 Birma or Brahma Rája, reigned in Vidharbanagar.
360 Atibrahma, at Ujjain, defeated in the north.
271 Sadhroshana, (Sadásva-Séna*.)
191 Heymert, Harsha Mégha, killed in battle (misplaced, Wd.)
91 Gundrup, Gardabharupa, Bahram-gor ? of Wilford.
56 Vicramaditya (3rd of Wilford. A. D. 441 Yesdejird ?) Tuár tr.
A. D. 44 Chandrasén, possessed himself of all Hindustan.
135 Karaksén, Surya Séna, W. 676.
215 Chaturkot, (Sactisinha succeeded, W.)
216 Kanaksén, (see *Saurashtra* which he conquered ? 144. T.)
302 Chandrapál.
402 Mahendrapal.
409 Karmchandra.
410 Vijyananda, adopted a successor (his son being an infant) Sindula, W.
470 Munja, killed in the Dekhan, (reigned A.D. 993 according to Tod.)
483 Bhoja, (S. 540,) by Tod. 567 A. D.† Kalidás flourished.
583 Jayachandra, put aside in favor of
593 Jitpál, of the Tenore (Tuár) caste (Chaitra Chandra, *Bavishya P.*)
598 Rána Rája.
603 Rána Baju.
604 Rána Jalu.
620 Rána Chandra.
654 Rána Bahádur.
659 Rána Bakhtmal.
664 Ráy Suhenpál.
669 Ráy Keyretpál.
674 Ráy Anangapál, (rebuilt and peopled Delhi, 791, T.)
734 Kunwerpál.
735 Rája Jagdeva, of the Chohán tribe.
745 Jagannath.
755 Hara deva.
770 Vásu deva.

* Vásudeva of Wilford, Basdeo, Fer. A. D. 390, father-in-law of Bahram, (see Canouj.)

† The other two Rájas Bhoja, Tod fixes in 665 (from Jain MSS.) and 1035, the father of Udayati.

786 Suradeva.
801 Dharmadeva.
815 Bhaldeva.
825 Nanakdeva.
834 Keyratdeva.
845 Pithoura.
866 Maldeva, conquered by Shekh Shah, father of Ala-ud-din.
Shekh Shah, from *Ghazni.*
1037 Dharma Rája Soud, Vizir during minority of
1057 Alla-ud-din, who put him to death.
Kemal-ud-dín, murdered by
1069 Jítpál Chohan, (Jaya Sinh of Delhi and Lahore ? 977,) a descendant of Manikya Rai ?
1089 Harachandra.
1109 Keyratchand.
1111 Oogersein.
1124 Surajnanda.
1136 Tippersein, or Beersén, dispossessed by
1146 Jelal-ud-dín, an Afghán.
1168 A'lam Sháh, killed in battle by
1192 Keraksén, son of Beersén, emigrated to *Kámrup*, married the king's daughter, succeeded to the kingdom, and regained Malwa.

1200	Narbahen,	Udayáditya deva,		Ujjain inscription.
		Naravarma deva,		
		Yasóvarma deva,	A. D. 1137.	
		Jayavarma deva,	1143.	
		Lakhan,		

1220 Bírsal.
1236 Purenmall.
1268 Haranand.
1330 Sakat Sinh, killed at the invasion of
1390 Baháder Sháh, king of Dakhan, killed at Delhi.

On the division of the Delhi monarchy, or Ghiásuddín's death,

1390 Diláwer Khán Ghorí, viceroy of Málwá, assumed sovereignty.
(*See Musalman Dynasties.*)

TABLE XXVI. SAURÂSHTRA *(Surát and Gujerát). Capital, Balabhipura. The Balabhi, Balhara, or Bala-rais Dynasty.*

The Jain chronicles of Jai-sinha, consulted by Col. TOD, *trace the ancestry of Keneksén, the founder of the Mewár family, up to Sumitra, the 56th descendant from Ráma, (vide the Surya-vansa list.) Solar worship prevailed, afterwards the Jain.*

A. D. 0 ?	Maharitu, follows Sumitra, T.		*Names according to*
	Antarita,		*Grants dug up in Gujerát,* WATHEN.
	Achilséna,	*Senapati,*	Bhatárca, A. D. 144-190. Dharaséna.
144	KANAKSENA, emigrates to Saurâshtra.	*Mahárájá.*	Dronasinha.
			Dhruvaséna, I.
	Mahá Madan Sén,		Dharapatta.
	Sudentu.		Grihasena.
318	Vijya, or AJYASENA, founded the Balabhí era, T.*		SRI'-DHARA SE'NA, 319.
			Siláditya, I.

* This and the *Srí Dharasena* of the adjoining list, fixed upon as the founders of the *Balabhi* era or *samvat*, may probably be the *Suraca* of the *Puránas*, mentioned as a Vicramáditya to mount the throne An. Kal. Yug. 3290, or A. D. 191 or 291, (As. Rs. ix. 135, 203,) WILFORD. Many legends related by him of the Aditya, belonging to this dynasty.

Padmáditya,
Siváditya, (466 Gardha-bhela? of Jain MSS.)
Haráditya,
Suryáditya,
Somáditya,
523 Siláditya, killed and *Balabhi* destroyed by the Parthians, 524.

Charagriha, I.
Srídharasena, II.
Dhruvaséna, II.
Srídharaséna, III.
Siladitya, II.
(3 names obliterated.)
Charagriha, II.
523 Siláditya, III.
559 Siláditya Musalli, IV.

*Origin of Gehlote, Grahalote, or Sésodia tribe of Surya-vansis.**

Kaiswa, Goha, or Graháditya, posthumous son of Siladitya, [born in *Bhandér* forest.
Nagáditya, of *Bhandér*.
Bhagáditya.
Deváditya.
Assaditya, founded *A'spur* in Mewár.
Khalbhoja.
Graháditya, (others make Nagáditya, father of
713 Buph, or Bappa, seized *Chitor*, from *Mori* tribe, A. D. 727, and founded the Gohila or Gehlote dynasty of *Mewár*.

(Names inscribed on *A'spur* marble, T.)

(Continued in Table XXVIII.)

Table XXVII. Gujerát. *Capital* Patan. *The Anhulwára Dynasty, a restoration of the dynasty of the Balháras.*

[Ayín Akberi list collated with that of the Agní Purána, of Wilford.]

S.	A. D.	
	696	Saila-deva, living in retirement at *Ujjain*, found and educated.
802	745	Banarája, son of Samanta Sinh, (Chohan;) who founded *Anhulpur*, (*Nerwaleh or Patan*,) called after Anala Chohán, A. A.
	806	Jogarája,
	841	Bhíma Rája, Bhunda deva, Wd.
	866	Bheur, *from the Ayin Akberi.*
	895	Behirsinh,
	920	Reshadat, Rája-Aditya, W.
	935	Samanta, daughter, married son of Delhi Raja: Bhunda, W.
		Rájas of the Solankhi tribe.
	910 W.	Mula Rája, usurped the throne.
	1025	Chamund, invaded by Sultán Mahmúd, (Samanta, W.)
	1038	Vallabba, (Beyser, or Bisela, Ay. Ak.) ancient line restored.
	1039	Durlabba, (Dabisalima, F.) usurped the throne.
	1050	Bhíma rája.
		Káladeva, (Karan, A. A.) Carna-rajendra, or Visaladeva, Wd. who became Paramount Sovereign of Delhi, (see p. 104.)
	1094	Siddha, or Jayasinh, an usurper.
		Kumárapála, poisoned.
		Ajayapala, son of Jayasinha.
		The Bhágéla tribe.
		Múla, (Lakhmul, A. A.) Lakhan-raya, W. without issue.
		Birdmula, Baluca-mula, Wd.
		Beildeva, of Bhágéla tribe.
	1209 W.	Bhíma Deva, or Bhala Bhima Deva, same as the last, Wd.
	1250	Arjun deva,
	1260	Saranga deva, *Ay. Ak.*
	1281	Karan, Carna the *Gohilá*, fled to the Dakhan, when in the year
	1309	Gujerát was annexed to Delhi by Ala-ud-dín.

* The Persian historians make Noshizad, son of Noshirvan, or Maha Banú, daughter of Yezdijird, the origin of the *Sesodia* race of Mewár, 531.

TABLE XXVIII. RÁNAS *of* MEWÁR. *Capitals Chitór, Udayapur.*

(Continued from Table XXVI.)

After the destruction of the *Balhára* monarchy of *Saurāshtra*, and two centuries' sojourn of the family in the Bhandér desert, BAPH or BAPPA conquered Chitôr, and founded a new dynasty in A. D. 727. The hereditary title was changed from *Gehlote* to *Aditya*.

	Wilson's list.	*Tod, from Aitpur inscription.*
750	Guhila, ...	1. Sri Gohadit, founder of Gohila *(Gehlote)* tribe.
	Bhoja, ...	2. Bhoja (Bhagaditya ?)
		3. Mahendra.
		4. Naga (Nágáditya.)
		5. Syela.
		6. Aprajit *(compare with Tab.* XXVI.)
		7. Mahendra.
	Kalabhoja, ..	8. Kalabhoja.
	Bhartribhata,	9. KHOMAN—invasion of *Chitôr* from *Cabul* 812, A. D.
	Samaháyika,	Mangal, expelled by chiefs.
	KHUMAN, ..	10. Bhirtripad, founded 13 principalities for his sons in *Málwá* and *Gujerát.*
		11. Singhjí, whose Rání, Lskshmi, bore
	Allâta, ...	12. Sri Allat, whose daughter Haria deví was grandmother of
	Naravahana,	13. Nirvahana.
		14. Salvahana.
967	Saktivarma,	15. Saktikumar, resided at *Aitpur*, 967, or 1068 ? T.
	Suchivarma,	Umba Passa.
977	Naravarma,	Narvarma, cotemp. with Sabaktegín.
1027	Kirttivarma,	Yasuvarma, do. with Mahmúd. *Aitpur* destroyed.

Vairi Sinh, (Vira Sinha deva of Canouj ? *See Bengal.)*
Vijaya Sinh.
Ari Sinh.
Vikrama Sinh.
Sámanta Sinh, 1209, W.?
Kumara Sinh.
Mathana Sinh.
Padma Sinh.
Jaitra Sinh.
Tej Sinh.

1165? Samara Sinh, (Samarsi, T.) born 1149; marries Prithi Raí's daughter.
1192 Kerna, or Karan, his son—
1200 Rahup,—attacked by Shemsuddín, 1200.
Nine princes, occupying 50 years, engaged in crusades, to recover Gayá from the infidels, (Buddhists,) T.
Bhonsi, recovers *Chitôr.*
1274 Lakshman Sinh, (Lakumsi, T.) married Ceylon princess.
1289 (Ramdeo of Ferishta.) *Chitôr* sacked by Allauddin, (1305, F.
Ajaya Sinh, (Ajaysi, T.) resided at *Kailwarra.*
1300 HAMI'RA, son of Ursi, recovered *Chitôr.*
1364 Khait Sinh, (Khaitsi, T.) captured *Ajmir.*
1372 Laxa Rána, (Lakha Rána, T.) rebuilds temples. Expedition to *Gayá.*
1397 Mokulji, supplants rightful heir Chonda.
1418 Khumbo, (Kumbho, T. Gownho, A. A.) defeats Mahmúd of *Málwá;* pillar raised in commemoration, 1439.
1468 Oda, murders his father, and is killed by lightning.
1473 Raemal, repels invasion of Delhi monarch Lodi.
1508 SANGA, Singram, or Sinka, the *Kalas* or pinnacle of *Mewár* glory. successfully resists Baber at *Biána*, 1526.
1529 Ratna, fell in duel with Bundi Raja.
1532 Bikramajít, his brother. 2nd sack of *Chitôr* by Bahádur of *Gujerat;* recovered by Hamáyun.

Banbír, the bastard, raised to throne by Rájputs.
1540 Udaya Sinh, (Oody Sing,) 3rd sack of *Chitór*, 1580, by Akber.
1583 Pertáp, *(Rana.)* reverses at *Udípur* and *Kumalnír*.
1596 Amera, (Umra,) succeeds, recovers the ruined capital; defeats Abdulla Jan. 1610; makes peace with Jehángír.
1620 Kerna, (Kurn,) last independent Rája; embellished *Udípur*.
1627 Jagat Sinh, tributary to Sháh Jehán; peaceful reign.
1653 Raj Sinh, bunded Lake *Rájsamundra*.
1680 Jay Sinh, forms the lake *Jay-samund*.
1699 Amera, II. triple alliance with *Márwár* and *Ambér*, S. 1756.
1715 Sangrám Sinh; the *jezeya* tax abolished.
1733 Jagat Sinh, II. pays chouth to Mahrattas.
1751 Pertáp, II.
1754 Raj Sinh, II. country desolated by Marhattas.
1761 Arsi, his uncle. Zalim Sinh's rise.
1771 Hamira, a minor.
1777 Bhím Sinh, his brother. Holkar and Sindia overrun *Mewár*. Marriage feud of *Jypur* and *Jodhpur*. Kishna Kumár poisoned, and the race of Bappa Ráwal extinguished, all but
1828 Jewan (Javan) Sinh, the only surviving son.

Table XXIX. Rahtore Dynasty *of* Kanouj, *afterwards continued in* Ma'rwa'r, *or* Jodhpur.

From Tod's *genealogical rolls of the Rahtores, preserved by the Jains. vol.* ii. 5, 6, 7.

A. D. (After the usual Theogony.)

300 ? Yavanasva, prince of *Parlipur ?* supposed of Indo-Scythic origin.
390 Basdeo, *(Vasadeva*,)* revives Canouj dynasty; his daughter marries Bahram Sassan, of Persia. } Ferishta.
450 Ramdeo, fixed in Márwár—tributary to Feroz Sassan. } Ferishta.
469 Nayana Pa'la, conquers Ajipála of *Canouj*—hence called *Káma dhvaja*.
Padárat or Bharata, king of *Canouj*.
Punja, his son.
570 ? Dherma Bhumbo, his descendants called Dhanesra Camdhaj, (for 21 generations bore the name of Rao, afterwards Rája.)
Aji Chandra.

			From inscriptions†.	*From coins, old Series.*
				Aparajitadhajaparakrama.
	Udaya-chandra.			A'patirurha.
	Nirpati.			Kragiptaparagupta ?
	Kenekse'na, see Mál-		Gupta,	Sri Vikrama.
	[wá 400 ?		Ghatotkacha,	Chandragupta.
	Sehesra-sála.		Chandragupta,	Samudragupta.
	Mégháséna.		Samudragupta,	Kumáragupta.
	Virabhadra.		.... a son.	Vikrama Narèndragupta.
	Deosen.			Sasigupta ?
	Vímalasena.			Asvamèdhaparákrama.
	Dánasen.	700 ?	Yasovigraha or Sri-	*New Series.*
	Mokunda.	1072	Mahichandra. [pála.	
	Bhádu,	1096	Chandra deva, conq.	Mahípála deva.
1016	Kora or Chandpál, F.	1120	Madana Pála, [Canouj.	Kumárapáladeva.
	Rájsen.	1144	Govinda Chandra,	Govinda Chandra.
	Tripála,	1168	Vijaya Chandra,	Jadjèya deva.
	Sri Punja.	~~1169~~	Jaya Chandra,	Ajaya deva.
	(Vira Sinha, *see Bengal*.		died, 1193.	
712	(Yass varman, *see p.* 102.			
900	(Sáhasanka, *see Vis Prak*.			
	Vijayachandra.			
1169	Jaya Chandra, (Dal Pangla.)			

* Wilford names this prince *Sadápála*, or Sadasvapala. As. Res. ix. 211.
† See Journal As. Soc. III. 341.

Table XXX. Ma'rwár or Jodhpur. *Continuation of ditto.*

1210 Sivaji, grandson of Jayachandra, settled in the desert, *Khér.*
Ashthama, (Asothama T.)
Doohar, T. Dula Rai, W. made attempt on *Kanouj* and *Mandór.*
Raipál.
Kanhul.
Jalhun.
Chado.
Theedo.
Siluk or Silko, (origin of the *Silkáwats* or *Bhomeäs.*)
Bíramdeva.
1381 Chonda, assaulted *Mandór,* and made it his capital.
1408 Rinmal, of *Gohila* mother, made pilgrimage to Gaya.
1427 Rao Joda and 23 brothers, had separate fiefs.
1458 founded *Jodhpur,* and removed from *Mandôr.*
1488 Rao Sújoh, or Surajmal; rape of Rahtore virgins by Patháns.
1515 Rao Ganga.
1531 Rao Maldeo, becomes chief Rája of Rájputs; fortifies capital.
1568 sends his son as hostage to Akber; marriage alliance.
1583 Udaya Sinh; Chandra Sinh, upheld by clans, installed by Akber.
1594 Soor Sinh; named Siwaí Rája, a general in Mogul armies.
1619 Raja Gaj Sinh, slain in *Gujerát.*
1637 Jeswant Sinh, died in *Cabul.*
1680 Ajit Sinh, posthumous. Rahtore conflict at Delhi, 4th July, 1679, (7th Sravan, 1716,) 30 years' war against empire. Murdered by his son
1724 Abhay Sinh; entitled Mahàràja Rájeswar, 1728.
1749 Rám Sinh, son, defeated by his uncle
1749 Bakht Sinh, who was poisoned in 1752.
1752 Vijaya Sinh, (Beejy Sing,) disputed succession with Ram Sinh.
1793 Bhim Sinh, usurps throne on his grandfather's death, by defeat of Zalim Sinh.
1803 Man Sinh. Feud for Kishna Kumárí, the *Udipur* princess.

Table XXXI. The Bikane'r Ráj, *a scion of* Jodhpur.

1458 Bíka, son of Joda, settled in the *Jit* country.
1494 Nunkarna.
1512 Jaet.
1546 Kalián Sinh.
1573 Ráy Sinh.
1631 Karna Sinh.
1673 Anop Sinh.
1708 Sarup Sinh.
Suján Sinh.
1736 Zuráwar Sinh.
1745 Gaj Sinh.
1786 Raj Sinh, poisoned in 13 days by
1788 Surat Sinh, regent, who usurped the throne.
1799 ——— vanquished Surtan Sinh and Ajib Sinh.
1804 ——— annexed Bhatner to his dominion.

Table XXXII. Ránas *of* Amber *or* Dhund'hár. *Capital Jaypur.*

The Cuchwáha race of Rájputs claims descent from Cush, *second son of* Ra'ma, *king of Ayodhya, who migrated and built the fort of Rotás, on the Són.*

A. D. 294 Rája Nala, founded *Narwar* or *Nishida.*
Thirty-two princes—having the affix, *Pála.*
965 Sura Sinh.
966 Dhola (Dula) Rai, expelled from *Narwar,* founded *Dhund'hár* dynasty.
Kankul.
Maidul Rao, took *Amber* from the Meenas.

Hundeo.
Kuntal.
1185 Pujandeva, (Pajun,) married daughter of Prithi Rája.
Malési.
Bijal.
Rájdeo (Sahirdeva ? of *Narwar*, defeated by Mahmud, II. 1251, F.)
Kílan.
Kontal.
Junsi.
Udayakarna—his son Baloji obtained *Amritsir*, called *Shekhávat* from his grandson Shekhjí.
Nara Sinh.
Banbir.
Udhárao.
Chandrasén.
Prithi Ráj, pilgrimage to *Dewal* on the Indus: murdered by Bhíma, his son.
Aiskarn.
1550 ? Baharmal, (Puranmal, W.) paid homage to Baber.
1586 ? Bhagwán Dás, Akber's general, wedded his daughter to Jehangir.
1592 Man Sinh, ditto, governor of Bengal—Dakhan—Cabul.
1615 Bhao Sinh, died of drinking.
1621 Mahá Sinh, ditto.
1625 ? Jaya Sinh, Mirza Rája, poisoned by his son Kerat.
Rám Sinh, reduced to mansab of 4000.
Bishen Sinh, ditto........... 3000.
1698 Siwai Jay Sinh, founded *Jaypur*, published *Zij Mahomedsháh*.
1742 Iswari Sinh.
1760 Madhu Sinh.
1778 Prithi Sinh, II. minor.
1778 Pertáp Sinh.
1803 Jagat Sinh, an effeminate prince, died without issue.
1818 Jay Sinh, III. posthumous, believed supposititious.

Table XXXIII. Raos *of* Jesalme'r.

Dynasty of the Bhattis, *a branch of the Yadu race of the Chandra Vansa*, Tod.

Nába, fled from *Dwarica* to *Marusthali—(Bhágavat.)*
Prithibáhu—Khíra—Jud-bhán, (from Bhatti chroniclers.)
Báhu-bal, espoused daughter of Vijaya Sinh, *Malwa*.
Báhu, killed by a fall from his horse.
Súbáhu, poisoned by his wife, daughter of *Ajmír* Rája Mund.
Rijh married daughter of Ber Sinh of *Málwá*; invasion of Ferid Sháh.
B. C. 94 ? Rája Gaja, invaded Kandrupkél, in *Cashmír*.
A. D. 15 ? Salbahan, 15 sons, all Rájas, conquered Panjáb, expelled from Cábul.
Báland, invaded by *Turks*—his grandson Chakito, source of Chakit tribe.
Kullur, 8 sons, all became Musalmans.
Jinj, 7 ditto.
Bhatti, court at *Lahore*, gave name to family.
Mangal Rao, expelled by king of *Ghazni*—settled in *Mér*.
Majam Rao, his son—
730 Kehur, invaded by the Barahas, 787, A. D. 731.
733 Tanno, erected Bíjnôt.
813 Bíji Rae, continual feuds with the Langas, till 1474. Title Rao, exchanged for Rawul.
Deoraj, excavated several lakes, one at Tunnote.
Munda.
1008 Bachera, tributary to Anandapál of Delhi; invaded by Mahmúd.
1043 Dusaj.

Bhojdeo conspired against and killed by his uncle
1155 Jesal, slain in defending *Lodorva*. Removed capital to *Jesalmér*.
1167 Salivahan, II. throne usurped by his son, Bíjil.
1200 Kailun, elder brother, repelled the Khán of *Baloch*.
1218 Chachik Deo, extirpated Chunna Rajputs.
1250 Karan, repelled Mozaffer Khán.
1270 Lakhan Sinh, an idiot, replaced by his son
1275 Púnpál, dethroned by nobles.
1275 Jaetsi, recalled from *Gujerát*—defended fort for 8 years.
1293 Mulráj, III. great sack of *Jesalmér* by Mabúl Khán, 1294.
Dúdú, elected Râwul, second sack and immolation.
1306 Gursi, re-establishes *Jesalmér*.
Kéhar, adopted; feuds.
Rao Kailan, or Kerore, conquered to the Indus—lived to 80.
Chachik Deo, fixed capital at Marote; continued feuds.
1473 Bersi, conquest of *Multán* by Báber.
Sabal Sinh, *Jesalmér* becomes a fief of empire, under Rawuls Jait, Nunkarn, Bhím, Manohar Das; conversion of Bhattis.
Umra Sinh, predatory incursions.
1701 Jeswant, alliance with Mewár—end of Bhatti chronicle.
1722 Akhi Sinh, Sarúp Sinh minister potential.
1761 Mulrája, ditto.
1820 Gaj Sinh, ditto, under British protection.

Table XXXIV. Orissa, Or-Desa, *or* Atkala-Desa, *hod. Cuttack.*

From the Vansavali, and Rája Charitra, in the Uria language, preserved in the temple of Jagannáth, a record supposed to have been commenced in the 12th century.—Stirling's Account of Cuttack. As. Res. xv. 257.

After the usual detail of the Mythology, and early kings of India, down to Vicramáditya,

A. D. 142 Bato Kesari.
193 Tirbhoban deo.
236 Nirmal deo.
281 Bhíma deva.
318 Subhan deva. Rakta Bahu invades *Jagannáth by sea*, destroyed by an inundation of the sea, that also formed the Chilka lake.
Indra deva, was captured and displaced by the Yavanas, who reigned for 146 years.

Kesari-vansa restored.

473 Jajati (Yayáti) Kesari, capital *Jajepur*.
Suraj Kesari.
Ananta Kesari.
617 Lálat Indra Kesari, built the *Bhuvaneswar* temple, 657.
32 reigns, extending 455 years. Cuttack built, 989.

Ganga-vansa.

1131 Churang, Saranga deva, or Chor Ganga, invaded Orissa.
1151 Gangeswara deva, extended dominions.
1174 Ananga Bhím Deo, ascended Gajapati throne; endowed *Jagannáth*; struck coin; title Ráwat Rái.
1201 Rájeswara deo.
1236 Ra'ja Narsinh Deo, built *Kanárak* (black pagoda) 1277.
5 *Nara Sinhas and* 6 *Bhánus, called the Suraj-vansa Rájas.*
1451 Kapil Indra deo, adopted by the last Bhánu, assisted Telinga Rája against Musalmans, 1457.
1471 (Himber? Rai of Uria, according to Ferishta.)
1478 Pursottem deo, conquers *Conjeveram*.
1503 Pertáb Rudra deo, left 32 sons, all murdered by
1524 Govind deo, his minister.
1531 Pertáb Chakra deo, last of the dynasty.

1539 Narsinha Jenna, deposed by
1550 Telinga Mukund deo, (Harichandan,) invaded, and sovereignty of Orissa overthrown, by King of Bengal, 1558.

Khurda Rájas; Bhui-vansa, or Zemindári race.

1580 Ramchandra deo, titular Ràja under Akber.
1609 Pursottem deo. Afghan incursions.
1630 Narsinh deo.
1655 Gangadhar deo.
1656 Balbhadder deo.
1664 Mukund deo.
1692 Dirb Sinh deo.
1715 Harikishen deo.
1720 Gopináth deo.
1727 Ramchandra deo. Boundary much reduced.
1743 Birkishore deo. Marhatta depredations.
1786 Dirb Sinh deo, attached to *Nágpur* 1755-6.
1798 Mukund deo, deposed by the English, 1804.

TABLE XXXV. RÁJAS *of* NE'PÁL.

The mythology of Népal commences, like that of Cashmir, with the desiccation of the valley, for ages full of water, by a Muni called Naimuni, (whence the name of the country Naipála,) whose descendants swayed the sceptre for near 500 *years.—Kirkpatrick's Nipál.*

B. C. 3803 Bhurimahágah, (adjusted back at 18 years per reign, B. C. 844?)
3795 Jayagupta.
3722 Permagupta.
3631 Sri Harkh.
3564 Bhimagupta.
3526 Munigupta.
3489 Bishengupta.
3423 Jayagupta, II. overcome by Rajputs of the Terai, near Janakpur, B. C. 700?
3211 Bal Sinha, descendant of Mahipa Gopála.
3302 Jaya Sinha.
3281 Bhuwani Sinha, overcome by the

Kerrát tribe of eastern mountaineers.

3240 Yellang, adjusted date B. C. 646?
3150 Daskham.
3113 Baláncha.
3081 Kingli.
3040 Hananter.
2990 Tuskhah.
2949 Srupast.
2910 Parb.
2854 Jety dastrí.
2794 Panchem.
2723 King-king-king.
2667 Súnand.
2627 Thúmú.
2558 Jaigri.
2498 Jenneo.
2425 Suenkeh.
2365 Thúr.
2294 Thamu.
2211 Barmah.
2138 Gunjeh.
—— Kashkún.
2065 Teshú.
2019 Sungmia.
1950 Jusha.
1887 Gontho.
1813 Khimbhúm.
1739 Galijang, displaced by Khetris of the

Surya-vansi race.

1658 NEVESIT, (adjusted date of conquest, B.C. 178.)
1608 Matta Rátio.
1517 Kaikvarma.
1441 Pasupush deva (founded Paspatnáth.)
1385 Bhoskar varma, a great conqueror.
1311 Bhumi varma.
1270 Chandra varma.
1249 Jaya varma.
1187 Vrisha varma.

1130 Sarva varma.
1081 Pathi (Prithi) varma.
1025 Jist (Jayertha) varma.
977 Kuber (Kuvera) varma.
901 Hari varma.
824 Siddhi varma.
763 Haridatta varma, (founded Sapae Narayan temple.)
724 Vasu datta verma.
691 Sripatri.
688 Siva vriddi.
611 Vasanta deva.
550 Deva.
493 Brikh (Vriksha) deva.
436 Sankara deva.
386 Brahma deva.
335 Mân deva, erected *Sambhunáth mundil.*
297 Mahe deva.
247 Vasanta deva.
190 Udaya deva.
143 Mán deva, II. 3 years drought.
98 Sukam.
48 Siva deva.
6 Narendra deva.
A. D. 27 Bhima deva, varma, displaced by the

Ahirs, or original Sovereigns.

43 Bishen gupta.
117 Krishna gupta.
178 Bhúmi gupta, expelled by

The Neverit Dynasty, restored.

218 Siva deva varma, (adjusted date, A. D. 470.)
259 Anghú varma.
301 Kirtu varma.
319 Bhima Arjuna deva.
358 Nanda deva.
371 Siva deva.
387 Narendra deva.
424 Bala deva.
441 Sankara deva.
453 Bhima Arjuna deva, II.
469 Jaya deva.
488 Sri bala deva.
504 Kondara deva.
531 Jaya deva, II.
574 Bala deva, III.
585 Balanjun deva.
622 RAGHABA DEVA, adjusted date, A.D. 880†.
985 Sikar deva*.
773 Soho deva.
807 Vikrama deva.
808 Narendra deva.
810 Ganakáma deva*.
895 Udaya deva.
901 Narbhay deva.
908 Bhoj deva bhadra.
917 Lakshmi kám deva datta.
938 Jayadeva, reduced *Patan.*
958 Udaya deva.
966 Bala deva.
977 Padiem deva.
984 Nag Arjuna.
987 Sankar deva.
1004 Bam deva.
1006 Sri Harak deva.
1022 Siva deva.
1050 Indra deva.
1062 Mán deva.
1067 Narendra deva.
1073 Rudra deva*.
1153 Amrita deva, (a great dearth.)
1157 Súmesar deva.
1164 Baz kám deva.
1195 Anya mall—a famine.
1244 Obhaya mall, ditto, and earthquakes.
1246 Jaya deva.
1280 Anwanta mall deva. Kásias and Tirhut families settled in Nipal, *Sam.* 1344. A. D. 1287.
Jayananda deva.
Jaya sinha mall.
Jaya Raera mall, daughter married Hari Chandra, Rája of Benares—his daughter Raj Lachmí succeeded, but was deposed by
1323 Jaya deva, who was dispossessed of the throne by

† This is exactly the first year of the *Newár* era. He, it is said, introduced the *Samvat* into Nepal, which may apply to this, and not to the era of Vicramáditya. (With one or two exceptions, marked*, these reigns are of natural lengths, and require no adjustment.)

1323 Hara sinha deva, raja of *Simroun*, who was expelled from his own dominions by the Patan sovereign of Delhi. *(See below.)*
Belal Sinha, capital *Bhatgoan*.
Sri deva mall.
Nâya mall.
Asoka mall.
Jestilí mall.
Jait mall.
1600? Jaya Eksha Mall, (or Jye Kush Mull,) divided *Patan*, *Khatmandu*, *Banepa*, and *Bhatgaon* between his daughter and three sons.

	Bhatgáon.		*Banepa.*		*Patan.*
	Raya Malla.		Ran Malla.		a daughter.
	Bhu Bhin malla.		*Khatmandu.*	1654	Siddhi Nara Sinha.
	Besson malla.		Ratna malla.	1685	Nirman Indra malla.
1669-79	Jaya Chakra mall.	1632	Jaya Prakás malla.		
	Tríkoka malla?	1656	Pratáp malla.	1689	Yoga Narendra malla.
	Jagat Johi malla.	1662	Jaya Yoga Prakás malla.	1695	Mahipat Indra mall.
	Jay Jeta mitra malla.	1695	Jaya Prakás malla.	1696	Jaya vira mahendra.
1695	Bhupati Indra malla.	1701	Bhaskara malla.	1706	Jaya Indra malla deva.
		1715	Mahendra malla.		
1721	Ranjít malla, formed alliance with Gurkhas, which ended in his subversion, and finally that of all Nèpál.	1722	Jaya Jagat Jaya malla.	1715	Hridiah Narasinha.
				1716	Kishi nirmal deva.
		1724 / 1753	Jaya Yoga Prakás mall, from *Patan*.	1722	Jaya Zughir yoga malla deva.
				1729-31	Jaya Vishnu malla.
				1742	Jaya Yoga Prakás malla deva.
				1749-5	Jaya Vishnu malla Agani.

Gurkhali Dynasty, descended from the Udayapur Rájpúts, occupied Kemaon and Noakót, for 6 or 8 generations, prior to conquest of Nèpál.

1768 Príthinarayan Sáh.
1771 Pertáb Sinha Sàh deva.
1775 Ran Behádur, (Behádur Sáh regent,) deposed by nobles, 1800.
1800 Girwan Yudh Vikrama Sàh deva.
1804 Ran Behádur, returns from Benares, deposed and assassinated.
1805 Girvan Yudh Vikrama Sáh deva, again.
1816 Rajendra Vikrama Sáh deva.

The *Khatmandu* and *Patan* names, and all the dates from 1632 downwards, are confirmed by Nipalese coins in my possession, collected by Dr. Bramley.

Table XXXVI. Rájas *of* Samangarha, *or* Simroun, *in the Tarái, south of Nèpál.*

	From Kirkpatrick.	*From Hodgson's List, Journ. As. Soc. IV. 123.*
A. D. 844	Nána deva.	Nânyupa deva, founded Simroun, A. D. 1097.
	Kanak deva.	Ganga deva.
	Narsinha deva.	Nara Sinha deva.
	Ráma Sinha deva.	Ráma Sinha deva.
	Bhad Sinha deva.	Sakti Sinha deva.
	Karm Sinha deva.	
1323	Hara Sinha deva.	Hara Sinha deva, compelled to abandon his capital and take refuge in the hills, when *Simroun* was destroyed by Toghlak Sháh, in 1323 A. D. *See above* for his connection with the Ráj of *Nèpál*.

TABLE XXXVII. RÁJAS *of* BENGAL, *capitals, Kanouj?—Gaur.*

Abul Fazl enumerates three Dynasties anterior to the family of Bhupála, which last is identified by inscriptions found at Benares, Monghir, Dinajpur, &c. viz.

The family of Bhugrut (Bhagiratha), Xatriya—24 princes, reigned 2418 years.
The family of Bhojgorya, Kaith—9 princes, reigned 250 years.
The family of Udsoor (Adisur), Kaith—11 princes, reigned 714 years.

Then follows the family of Bhupál, to whose 10 reigns 689 years are allotted, which is evidently too much; the succession of names differs also somewhat from those of the inscriptions.

	From Abul Fazl.		*Monghir plate*.*		*Dinájpur copper-plate.*
	Bhopála.		Gopála.		Locapála.
1027	Dhirpála.		Dhermapála.		Dhermapála.
1050	Deopála.		Devapála.		Jayapála.
	Bhupatipála.		*Budal plate.*		Devapála.
	Dhanpatpála.		Rájapála,		Náráyanpála?
	Bijjenpála.		Súrapála.		(Two names illegible.)
	Jayapála.		Náráyanpála.		Rájapála.
	Rájapála.		*Sarnáth inscript.*		Vigrahapála.
	Bhogpála.		Mahipála,		Mahipála, at Benares.
	Jagadpála.		Sthirapála,		Nayapála.
			Vasantapála.	1027	Vigrahapála.
		1017	Kumarapála *(Fer.)*		

Vaidya Rájas of Bengal.

1063 Sukh Sen.
1066 BELAL SEN, built the town of Gaur.
1116 Lakshman Sen.
1123 Mádhava Sen.
1133 Kesava Sen.
1151 Sura Sen.
1154 Náráyana—Noujeb, last rája of Abul Fazl's list.
Laxmana.
1200 Laxmaniya.
(See Mahomedan dynasties.)

TABLE XXXVIII. RÁJAS *of* ASSAM—*anciently* KAMRUP.

The best authority is a Native History, (Assam Buranji,) by Huliram Dhaikiyál Phukan, of Goháti. Beng. era 1236. *As. Jour.* 1830, *p.* 297; *also Mr. Scott's MS. Notes, arranged by Dr. McCosh.—Buchanan is not to be trusted prior to Rudra Sinha.*

After bringing down the genealogies to the *Xatriya* Dynasty of *Dravir* (DHARMAPA'LA, &c. who invited brahmans *from Gaur* to his court, north of the *Brahmaputra!)*

Brahmaputra Dynasty. 240 *years.*

Shusánku, or Arimatu, built fort of *Vidyagarh.*
Phainguya, an usurper of the race of Kumuteshvar.
Gujanke, former line restored.
Shukaranku.
Mriganku, without issue; died A. D. 1478.
Assam divided into 12 petty states.
1498 ——— invaded by Dulal Ghází, son of Hosein Sháh.
Musundár Ghází.
Sultán Ghiásuddín; after whom 12 states restored, of which *Nara, east of Saumar,* had been gradually rising into power, since the middle of the 13th century.

* The Monghir plate, dated 23 or 123 *Samvat*, evidently refers to the *Bhupála* dynasty, and not to the Vikramáditya era as was supposed by WILKINS.

Indravansa (Indu) Dynasty.

1230? Chu-kapha, became independent, and spread conquests, surnamed *Aśama* (unequalled), whence *Assam.*
1268 Chu-toupha, son, defeated the Rája of *Cachár.*
1281 Chu-benpha.
1293 Chu-kangpha.
1332 Chu-khampha; valley invaded by Muhammed Sháh, 1337.
1364-9 Interregnum of five years; when the ministers installed
1369 Chu-taopha, a relation, conquered Chhutiyas.
1372 Chu-khámethepa, a tyrant, killed by his ministers.
1405-14 Interregnum of nine years.
1414 Chu-dangpha, conquered as far as the river Kurutoya.
1425 Chu-jángpha, his son.
1440 Chu-phúkpha, ditto.
1458 Chu-singpha, ditto.
1485 Chu-hangpha, ditto.
1491 Chu-simpha, a tyrant, put to death.
1497 Interregnum, and Hosein Sháh's invasion, 1498.
1506 Chu-humpha, a brother, various conquests.
1549 Chu-klunpha, his son, built *Gurgram.*
1563 Chu-khrunpha.
1615 Chu-chainpha; introduced reforms; protected Dharmanárain.
1640 Chu-rúmpha, a tyrant, dethroned.
1643 Chu-chinpha.
1647 Kuku-raikhoya Gohani, dethroned for his brother
1665? Chukum, or Jayadhwaja Sinha, adopted Hindu faith; defeated Aurangzeb's general?
1621* Chakradhwaja (or Brija) Sinha, built fort of *Gohâti;* (Sámagrya deva, Mc. C.); repulsed Aurangzeb's general? called Chukum?
1665 Kodayaditya Sinha, attempted to convert the people.
1677 Parbattia Kunria.
1681 Loraràja; for some reigns confusion prevailed until
1683* Gadàdhara Sinha; his son Kana set aside.
1689-1713* Rudra Sinha, built Rangpur and Jorhát; his coins first bear Bengálí inscriptions.
1715-21* Siva Sinha, established Hindu festivals.
1723-26* Phuléswarí, his wife, acquires sovereign rule.
1729-30* Pramathéswarí deví, ditto.
1732-36* Ambiká deví, ditto.
1738-43* Sarvvèswari deví, ditto.
1744* Pramatha Sinha, made equitable land settlement.
1751* Rajeswara Sinha, embellished *Rangpur*, allied with Manipur.
1771* Laxmi Sinha Narendra, younger son, raised and deposed by minister.
1779* Gaurinátha Sinha, his son.
1792* Bharata Sinha Mahámári, conquers Rangpur, and
1793* Sarvánanda Sinha, usurps power at *Baingmara.*
1796* Bharata Sinha, again attempts, but is killed.
Gourinátha Sinha, restored by British; died at *Jorhát.*
1808* Kamaleswara Sinha, or Kinnarám, not crowned.
Rája Chandrakanta Sinha Narendra, fled to Ava.
Purandhar Sinha, great grandson of Rájeswara Sinha, expelled by Burmese, and
Chandrakanta, restored, but deposed again, and
Yogeswar Sinha, raised by Assamese wife of Ava monarch, under Menghi Maha Theluah, the Burmese general and real governor.
1824 Burmese expelled by English.

1712* Date of Manipurí square coins.
1763* Persian coins of Rája Mír Sinh of *Rangpur.*
1780* Bengálí coins of Jayantea Rája.

* These dates are confirmed by coins in Marsden's Num. Or. and others in Captain Jenkin's collection.

TABLE XXXIX. RÁJAS *of* MANI'PUR, *Mièthiè, or Moglí. From the Miehouba or royal geneological roll, Capt.* PEMBERTON'S *MS.*

A. D.			A. D.		
35 ?	Pakhungba, reigned	140 yrs.	1437	Ninthoukhombo, reigned	35 yrs.
174	Khoí,	90	1472	Keyamba,	40
264	Tanuthingmang,	100	1512	Koeremba,	5
364	Koening gualba,	15	1517	Lamchaigmanba,	3
379	Pensíba,	15	1520	Nongyilphuba,	9
394	Kanu khangba,	15	1529	Kapomba,	17
411	Nanu khamba,	47	1546	Tangchomba,	4
428	Nanu phamba,	90	1550	Chullamba,	17
518	Samuerang,	50	1567	Mungyamba,	35
568	Kol Thuoba,	90	1602	Khakèmba,	55
663	Nanuthinghong,	100	1657	Khulchouba,	14
763	Khongtekcha,	10	1671	Paikhomba,	31
784	Kaereleha,	15	1702	Charáirongba,	12
799	Yaraba,	22	1714	Pamhaiba—Gharíbnawáz, or Garmúni rája, or Myanggnumba,	39
821	Ayangba,	89			
910	Ningloucheng,	39			
949	Eipál lal Thaba,	24	1753	Khakhilalthába, or Oogat Sháh,	3
973	Yanglao kai phamba,	8			
981	Eerengba,	89	1756	Mingthoèkhomba—Bharat Sháh,	2
1070	Laiyamba,	56			
1126	Loitongba,	30	1758	Gourí Shám—Maramba,	6
1156	Monyoirelba,	14	1764	Chingthangkhomba, or Jaya Sinha, Nongnangkhomba,	2
1170	Eiwalthaba,	30			
1200	Thawálthába,	36			
1236	Chingtanglalthaba,	11	1766	Gouree Sham,	1
1247	Thing baisel homba,	5	1767	Jaya Sinha,	31
1252	Puralthaba,	16	1798	Robin chandra,	3
1268	Khumomba,	15	1801	Modu chandra,	5
1283	Moeramba,	24	1806	Charjit Sinha,	6
1307	Thangbilalthaba,	22	1812	Márjit Sinha, expelled by Barmas,	1819
1329	Kongyamba,	31			
1360	Telhueba,	19	1824	Gambhir Sinha, brother, regained possession.	
1399	Laizelba,	5			
1409	Púlseba,	24	1834	Kirti Sinha, a minor, son of do.	

TABLE XL. *The* NARAPATI, *or* SHOLAN DYNASTY *of* KARNÁTÁ, DRAVIRA, *and the southern portion of the peninsula.* 27 *Rájas, reigned* 534 *years.*

Contemporary with the Gajapati and Asvapati Dynasties; from a MS. translated by BUCHANAN.

A. D.				
266 ?	Utinga Sholan, reigned	32 yrs.	Arleana Cadamai Canda Sholan,	62 yrs.
	Culatunga Sholan,	18	Jayam Canda Sholan,	12
	Rájendra Sholan,	11	Kirimi Canda Sholan,	20
	Tiramadi Canda Sholan,	13	Tondaman Sholan,	12
	Carical Sholan,	21	Buddam Cattam Sholan,	45
	Arundavan Sholan,	13	Shomuman Sholan,	11
	Vomyara Sholan,	17	Ghingui Canda Sholan,	11
	Sháyangana Sholan,	15	Sundra Pandia Sholan,	40
	Munalinda Sholan,	12	Pottápa Sholan,	24
	Mavanedi Canda Sholan,	15	Shingu Vullanda Sholan,	14
	Vakula Sholan,	14	Deva Sholan,	10
	Alaperinda Sholan,	8	Shayanahatti Sholan,	15
	Tiraveratu Sholan,	15	Vira Sholan,	30

800 ? Shayangara Sholan, 24 years; the MS. makes the final date, A. D. 288. After the overthrow of the *Narapati* dynasty, *Karnata* and *Dravira* seem to have been separated from the southern districts, in which the *Chera*, *Chola*, and *Pandava* lines were at first united under one sovereignty.

13 *Mahá Rájas of Mádura, Tanjore, and Coimbetore, reigned* 239 *years.*

	Udiamara, reigned..	18 years.	
	Jeya deva, ...	19 ditto.	
	Lohita,............	10 ditto.	During this dynasty, the palace of *Mádura* is supposed to have been erected.
	Ganga díra,........	11 ditto.	
	Vama deva,........	13 ditto.	
	Terupulinda, ...	34 ditto.	
	Pattáviran,........	43 ditto.	
	Sri Devanátha, ...	38 ditto.	
	Malik Arjana,......	7 ditto.	
	Adi Raer,.........	13 ditto.	
	Mahá sustra, ...	16 ditto.	
	Visuvesvara, ...	8 ditto.	
950 ?	Chindrabuti, ...	9 ditto.	

After which follow the *Belál* Rájas of the *Karnáta*, and the petty Polygár dynasties of *Mádura*, &c.

TABLE XLI. BELÁL RÁJAS *of the* KARNÁTA. *Capital Dwárasamudra. Nine Princes governed above the Gháts* 98 *years, and afterwards below the Gháts* 111 *years.* (BUCH. *Mysore*, iii. 112.)

A. D.	MACKENZIE'S MS.		BUCHANAN, iii. 474.	
984	Hayasala Belála ráya.		Rája Belála Ráya, reigned ..	18
1043	Vináditya Belála.		Vira B. R.	11
1073	Yareyanga Belála.		Chinna B. R.	22
1114	Vishnu Verddhana Belála.		Deva B. R.	14
1145	Vijaya Narasinha Belála.	1016	Vishnu verti B. R.	28
1188	Vira Belála.		Hari B. R.	19
1233	Vira Narasinha deva.		Imadi B.R.	17
1249	Vira Someswara.		Visia B. R..............	16
1268	Vira Narasinha, taken by the Mahomedans, and his capital destroyed in 1310-11.		Buca B. R.	22
			China Buca B. R..........	8

TABLE XLII. ADEVA RÁJAS *of* TULUVA, ANDHRA, *or* TELINGÁNA. *Capital Woragalla or Warancal.*

19 *Adeva Rájas reigned* 370 *years*, (211 *years ?*) *supposed to be the* 18 *princes of Andhra descent, prior to Pratápa Rudra.*

A. D.		
800 ?	Sri Ranga A. R., reigned	25 yrs.
	Vira Náráyana A. R.	23
	Wobala A. R.	21
	Siruvayanagada A. R.	22
	Pirungei Endia A. R.	15
	Canda Gopála A. R.	32
	Narasinha A. R.	13
	Cambuli A. R.	15
	Bacan A. R.	22
	Vira Narasinha A. R.	12
	Narasinha A. R.	8
	Duia A. R.	12
	Sri Pandia A. R.	9
	Vasu deva A. R.	12
	Siric Virindi A. R.	15
	Cutia deva, A. R.............	14
	Rája visia Bujinga, ...	12
	Salica Náráyana A. R.	10
	Pritivadi Bacukera Sadicun, ...	87
1167	Uricandi Pratápa Rudra, 58 or 54, ended 1221.	
	Anna Pemma, ... 77 supposed subsequent to Mah. subjection.	

The *Mlechhas* (Muhamedans) followed, and Pratápa Rudra; whose officers, HUCCA and BUCCA, raised the Vijyanagar dynasty; the list of which in BUCHANAN, iii. 476, differs essentially from that given by inscriptions.

TABLE XLIII. RÁJAS *of* CHOLA, (*Chola-mandeloor, Coromandel:*)

Including the country now called the Carnatic below the Gháts, hod. TANJORE. *Capitals (in Ptolemy's time), Arcot; then Wariur, near Trichinopoly; next, Kumbbahona, and lastly, Tanjore.* WILSON'S MACKENZIE MSS.

A. D.	
700-1000 ?	Kulottunga—others say 3000 B. C. or 500 A. D., or 1200 A. D.;
	Deva Chola. [built temple at *Tangapur*, or *Tanjore*.
	Sasisekhara.
	Siva linga.
918 ?	Vira chola.
1100 ?	Keri kala, persecutor of Rámánuja.
	Bhima.
886 ?	Rájarájendra, subdued various countries.
	Vira mártanda.
	Kirttivardhana.
	Vijaya.
	Kanaka.
	Sundara, killed a Brahman.
	Kalakala.
	Kalyána.
	Bhadra.
1407 ?	Pattira Chola ? last according to some accounts,
	Kulottunga Chola—last according to others, married his daughter to 48th Pandyan prince, who succeeded
	An illegitimate son (Nanda ?) founded the *Tonda Mandalam (Conjeveram)*—also annexed to *Pandya* kingdom.

TABLE XLIV. RÁJAS *of* CHERA *or* KONGA, (*comprehending Salem and Coimbetore.*)

The Kongadesa Rája kal enumerates 26 princes. MACKENZIE'S MSS.

Vira ráya.
Govinda ráya.
Krishna ráya.
Kalivallabha.
Govinda, II.
Chaturbhuja.
Kumára deva.
Trivikrama deva.
Kongani vermá.
Madhava vermá.
Hari varmá.
Vishnugopa.
Krishna varmá.
Dindikara.
Durvaniti.
Pushkara.
Trivikrama.
Bhúvikrama.
Kongani Mahádhirája.
Govinda, III.
Sivaga.
Prithiví Kongani Mahádhiráya.
Rája deva.
Malla deva.
Ganda deva.
Satya vrákya deva.
A. D. 894 Gauttama deva, subdued by the *Chola Rája*, from whose descendants it passed to the *Belál* rájas of *Maisur*, and thence to the *Vijayanagar* dominion.

TABLE XLV. PANDYAN DYNASTY *of* MÁDURA.

Tradition ascribes 74 princes, of whom 39 names are extant.

Kulottunga, 2000 B. C. ?
Anantaguna.
Kálabhúshana.
Rájendra Pándya.
Rájeswara.
Gambhira.
Vansapradipaka.
Puruhutajit.
Pandya Vamsapátáká.
Sundareswara.
Padasekhara.
Varaguna, united *Chola* and *Tonda* to *Mádura*.
Rájendra.
Suguna.
Chitraratha.

Chitrabhushana.
Chitra dhvaja.
Chitra verma.
Chitrasèna.
Chitravikrama.
Udanta.
Rája Charámani.
Rája Sárdula.
Kulottunga.
Yodhana pravíra.
Rája Kunjara.
Rája Bhayankara.
Ugrasena.
Mahásena.
Satrunjaya.
Bhimaratha.
Bhimaparákrama.
Pratápa Mártanda.
Vikrama Kunjaka.
Yuddha Koláhala.
Atula Vikrama.
Atula Kirtti.
Kirttivibhúshana.
Vamsasekhara, founded the *Madura* college.
Vamsachurámani.

Náyak Dynasty—founded by Nágama nayak, an officer of Krishna ráya of Vijayanagar. 14 *princes.*

1530 Viswanáth.
Krishnapa.
Virapa.
Visvapa.
Kumara Krishnapa.
Kasturi Ranjapa.
Mutu Krishnapa.
Virapa; died 1623.
1623 Terumala, or Trimal, 1663.
1663 Muta virapa.
Chokanáth; died 1687.
1687 Krishna mutu Virapa.
1695 Vijaya ranga, under regency of *Mangamál.*
1731 Vijaya Kumára, do. of *Minaxi ráni.* Fort seized by Muhammedans, and *Mádura* became tributary to Nuwáb of Carnatic, and afterwards to the British.

Table XLVI. Rájas *of* Vijayanagar.

From history, inscriptions, and family genealogy, see As. Res. vol. xx. *The latter authority, in the usual manner, deduces a direct line from* Pandu, *of the lunar dynasty, imperfectly following the Pauranic lists to* Chandrabija, *the last of the Mágadha rájas; to whom succeeds,*

Marru.
Nanda.
Bhutanandi.
Nandili, who has two sons, Seshunandi, and
Yeshanandi, whose 14 sons, ruling over Bylemdesh, are dispersed by two invaders, Amitra and Durmitra; and seven fled to *Andhradesha,* or
A. D. Telingana, where
1034 Nanda, maharája, erected a kingdom, and founded *Nandapur* and *Warangol.*
1076 Chalik raja.
1118 Vijaya ra'ja; founded *Vijayanagar.*
1158 Vimala rao.
1182 Narasinba deva.
1249 Ráma deva.
1274 Bhúpa raya, died without issue.
1334 Bukka, son of a neighbouring rája, raised to the throne of the Dekhan by Vidyaranya, his *gúrú.*
1367 Havihara rao.
1391 Deva rao.
1414 Vijaya rao.
1424 Pundara deva rao, deposed by Sri Ranga raja of *Kaliandrúg.*
1450 Ráma chandra rao, son of Sri Ranga.

1473 Narasinha rao.
1490 Vira narasinha raja.
Achyuta rao.
1524 Krishna deva ; extended his sway to *Gujerat*, &c.
Ràma raja, killed in invasion of Nizám Sháh, and Imád ul mulk.
1565 Sri Ranga rája.
Trimala raja.
Vira yangat pati.
Sri Ranga II.
Rámadeva rao.
Venkatapati rao.
Trimala rao.
Râmadeva rao.
Sri Ranga rao.
Venkatapati ; invaded by the Moghuls and fled to *Chandragiri.*
Rama rao ; recovered a portion of territory.
1693 Hari Dás.
1704 Chak Dás, his brother.
1721 Chima Dás.
1734 Ráma ráya.
Gopála rao, son of Chak Dás.
1741 Yankatapáti.
1756 Trimala rao.
Sultán Khán took the country in the name of Tipu ; and with Vira Venkatapati Ráma raya, the dynasty became extinct, A. D. 1829.

Table XLVII. Rájas *of* Maisur, *(Maheswar or Mysore.)*

Their genealogy is traced from the Yadu line of Chandravansa. Mck. MSS.

A. D.
Betta Vadiyar.
Chamaraja Vadiyar, son of Yadu.
1530 Timmaraja Vadiyar, son of Betta.
Hiriya Chamarasa Vadiyar, his son.
Bettatha Chamarasa Vadiyar, do. who had three sons,
1 Timmarája Vadiyar.
2 Krishnarája Vadiyar.
3 Bola Chamarasa Vadiyar; had two wives, Viryammá and Demayammá.
1600 ? Rája Vadiyar, son of the former, took Seringapatam, 1610.
Bettada Chamarasa Vadiyar.
Devappa rája Vadiyar, } son of Demayammá.
Chama rája Vadiyar, }
Narasa rája Vadiyar, son of first wife of Rája Vadiyar.
Chamaraja Vadiyar, his son.
Imadi Rája Vadiyar, son of Rája Vadiyar's second wife.
1638 Kanthirao Narsa rája Vadiyar, son of Bettada, acquired great power. [Chinrayapatan inscript. Buch. Mysore.
1659 Doda Deva rája Vadiyar, son of Devappa, extended dominion N. W.
Chikka Deva rája Vadiyar, his son, collected family history.
1704 Kanthirao Narsa rája Vadiyar, his son.
1713 Krishna rája Vadiyar, do.
Chamaraja Vadiyar.
Imadi Krishna rája, son of Krishna.
Nanja rája Vadiyar, his son.
Chamaraja Vadiyar, dethroned by Hyder Ali; Mysore destroyed.
1796 Krishna rája Vadiyar, restored by the British.

Table XLVIII. Paligar Dynasty *of* Trichanapali.

Terumala Raya, of *Achita* tribe, in *Tennivelly*, founded dynasty.
Panchákhya.
Tondaka.

Navana Choládhipa.
Terumala Nripálachandra.
Navasauri.
Páchanara pála.
Námana.
Pachamahisu.
Kinkinipati.
Tondaka Nripati.
Tirumala Bhúpa.
Padmapta.
Raghunátha, an officer of Vijaya Rághava, of *Tanjore*.
Terumala ráya.
Sri Vijaya Raghunáth, conquered Chonda Khán.

TABLE XLIX. VALUGUTI RÁJAS *of* VENKATAGIRI, *or Káli malè*.

From the MACKENZIE MSS.

Pátalmári vetál.
Damanaidu; aided in giving
Vanamnaidu. Pratápa Rudra the
Yaradaxanaidu. throne of Warangol.
Sinha manaidu.
Madan.
Vedagiri naidu.
Kumar madan.
Sinham naidu.
Pada sinham.
Chenna sinham.
Anupota; extendedsway to Krishna river.
Sarva sinh.
Dharmanaidu.
Timmanaidu.
Chiti daxa.
Anupota.
Madan.
Sura.
Yachamanaid; founded *Valáguti* branch.
Chenna Sinh, under Vijyanagar.
Nirván ray appa.

Kumara timma naidu.
Padakonda naidu.
Padakonda naidu II.
Chennapa naidu.
Venkatádri naidu; whence name of place.
Ráyapá.
Pennakondapa naidu.
Yachama.
A.D. Kasturi.
1600 Yacham naidu, conquered as far as the *Mádura* province.
Padayachem.
Kumár yachem.
Bengar yachem; murdered A. D. 1696, by Zulficárkhán.
Kumár yachem; died 1747.
Bengar yachem, and
Padayachem, 1776.
1804 Kumar yachem, adopted.
Bengar yachem; ditto.

TABLE L. INDIAN DYNASTIES, *according to* FERISHTA, *stated to be taken from Persian and Sanscrit authorities.*

[This list is useful for comparison with those already inserted.]

MAHRAJA; descended from Krishna; reigned in Oudh.

	Line of Mahárájas reigned for 700 years.
B. C.	Feredon; first invasion of India, Málchand reigned in [Málwa.
1429	Kesvarája; invaded Ceylon with aid of Persia.
	Manérráya, built Manèr.
1209	Feroz-ra, conquered Panjáb.
1072	Suraja dynasty at Kanouj, where worship of sun intro-[duced.
786	Baraja.
	Keidar; tributary to Persia.
731 (died)	Sinkol; built *Laknauti* (Gaur) in Bengal. Persian invasion under Peiranweisa.
586 Maharáj,	Kachawa Rajputs of Amber established.
540	Keda raja, Rustam slain—Rohatray built *Rotas*.
497	Jaya chand, his minister—a famine.
437	Dehlu, built Delhi.
397	Porus, of Kemaon, usurped throne of Kanouj.
350	Porus II.; resisted Alexander's invasion.
330	Sinsar-chand (Sandracottus).
260	Jona, and his line, reigned tranquilly 90 years.

170 Kalian chand, a tyrant; kingdom of Kanouj dismembered.
56 Vikramajít, (died) reigned in *Málwá* and *Gujerát;* era established; anarchy and confusion succeeded.
A. D. 483? Rája Boga, (Bhoja,) of the *Tuár* tribe.
A. D. 330 Basdeo, (Vasudeva), revived Kanouj dynasty*; cot. of Bahramgor, who married his daughter.
410 Rámdeo, of Rhatore race, fixed in *Márwár;* tributary to Feroz Sassa. Civil wars, took Kanouj and Bengal, married daughter of Sívaray of *Vijayanagar.*
500 Pratab Chand his general, of *Sesodia* tribe, refused tribute to Noshirvan.
— Anand deva; reigned in *Málva*, built *Mandó* and *Ramgir.*
550? Maldeo; assumed throne of Delhi, and Kanouj empire divided.
— Hispál, father of
977 Jaipál, Rája of Láhore, invaded by Sabektagín and by Mahmúd.
— Anandpál succeeds, defeated by Mahmúd.
1009 Bachera (Vijaya ray) of Bhattis, invaded by Mahmúd, A. H. 393.
1012 Prithirájpál (Jaipál II?) of Delhi and Lahore, fled to Ajmír.
1016 Korra, (Kunwer ray—Kumárapál) king of Kanouj, surrendered to Mahmúd, in whose time the country was divided into principalities.
Hardat, rája of Merat.
Chándpál or Calchandra, rája of Mathura.
Jundray?—Nanda ray of Kalinjar.
1022 *Jasuverma?* rája of Ajmír.
1024 Byramdeo, (Brahma deva) of Gujerát deposed; and Sumnáth temple plundered.
1026 Dabisalima (Saila deva) enthroned in his stead.
1035 Daipal, governor of Sanpat, 40 miles from Delhi on road to Lahore; in Sewálik, Rám ray, another chief.
1043 ———, king of Delhi, with other rájas, retake Hassi, Tanesvar, &c. from Modood Ghiznavi.
1118 Balin, of Láhore; built Nágore in Sewálik; upset by Bairam Shah.
1192 Pitter Rai of Ajmír, Candi (Cháwand) Ra of Delhi, } defeated Muhammed Ghori.
1193 Hindu confederacy of 150 rájas defeated by do.
Jay Chand, of Kanouj, defeated
Hemraj, of Ajmír, expelled Pithiray's son.
Bhimdeva, of Gujerát; Goorkhas noticed, under Muhammed.
1215 Sahir deva of Narvar (Patan) defeated by Mahmud II.
— Uday-sa, tributary rája of *Jálwár.*
1231 Rája Dewbal, of Gualiar, reduced.
1246 Dilleki and Milleki rájas, of Kalinjar.
1253 Diepal, rája of Sitnur; raised rebellion in Sind.
1291 Rája of Rintinpur besieged by Feroz.
1294 Rámdeo, rája of Deogir, (Doulatábád.)
— Shankaldeo, his son, married Dewal devi, daughter of Ray Karan, of Nehrwala, Gujerát; his wife, Kamlá devi.
Bhima deo, rája of Rintinbhore.
1299 Hambar deo, (Hamira,) his son besieged by Alla.
1304 Koka, rája of Málwá, overcome by Ein ul mulk.
1308 Nehr Deo, of Jálwar, surrendered to do.
Ray Ratan Sèn, of Chitor, escaped from Alla's camp.
—— his nephew confirmed in that principality.
Sital deo, rája of Sewana.
1309 Laddar deo, rája of Warangôl, made tributary.
Bílal deo, of Karnáta, resists Toghlak 1338, founds Vijyanagar.
1318 Harpál deo, son-in-law of Rám deo, flayed.
1340 Nag nak, Koly chief of Kondhana.—Prem ray, of Gujerát.
1347 Man deo, rája of Buglana.—Krishna ray of Vijyanagar.
1389 Ray Sarvar, rayrayan, of Behar.—Vinaek ray of Telingana.
1391 Narsinh Bhan of Gualior, Rahtore chief.—Narsinh of Kehrla.

* Wilford names this king Sadápála, or Sadasvápála. As. Res. ix. 211.

1402 Brahma deo, son of ditto, repelled Timur at Gualior.
1405 Ray Davood, and Hubboo of Toolumba.
1425 Ray Bheem of Jummo.—Deva ray, of Vijyanagar.
1446 Pertáb Sinh of Patiála and Kampila. 1452 Narsinh, his son.
1452 Prithivy ráy and Karan ráy.—Bhim ráj of Condapilly.
1471 Amber ray and Mangal ray of Orissa, 1470.
1478 ——— Gualior rája resisted Lodi.
—— Sangat Sinh, expelled from Etáwa.—Siva ray of Vijyanagar.
1490 Mán Sinh, of Gualior, receives dress of honor.
1518 Vicramajit, his son, killed by Baber, 1526, and Gualior reduced after 100 years independence.
1491 Saha deo, rája of Katra.
1493 Balbhadra ráy, of Kootumba, near Chunar. Narsinh ray, his son.
Saliváhana, rája of Panná.
1501 Vinaik deo, of Dholpoor.
1523 Mán Sinh, rája of Gualior.
1533 Rana Sanka, of Chitor, (Sangráma Sinh)—finally reduced by Akber, [1570.
Rawel deo of Bagur. Medny rája of Chandery.
Manik chand and others killed.
1540 Maldeo, of Nagore and Ajmír, most powerful rája.
1542 Harkrishna ráy, of Rotás—killed by Shér Sháh.
1554 Ramchandra, rája of Panná and Kalinjar.
1556 Hemoo usurps the throne of Delhi—battle of Pánipat.
—— Ram-Sa, a descendant of Mán Sinh.
—— Jugmul and Deví Dás, rájas of *Márwár*, yield to Akber.
1567 Ujaya Sinha, of Udipur—Surjan ráy of Rintinbhore.
1570 Chandra Sén, son of Maldeo of Ajmír.
1572 Ráy Sinh, appointed to Jodhpur by Akber.
1586 —— his daughter married to Selim Mirza.

Table LI. Márhatta Governments*.

1. *Family of Sivají, rájas of Sattara.*

1644 Shahji, a Subáhdár of the Carnatic under Aurangzéb, bestows jágirs on his sons—Tanjore on Ekojí—dies 1664.
1647 Siva'ji', his son, commences predatory expeditions.
1664 ———, plunders Surát, and assumes title of rája.
1669 ———, establishes a military government—dies 1680, April.
1680 Rája Rám, set up by minister—imprisoned at Raigarh.
—— Sambhaji', assumed the sovereignty—executed at Talapur, August 1689.
Santa, usurped power—murdered 1698.
1689 Rája Ram, again proclaimed at *Sattara*, died 1700.
1700 Tárá Baí, his wife, assumed regency—incursions into Behár.
1707 Si'va'ji' II. son of Sambha, nicknamed Shao-ji, released on Aurangzeb's death, and crowned at *Satara*, March 1708—goes mad.
1749 Rám Rája, nominal successor—power resting with minister or *Peshwa.*
1818 Pertáb Sívá, or Sinh, re-instated at Satara by British, April 11.

2. *Hereditary Pèshwás of Púná.*

1740 Ba'la'ji' Bájí Rao, succeeds his father—dies after battle of Pánipat.
1761 Mádhují Rao Belál, 2nd son, invested as *nominal* Pèshwá, uncle Raghunáth, regent. Nána Farnavis, his kárkun—dies Nov. 1771.
1772 Naráyan Rao, youngest son of Bálají, murdered.
—— Raghunáth Rao (Ragoba), usurped.
1774 Mádhorao Naráyan, posthumous son of Naráyan, (Nána F. in power,) committed suicide 1795.
1796 Bájí Rao, proclaims himself; is taken by Sindia.
—— Chimnájí, furtively invested at Puna, 26th May.
—— Báji Rao, publicly proclaimed, 4th December.
1818 ———, surrenders to and pensioned by the English, 3rd June.

* The origin of Sivaji is traced in the chronicles of Mewár to Ajaya Sinh rana of Chítor, 1300, (T. I. 269,) thus: Ajayasi, Sujunsi, Duleepji, Seoji, Bhoraji, Deoraj, Oogurséu, Maholjí, Khailooji, Junkojí, Suttoojí, Sambaji, Sivaji, Sambaji, Rámrája, usurpation of the Pèshwás.

3. *Bhúnsla Rájas of Nágpur.*

1734 Raghúji Bhúnsla, nominated "Séna Sáhib Subá" or general in Márhatta confederacy.
1750 ———, received sunud of Berár from Pèshwá, dies 1753.
1753 Januji, eldest son, adopted his nephew
1772 Raghúji, eldest son of Madhojí, removed by Madhorao in favor of
1774 Sabají (his uncle), killed in action soon after by Mudají.
1816 Parsájí, succeeded his father Raghují: an idiot—strangled by
—— Múdájí (Appa Sáhib), acknowledged by English—deposed 1817-18.
1818 May, Goozur, grandson of Raghují, seated on musnud by do.

4. *The Sindia family, from a village near Satara, now Gwalior Rájas.*

1724 Ranují Sindia, an officer in the Pèshwa's army.
1750 Jyapa, succeeded to his father's jágír of half of Málwá, murdered 1759.
Dáttají, 2nd son of Ranují, engaged in the Panjáb wars.
1769 Mahádají, 3rd, illegitimate, confirmed in jágír by Madhorao, died 1794.
1794 Doulut Rao, his grand-nephew, adopted: fixed his camp at Gwalior, 1817.
1825 Baiza Bái, his widow, adopted Jankují, and acted as regent.
1833 Jankují, assumed the reins of government.

5. *The Holkar Family.*

1724 Mulhár Rao Holkar, a Sudra, an officer of note in the Pèshwá's army.
1750 ———, obtained jágír in *Málwá*, died 1767.
1767 Málí Rao, grandson, succeeded under regency of
Ahilya Bái, his mother, but died soon after.
—— Tukají Holkar, (no relation) appointed to command of troops.
1797 Jeswant Rao Holkar, illegitimate son—maintained predatory rule.
1805 ———, confirmed in jágír of Indore, &c.—died insane.
1811 Tulsi Bai, widow, adopted his illegitimate child
—— Mulhár Rao Holkar; battle of Mehadpur, December 1818.
1834 Martand Rao, adopted son, dispossessed by
—— Hari Holkar, present chief.

6. *Gaikwar family—now reigning at Baroda, Gujerát.*

1720 Dammají Gaikwár (Shamsher Behádur), officer under Khandí Rao Holkar.
1731 Pilají Gaikwar, nominated *Séna Khas Khèl*—murdered.
1732 Dammaji, son, occupied east of Gujerát, died 1768.
1768 Govind Rao, 2nd son, succeeded; but eldest, Syají, an idiot, supported by
1771 Fatih Sinh, youngest, who held real power at Baroda.
1790 Mannaji Rao, assumed charge of Syají, as regent—died 1793.
1793 Govind Rao, made regent 19th December, died September 1800.
1800 Ananda Rao, eldest son—disputes with Mulhár and Kanhají.
1805 ———, Treaty with British government.
—— Fatih Sinh.

Table LII. Si'kh Government of Láhore.

A. D.
1419 Na'nak, founder of the Síkh sect, born.
—— Guru Angad, wrote some of the sacred books.
1552 Amera dás, Khetri.
1574 Râm dâs, beautified Amritsir.
1581 Arjun Mal, compiled the *A'di Granth.*
1606 Har Govind, first warlike leader.
1644 Har Ray, his grandson.
1661 Har Krishna, died at Delhi.
1664 Tegh Behádur, put to death by Moslems.
1675 Guru Govind, remodelled the Síkh government.
1708 Bandu, last of the succession of Gurus—put to death by Aurangzeb.
—— Predatory bands—internal feuds.
12 *misals* or tribes of Síkhs captured *Láhore* and occupied *Panjáb.*
Charat Sinh, of Sukelpaka misal, died 1774.
1774 Mahá Sinh, his son, extended his rule—died 1792.
1792 ———, his wife, regent, with Lákhpat Sinh minister.
1805 Ranji't Sinh, (born 1780,) established Lahore independency.

BUDDHIST GENEALOGIES.

TABLE LIII. CHINESE AND JAPANESE CHRONOLOGY.—*From M. Klaproth's translation, Paris,* 1833.

[*The Japanese names are distinguished by the letter* J.]

Ta chen seng wang.
I szu ma wang.
Yeon lo tho wang.
Kio lo wang.
Ni feon lo wang.
} Genealogy of SA'KYA, according to the *Bauddha* works of the Chinese.

Szu tsu kie wang (Sans. *Sinhahána-kabána.*
Tsing fan wang, *Suddodana,* (and three brothers, Sans. *Suklodana, Amitidana,* and *Dhotodana.)*

B. C.
1027 Si tho to, nan tho, Chykia, (SA'KYA MUNI,) born.
999 Sákya becomes eminent in 8th year of AJATASVARA of *Magadha.*
949 Sákya or Buddha (Fo); attains nirvána, (dies.)
868 Anan *(Ananda)*, second patriarch, dies.
833 A yu wang (J. *A ik ó*) (Sans. *Asoka)*, dies.
806 Changna ho sieou, 3rd patriarch, dies.
741 Yeou po kiu to (J. *Ou fa kik ta)*, 4th patriarch, dies.
692 Thi to kia (J. *Dei ta ka)*, 5th ditto, dies at *Mathurá.*
687 Weng chu, disciple of Sáriputra.
660 Commencement of Japanese monarchy.
637 Mi chu kia (J. *Mi sia ka)*, 6th patriarch of *Magadha,* dies.
604 Lao tan (J. *Rô tan)*, founder of *Tao tsu* sect in China, dies.
590 Pho siu mi (J. *Fá siu mi)*, 7th patriarch, dies in N. India.
551 CONFUCIUS, born in the kingdom of *Lore.*
550 500 *arhans* of Kashmír (*ka sits mi ra*) preach the law.
535 Foe tho nan ti (J. *Boudz da nan dai)*, 8th patriarch (Sans. *Boudhánandi)* of Canara, dies.
487 Fou tho mi to (Sans. *Boudhámita*), 9th ditto, dies.
442 Hie, 10th patriarch of Central India, dies.
383 Fo na ye che, 11th ditto of *Palibothra,* dies.
327 Ma ming ta szu, 12th ditto (Sans. *Asvagocha)* of Benares, dies.
264 Kia pi mo lo, 13th ditto of West India, dies.
Commencement of the Tsin Dynasty of China.
212 Loung chou, 14th ditto of Central India, dies.
161 Kia na chi pho, 15th ditto of W. India.
130 Ko li nan tho, makes an image of Mi le in India.
113 Lo hoei lo to, 16th patriarch of *Kapila,* dies.
74 Sang kia nan thi, 17th do., born at *Chi lo fa,* dies.
13 Kia ye che to, of *Ma ti,* 18th ditto, dies.
2 King hian fetches Buddhist scriptures from the kingdom of *Yue ti.*
A.D. 22* Kieu mo lo to, of *Ferghána,* 19th patriarch, dies.
24 to 57 Hindus carry Buddhist religion into Java.
65 Buddhism introduced at the court of *Ming ti,* Emp. of China.
74 Tu ye to, 20th patriarch of India, dies.
117 Pho sieou phan theou, 21st ditto, dies.
165 Mo nou lo, of *Nati,* 22nd ditto, dies.
209 Ho le na, of *Ferghána,* 23rd ditto, dies.
259 Szu tsu pi khieu, of *Magadha,* 24th ditto, dies.
266to313 The *Prajná páramita* translated into Chinese.
300 Won lo tchhu, of *Khotan,* translates the Fang kouang king.
325 Pho che szu to, of *Ki pin* or Cábul, 25th patriarch, dies.
372 Introduction of Buddhism into *Kaoli* (Corea.)
382 Kieon mo lo chy, settles in China and translates *Mahá Prajná.*
384 Introduction of Buddhism into *Pe tsi* (in Corea).
388 Pou jou my to, 26th patriarch of India, dies.
399 Chy fa hian visits India to study.

* The Chinese MS. of the Bibliotheque du Roi ends here.—M. Klaproth derives the continuation from other Chinese and Japanese authors.

407 Introduction of Buddhism into Tibet, under *Hlato tori.*
414 Chy fa hian returns to *Chang nyan.*
429 Death of Foe fou pha tho lo, of *Kapila vástu,* who translated the *Hou-yan king* in China.
457 Pan jo to lo (*Prajná dhara*) of S. E. India, 27th patriarch, dies.
499 Pou thi ta ma (*Bodhi dharma*), 28th patriarch of N. India, settles in China, as 1st patriarch of that country, dies in 508.
506 Sang kia pho lo, of *Fou nan,* made chief of Chinese Buddhist temples, by the Emperor *Siuan ven ti;* dies in 525.
528 Introduction of Buddhism into *Sin lo* or *Sinra* (in Corea).
552 Ditto into Japan.
592 Death of Hoei kho ta szu, 2nd patriarch of China.
606 Seng lin ta szu, 3rd ditto, dies.
629-645 Yuan honang, samanean of the *Chhin* family, travels in India, and translates many books.
632 General introduction of Buddhism into Tibet, under *Srong dbzan gampo.*
651 Death of Tao tin ta szu, 4th patriarch of China.
675 Death of Houng jin ta szu, 5th patriarch of China.
676 Ti pho ho lo, priest of *Magadha,* visits China and translates books.
699 Chy chha nan tho, of *Cábul,* ditto, dies in 710.
713 Hoei neng ta szu, last patriarch of China, dies.
732 Pou koung, a brahman *sramana* visits China and translates the questions of *Manju Sri,* (*Kin kang ting king.*)
814 (about) Phan jo, priest of *Cábul,* settles in China, and translates the *Houa yan king.*
854 Phan jo, made *Fa pao ta szu,* grand master of the treasure of religion.

TABLE LIV. BUDDHIST CHRONOLOGY OF TIBET.

From the Vaidúrya Karpo, written at Hlassa in the year A. D. 1686. *Translated in Csoma's Tibetan Grammar, p.* 181.

B. C. 962 Birth of SHAKYA (*Chomdándás*).
882 The *Kála Chakra* system taught by him ; his death.
881 The *Mula Tantra* compiled at *Shambhala.*
879 Death of Zla bzang, king and author of ditto.
878 Padma Sambhava born.
838 Manju Ghosha born in China.
432 Nágarjuna born.
278 Rigs-dan-grags-pa, ascended the throne of *Shambhala.*
A. D. 252 Nyan-tsan, king of Tibet, (THOTHORI,) died 371.
618 Doctrine of "endeavouring perfection" upheld.
622 Nam-gyal, king of Shambhala; epoch of 403 years, called *Mekha gya-tso,* commenced.
627 Srong-tsan gam-bo born.
639 Kong-cho, a Chinese princess, arrived in Tibet.
651 *Phrul-snang* college, or *Vihar,* built at *Lhassa.*
728 Khri srong, king of Tibet.
747 Padma Sambhava arrived in Tibet; returned to India, 802.
804 A new astronomical period commenced.
861 Langtarma born; abolished Buddhism, 899.
965 *Kala Chakra* system introduced into India.
971 Restoration of Buddhism.
980 Atisha born.
1002 Brom-ton, the teacher, born.
1015 *Sol-nag thang* monastery founded.
1024 Mekha gya-tsho era terminated.
1025 *Kala Chakra,* or Jovian cycle, established in Tibet.
1038 Milaraspa born.
1052 Lang rithang pa born.
1055 *Ragreng* college founded.
1057 Lo-dang shesrab, the translator.
1071 Monasteries of *Sangphu* and *Sakya* founded.
1077 Tagpo-lha-je born.

1079 *Grathang* monastery founded.
1082 Ras-chhung pa born.
1090 Kun-gah-nying-po, the great *Sáskya* Lama, born; died 1156.
1108 Phag-mo-grub-pa born.
1118 Period of "deep meditation" commenced.
1121 Yubrag pa born.
1125 SHA'KYA SRI born.
1134 Nyang, the prince, born.
1156 The *Thel* monastery founded.
1173 The *Tshal* monastery founded.
1177 The *Bri-gung* monastery founded.
1178 The *Stag-lung* ditto.
1180 The great Sákya pandit born.
1185 *Gung-tang* monastery founded.
1202 Shákya Srí, of Cashmir, arrived in Tibet.
1210 Ter-ton Lama born.
1211 The *Lang-tang* monastery founded.
1223 The *Byang* and *Dor* ditto.
1233 Gro gon phagspa born, mastered Tibet 1251.
1253 The *Chhos-lung* monastery founded.
1288 Bu-ton born.
1300 Ta-si-byang chhub-gyal tshan born.
1347 Theg-chhen chhos gyal born; became Tari (king) 1347.
1347 *Thes-thang* monastery founded.
1355 Incarnation of Tsong-khapa; died 1417.
1383 Thang-tong-gyal-po born.
1389 Ge-dun-grub-pa born.
1403 Shes-rab, the great interpreter, born.
1407 Yearly confession at Lhassa, established by ditto.
1414 Karma pa born; *Bras-pungs Vihár* founded.
1417 The *Sera* monastery founded.
1419 The *Sang-nags-khar* ditto.
1421 Dus-zhabs-nor-zang-gya-tsho born.
1427 The *Nor* monastery founded by the *Sa-skyas.*
1429 Ge-legs pal-dan succeeded to the *Gal-dan* chair.
1433 The *Nalenda* monastery was founded.
1435 The *Chhab-do-byams-gling* ditto.
1436 Zha-lu-legs-pa succeeded at *Gal-dan.*
1437 The *Pal-khor* chaitya built.
1439 *Lotsava* chhos-kyong-zang-pa born.
1445 The *Pod-kar hal lung*, work on Lunations, &c. written.
1447 The *Bras-yul* monastery founded.
1448 Lo-gros succeeded at *Galdan.*
1461 Baso ditto.
1462 The *Gong-kar* Vihár founded.
1467 The *Ser-dog-chan* ditto.
1470 The *Byams-gling* ditto.
1471 Logros-tan-pa succeeded at Gah-dan; died 1473.
1474 Incarnation of Gé-dun gya-tsho; died 1540.
1476 The Ta-nag thub stan-nam gyal monastery founded.
1478 Mon-lam-pal succeeded at Gah-dan.
1500 Tshar chhen born.
1507 The *Chhos-khor* monastery founded.
1535 Khas grub pal gyi sengè born.
1541 Snod-nams gya-tsho born; died 1586.
1575 ——— invited by Althun khán, a Mongol prince.
1576 ——— built the *Chhos-khor-ling* monastery.
1587 Yon-tan gya-tsho born; died 1614.
1615 Nag-vang lo zang gya-tsho born.
1618 Period of "morality" commences.
1625 Rigs-dan sengè, succeeds at *Gah-dan.*
1639 Stan dsin chhos gyal, king of Tibet.

1640 Nag vang lo zang conquered whole of Tibet.
1643 ——— founded the *Potala* (residence).
1650 ——— visited China.
1686 This Chronology compiled at Lhassa.

Table LV. Kings of Tibet,

To the subdivision of the country in the tenth century : from the Depter non po, or ancient Records of Zhonnu Pa'l, *in Tsang, or middle Tibet ; extracted and translated by M. A. Csoma Körösi.*

*g*Nyah khri *b*tsanpo—(about two hundred and fifty years B. C.)
Khri *b*tsanpo hod*l*dé, } These two names may design the same person,
Mukhri *b*tsanpo, } according to different authorities.
Dingkhri *b*tsanpo.
So khri *b*tsanpo.
Mér khri *b*tsanpo.
*g*Dags khri *b*tsanpo.
Sribs khri *b*tsanpo.
Grigum *b*tsanpo.
Spudé gung *r*gyel.
Esho legs.
Désho legs.
Thiso legs.
Guru legs.
*h*Grong zhi legs.
Isho legs.
Za nam za *l*dé.
*l*Dé *h*dul-nas *g*zhung *b*tsan.
Sé *r*nol nam *l*dé.
Sé *r*nolpo *l*dé.
*l*Dé *r*nol nam.
*l*Dé *r*nolpo.
*l*Dé *r*gyelpo.
*l*Dé Srin *b*tsan.
*r*Gyel tori long *b*tsan.
Khi *b*tsan, or Khri *d*Gah.
*d*Pungs *b*tsan.
Khri thohi *r*jes grogs *b*tsan.
Lha Thothori *g*Nyan *b*tsan—(five hundred years after the first king,) **A. D.** 407, see Chinese list.
Khri *g*Nyan *g*zugs *b*tsan.
*h*Gro *g*Nyan *l*dem-bu.
Stagri *g*Nyan *g*zigs.
*g*Nam ri srong *b*tsan.
Srong *b*tsan *s*gampo—born A. D. 627.
Gung srong gung *b*tsan—(died before his father.)
Mang srong mang *b*tsan—(son of Srong *b*tsan, &c.)
*h*Dus sang mangpo *r*jé.
*k*Lung nam *b*srunggi *r*gyelpo.
Khri *l*dé *g*tsug *br*tan més ats'hogs.
Khri srong *l*de *b*tsan—(born A. D. 726.)
Muné *b*tsanpo.
Khri *l*dé srong *b*tsan (or Mutig *b*tsanpo.)
Ralpa chen.
Khri hum *b*tsan *d*pal. (or *k*Langdar ma ?)—A. D. 900.
*g*Nam *l*dé hod srungs—(in the 10th century ; anarchy.)
*d*Pal *h*khor *b*tsan—(division of Tibet into several small **principalities.**)
*b*Kra shis *br*tségs *d*pal.
Skyid *l*dé Nyima *m*gon.
*d*Palgyi *m*gon—(occupied *Maryul* or *Ladags.*
*b*Krashis *l*dé *m*gon—(took possession of *Spurangs.*)
*l*Dé *g*tsug *m*gon—(ditto of

Then follow the names of some kings or princes who reigned in *Gugé* and *Spurangs* (or in general, in *Nári*), above *Garhwal* and *Kamaon*, commencing with the 10th century. At *Lé* in *Ladags* may be found the names of the kings that successively reigned in that principality; but I could not procure them. There is great confusion in the series of the princes that reigned in *Nári*, and their enumeration would be of little interest. There are in Tibet several works containing lists of the descendants of Nyá khri tsánpo, the first king, whom they derive from the *Litsabyi* race, in India; but in different authors, the orthography sometimes varies, and even the whole name is differently stated. This, which I now communicate, has been taken from the *Dep-ter hon-po*, "Ancient records," written by ZHONNU PA'L, a learned religious person, who lived some centuries ago, and belonged to the *Sa-skya* religious sect, in g*Tsang*, in middle Tibet.—A. C.

TABLE LVI. BURMESE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, *translated in Crawford's Embassy*.

B. C.	S. E.	
691		The grand epoch established by An-ja-na, the grand father of Gautama.
628		Gautama born.
608		Gautama began to reign.
589		Gautama obtained deification (became a Buddha).
551		Ajatasat began to reign.
544		Gautama died and obtained nib-b'han (annihilation).
543	1	The Sacred Epoch established by king Ajatasat.
520	24	His son, U-da-ya-bad-da, began to reign.
496	48	His son, Muny-da, and after him, his son, Na-ga-da-sa.
485	59	Maha Sam-b'ha-wa.
478	66	His younger brother, Chula Sam-b'ha-wa, began to reign.
472	72	Su-sa-na-ga, in Maj-ji-ma (Central India).
453	91	His son Ka-la-san-ka, in Maj-ji-ma.
443	101	Twat-ta-paong, the founder of Sa-re-k'het-ta-ra, (or Ras-se Myo, vulgarly called Prome.)
426	118	His son Bat-la-se-na, in Maj-ji-ma.
404	140	Nan-da began to reign, and was followed by eight kings of the same name, in Maj-ji-ma.
392	162	Chan-ta-kut-ta, in Maj-ji-ma. (Chandragupta.)
376	168	His son Bin-tu-sa-ra, in Maj-ji-ma.
373	171	His son Twat-ta-ram, in Prome.
351	193	His son Ram-b'haong, in Prome.
330	214	His son D'ham-ma-sau-ka, in Maj-ji-ma.
326	218	D'ham-ma-sau-ka received the sacred affusion (Ab'hi-se-sa).
320	224	Prince Ma-hin-d'ha became a priest, (Rahan,) and his sister, Princess San-g'ha-mit-ta, a priestess, (Rahan.)
307	237	The period of the third rehearsal of the communications of Gautama. The priest Ma-hin-d'ha went on a religious mission to Si-ho (Ceylon).
301	243	Ra-nan-man, son of D'ham-ma-sau-ka, began to reign in Prome.
289	255	Death of D'ham-ma-sau-ka, (literally "his going to Heaven.")
251	293	His son or grandson, Kak-k'han, began to reign in Prome.
219	325	His son Khan-laong, in Prome.
182	362	His son Lak-k'hong, in Prome.
148	396	His son Si-k'han, in Prome.
118	426	His son Si-ri-rak, in Prome.
111	436	Ta-pa-mang, in Prome.
94	450	The communications of Gautama reduced to writing in Ceylon.
60	484	Ta-pa-man's son, Pi-ram, in Prome.
39	505	Ram-mak-k'ha, in Prome, and his son.
A. D.		
21	565	Ram-sin-ga, in Prome, and his son.
54	568	His son Ram-mun-cha-lin-da, in Prome.

39	583	His brother Be-rin-da, in Prome.
54	598	His son Mun-ja, in Prome.
56	600	His son Pu-nyan-nya, in Prome.
59	603	His brother Sa-k'ha, in Prome.
62	606	Sa-k'hi, in Prome.
65	609	His younger brother, Kan-un, in Prome.
66	610	His elder brother, Kan-tak, in Prome.
69	613	His elder brother, Bin-ja, in Prome.
73	617	His son Su-mun-dri, in Prome.
	P. E.	
76	1	The Prome Epoch, established by king Su-mun-dri.
80	2	His son Ati-tra, in Prome.
83	5	His brother Su-panya-na-ga-ra-chin-na, in Prome.
94	16	Death of king Su-panya-na-ga-ra-chin-na.
107	29	Sa-mud-da-raj began to reign, in Pugan.
152	74	Ras-se-kyaong, in Pugan.
167	89	Phru-chau-ti, in Pugan.
242	164	His son T'himany-rany, in Pugan.
299	221	His son Rang-mang-pok, in Pugan.
324	246	His son Pok-san-lany, in Pugan.
386	308	Bud-d'ha-gau-sa went to Ceylon.
387	309	Pok-sang-lany's son, Kyaong-du-rach, began to reign.
412	334	His son, Sany-t'han.
469	391	Muk-k'ha-man, and Su-rai.
494	416	Sany-t'han's great grandson, Ra-mwan-mya.
516	438	Sok-ton.
523	445	His son Sang-lang-kyaung-ngai.
532	454	His brother Sang-lang-pok.
547	469	His brother K'han-laong.
557	579	His brother K'han-lap.
569	491	His son T'hwan-t'hok.
582	504	His son T'hwan-prach.
498	520	His son T'hwan-khyach.
613	535	Pup-pa-chau-ra-han.
	V. E.	
639	1	The present vulgar Epoch, established by Pup-pa-chau-ra-han.
640	2	His son-in-law, Shwe-bun-si, succeeded.
652	14	His brother Pis-sun.
660	22	His son Pit-taung.
710	72	His brother Na-k'hwe.
716	78	Myang-ka-kywe.
726	88	Sing-ga.
734	96	Sing-k'hwan.
744	106	His son Shwe-laung.
753	115	His son T'he-wan-twang.
762	124	His son Shwe-mauk.
766	128	His son Chau-k'hang-nach.
785	147	His brother T'hwan-lwat.
829	191	His son K'hai-lu.
846	208	His brother Pyany-bya.
864	226	His son Tan-nak.
889	251	Sin-chwan, and his brother, Cha-le-nga-kwe.
914	276	His son Sing-g'ho.
930	292	Taung-su-kri, (the mountain chief.)
945	307	Kwan-chau-Kraung-pru.
966	328	His son Kraung-cho.
972	334	His brother Chuck-ka-té.
997	359	Kraung-p'haus'son Nau-ra-t'ha-chau.
1030	392	His son Chau-lu.
1056	418	Kyan-chach-sa.
1081	443	His grandson Alaun-chany-su.
1151	513	His son Ku-la-kya.

1154	516	His son Mang-rai-na-ra-sung-ga.
1157	519	His brother Na-ra-pa-ti-chany-su.
1190	552	His son Je-ya-sing-ga, or Nan-taung-mya-mang.
1212	574	His son Kya-chwa.
1227	589	His son Uch-cha-na.
A. D.	V. E.	
1233	595	His brother Mang-k'hen-k'hye.
2771	639	His son Kyany-chwa.
1291	653	His son Chau-nach.
1300	662	Ta-chi-shang-si-ha-su, in Panya.
1313	675	His son Chau-mwan-nach, in Panya.
1322	684	His son Uch-cha-na. This year Asang-k'ha-ra-chau-rwan founded Chit-kaing, and began to reign.
1330	692	His elder brother, Ta-ra-bya-kri, in Chit-kaing Sagaing.
1342	704	His younger brotherNa-chi-shang-kyany-chwa, in Chit-kaing.
1351	713	His son Kyany-chwa, in Chit-kaing.
1356	718	Chau-mwan-nach died, and Pugan was destroyed.
1362	723	Kyany-chwa's brother, Mau-pa-na-ra-su, in Chit-kaing.
1364	726	His elder brother Uch-cha-na-praung, in Chit-kaing. This year Sa-to-mang-bya founded Angwa (Ava), and began to reign; Chit-kaing and Panya were destroyed.
1377	739	His father-in-law, Many-kri-chwa, in Ava.
1401	763	His son Ta-ra-bya-kri, in Ava, succeeded the same year by Mang-kaung 1st.
1422	784	His son Chany-pru-shang-si-ha-su, in Ava.
1425	787	His son Many-l'ha-gray, in Ava; succeeded the same year by Ka-le-kye-ngo.
1426	788	Mo-n'hany-mang-ta-ra, in Ava.
1439	801	His son Mang-rai-kyany-chwa, in Ava,
1442	804	His brother Na-ra-pa-ti-kri, in Ava.
1468	830	His son Mang-k'haung 2nd, in Ava.
1501	863	His son Shwe-nan-kyany-shang, in Ava, (proper name, Na-ra-pa-ti.)
1526	888	Mo-n'hany-so-hau-pwa, in Ava.
1541	903	Un-b'haung-chan-b'hwa, in Ava.
1546	908	His son Mo-bya-na-ra-pa-ti, in Ava.
1551	913	Cha-kong-chany-su kyaoy-taung, or Na-ra-pa-ti gan, in Ava.
1554	916	Sa-to-mang-chau, in Ava.
1565	927	Prany-chun-mang-rai-kyany-chwa, in Ava.
1597	959	Nyaung-ram-man-kri, in Ava.
1605	967	His son Anauk-pak-lwan-mang-ta-ra-kri, in Ava.
1629	990	Sa-lwan, in Ava.
1648	1010	His son Na-dat-da-ya-ka, in Ava.
1661	1023	His brother Prung-mang, in Ava.
1672	1034	His son Na-ra-wara, in Ava; succeeded the same year Mang-rai-kyany-tang, grandson of Sa-lwan.
1698	1060	His son Man-aung-ra-da-nga-da-ya-ka, in Ava.
1714	1076	His son Chang-p'hru-shang, in Ava.
1733	1095	His son K'haung-tbit, carried captive to Han-sa-wati.
1752	1114	Alaung-b'hu-ra (Alompra) began to reign at Mut-cho-bo (Monchabo.)
1760	1122	His son U-pa ra-ja, at Chit kaing.
1763	1125	His brother Chany-p'hru-shang (Sembuen), at Ava.
1776	1138	His son Chany-ku-cha, at Ava.
1781	1143	His cousin Paung-ka-cha, commonly called Maung-mang, son of U-pa ra-ja, at Ava; succeeded the same year by his uncle Pa-dun-mang, or Man-ta-ra-kri, son of A-laung-b'hu-ra, and founder of A-ma-ra-pu-ra.
1819	1181	His present Majesty, grandson of Pa-dun-mang, ascended the throne at A-ma-ra-pura.
1822	1184	Ava re-built, and made the capital.

Table LVII. Chiefs of Labong *and* Zimmay.—*(Northern Laos of Europeans; Yeun Shan of the Burmese.)*

From the Native Records consulted by Dr. D. Richardson, 1834. *MS.*

A. D.	S. E.	Bud.
576	1118	Wathoo daywa (Vâsudeva) and Taka danda, founded *Labong.*
578	1120	Placed Vamâ on the throne (or Zamma deví), daughter of the king of *Chandapur*, widow of *Cambodia* raja.
		35 Kings, or "Lords of the White Elephant."
		Aditza-woon-tha built the Pagoda.
		19 kings to
	V. E.	Bénya men yea (in Burmese, Dolana.)
1289	651	Benya tso men yea, changed the capital; thrice married into Pegu family.
1294	656	——— founded *Zimmay.*
1331	693	Nga then patchoon, his son.
1333	695	No tchoon ta yung.
1334	696	Na tchoon tareung.
1336	698	Ngathenpoo.
1345	707	Tso kanprû.
1347	709	Tso boa you.
1369	731	Goona.
1377	739	Gnathen numa.
1380	742	Thambi.
1420	782	Tso Benya.
1455	817	Tso neat.
1463	825	Benya yothee.
1503	865	Tso myn ar.
1537	899	Benya tsay.
1542	904	Tso myne.
1544	906	Zalapaba, his daughter, called there tha Dama mahadevi.
1558	920	Len bue mya shee, king of *Pegu*, took the town.
——	——	His son Narata 'tso.
1628	990	Ladong family restored.
1630	992	Thadau dama yaza of Pegu regained it.
1763	1125	Nso oung recovered his independence.
——	——	Lenbu Sheen, son of Alompra of *Ava*, took it.
1774	1136	Benya sa Ban rebelled, threw off Burmese yoke, and joined *Bankok* allegiance.
1778	1140	Chou chee weet, present king.

Table LVIII. Sovereigns of Ceylon.

From the Ceylon Almanack, the Honorable George Turnour's *Epitome.*

B. C.	*Names.*	*Relationship of each succeeding sovereign.*
543	Wejaya, (Vijaya)	The founder of the Wejayan dynasty.
505	Oopatissa 1st, ...	Minister—regent.
504	Panduwaasa, ...	Paternal nephew of Wejaya.
474	Abhaya, ...	Son of Panduwaasa—dethroned.
454	Interregnum.	
437	Pandukaabhaya, (capital *Anuradhpura,)*	Maternal grandson of Panduwaasa.
367	Mootaseewa, ...	Paternal grandson.
307	Devenipeatissa, ...	Second son.
267	Oottiya, ...	Fourth son of Mootaseewa.
257	Maha-seewa, ...	Fifth ditto.
247	Suratissa, ...	Sixth ditto—put to death.
237	Sena and Goottika, ...	Foreign usurpers—put to death.
215	Asela, ...	Ninth son of Mootaseewa—deposed.
205	Elaala, ...	Foreign usurper—killed in battle.

161	Dootoogaimoonoo, ...	Son of *Kaawantissa.*
137	Saidaitissa, ...	Brother.
119	Toohl or Thullathanaka, ...	Younger son—deposed.
119	Laiminitissa 1st, or Lajjetissa,	Elder brother.
109	Kaloonna or Khallaata Naaga,	Brother—put to death.
104	Walagambahoo 1st, or Wattagaamini, ...	Brother—deposed.
103	Pulahattha, (usurpers,)	14. 7—Foreign usurpers—successively deposed and put to death.
100	Baayiha, ...	
98	Panaymaaraa, ...	
91	Peliyamaaraa, ...	
90	Daathiya, ...	
88	Walagambahoo 1st.	Reconquered the kingdom.
76	Mahadailitissa or Mahachoola,	Son.
62	Choora Naaga, ...	Son—put to death.
50	Kooda Tissa, ...	Son—poisoned by his wife.
47	Anoola, ...	Widow.
41	Makalantissa or Kallakanni Tessa, ...	Second son of Koodatissa.
19	Baatiyatissa 1st, or Baatikaabhaya, ...	Son.
A. D.		
9	Mahadailiya Maana, or Daathika, ...	Brother.
21	Addagaimoono or Aamanda Gaamini, ...	Son—put to death.
30	Kinihirridailla, or Kanijaani Tissa, ...	Brother.
33	Kooda Abhaa or Choolaabhya,	Son.
34	Singhawallee or Seewalli, ...	Sister—put to death.
35	Interregnum.	
38	Elloona, or Ila Naaga, ...	Maternal nephew of Addagaimoono.
44	Sanda Moohoona, or Chanda Mukha Seewa,...........	Son.
52	Yasa Siloo, or Yataalakatissa,	Brother—put to death.
60	Subha, ...	Usurper— put to death.
66	Wahapp, or Wasahba, ...	Descendant of Laiminitissa.
110	Waknais, or Wanka Naasika,	Son.
113	Gajaabahoo 1st, or Gaamini,..	Son.
125	Mahaloomaana,or Mallaka Naaga,....................	Maternal cousin.
131	Baatiya Tissa 2nd, or Bhaatika Tissa, ...	Son.
155	Choola Tissa,or Kanittha Tissa,	Brother.
173	Koohoona or Choodda Naaga,	Son—murdered.
183	Koodanaama or Kooda Naaga,	Nephew—deposed.
184	Kooda Sirinaa, or SiriNaaga 1st,	Brother-in-law.
209	Waiwahairatissa or Wairatissa,	Son—murdered.
231	Abha Sen, or Abha Tissa, ...	Brother.
239	Siri Naaga 2nd., ...	Son.
241	Weja Indoo, or Wejaya 2nd,	Son—put to death.
242	Sangatissa 1st, ...	Descendant of Laiminitissa—poisoned.
246	Dahama Sirisanga Bo, or Sirisanga Bodhi 1st, ...	Do. do.—deposed.
248	Goloo Abhaya, Gotha Abhaya or Meghawarna Abhaya,....	Do. do.
261	Makalan Detoo Tissa 1st, ...	Son.
275	Maha Sen, ...	Brother.
302	Kitsiri Maiwan 1st, or Kirtissri, Meghawarna, ...	Son.
330	Detoo Tissa 2nd, ...	Brother.

339	Bujas or Budha Daasa,	Son.
368	Oopatissa 2nd,	Son.
410	Maha Naama,	Brother.
432	Senghot or Sotthi Sena,	Son—poisoned.
432	Laimini Tissa 2nd, or Chatagaahaka,	Descendant of Laimini Tissa.
433	Mitta Sena, or Karalsora,	Not specified—put to death.
434	Paandu,	
439	Paarinda Kooda,	
455	Khudda Paarinda,	24. 9—Foreign usupers.
455	Daatthiya,	
458	Pitthiya,	
459	Daasenkelleya, or Dhaatu Sena,	Descendant of the original royal family —put to death.
477	Sigiri Kasoomboo, or Kaasypa 1st,	Son—committed suicide.
495	Moogallaana 1st,	Brother.
513	Koomaara Daas, or Koomaarau Dhaat Sena,	Son—immolated himself.
522	Kirti Sena,	Son—murdered.
531	Maidi Siwoo, or Siwaka,	Maternal uncle—murdered.
531	Laimini Oopatissa 3rd,	Brother-in-law.
534	Ambaherra Salamaiwan, or Silaakaala,	Son-in-law.
547	Daapuloo 1st, or Daatthaapa Bhodoi,	Second son—committed suicide.
547	Dalamagalan or Moogallaana 2nd,	Elder Brother.
567	Kuda Kitsiri Maiwan 1st, or Kirtisri Meghawarna,	Son—put to death.
586	Senewi or Maha Naaga,	Descendant of the Okaaka branch.
589	Aggrabodhi 1st, or Akbo,	Maternal nephew.
623	Aggrabodhi 2nd, or Soola Akbo,	Son-in-law.
633	Sanghatissa,	Brother—decapitated.
633	Boona Moogalan, or Laimini Bonaaya,	Usurper—put to death.
639	Abbaseggaaheka, or Asiggaaheka,	Maternal grandson.
648	Siri Sangabo 2nd,	Son—deposed.
648	Kaloona Detootissa, or Laimina Katooreya,	Descendant of Laimini Tissa—committed suicide.
649	Siri Sangabo 2nd,	Restored, and again deposed.
665	Daloopeatissa 1st, or Dhatthopatissa,	Laimini branch—killed in battle.
677	Paisooloo Kasoombo, or Kaasaypa 2nd,	Brother of Sirisangabo.
686	Dapuloo 2nd,	Okaaka branch—deposed.
693	Daloopeatiss 2nd, or Hattha-Datthopatissa,	Son of Daloopeatissa 1st.
702	Paisooloo Siri Sanga Bo 3rd, or Aggrabodhi.	Brother.
718	Walpitti Wasidata, or Dantanaama,	Okaaka branch.
720	Hoonnonara Riandalaor Hatthadatha,	Original royal family—decapitated.
720	Mahalaipaanoo, or Maanawamma,	Do. do. do.
726	Kaasiyappa 3rd, or Kasoombo,	Son.
729	Aggrabodhi 3rd, or Akbo,	Nephew.
769	Aggrabodhi 4th, or Kuda Akbo,	Son, (capital *Pollonnaroowa.*)
715	Mihindoo 1st, or Salamaiwan,	Original royal family.
795	Dappoola 2nd,	Son.

800	Mihindo 2nd, or Dharmika-Seelaamaiga, ...	Son.
804	Aggrabodhi 5th, or Akbo, ...	Brother.
815	Dappoola 3rd, or Kuda Dappoola, ...	Son.
831	Aggrabodhi 6th, ...	Cousin.
838	Mitwella Sen, or Selaamaiga,	Son.
858	Kaasiyappa 4th, or Maaganyin Sena, or Mihindoo, ...	Grandson.
891	Udaya 1st, ...	Brother.
926	Udaya 2nd, ...	Son.
937	Kaasiyappa 5th, ...	Nephew and son-in-law.
954	Kaasiyappa 6th, ...	Son-in-law.
964	Dappoola 4th, ...	Son.
964	Dappoola 5th,..............	Not specified.
974	Udaya 3rd,................	Brother.
977	Sena 2nd,.................	Not specified.
986	Udaya 4th, ...	Do. do.
994	Sena 3rd,.................	Do. do.
997	Mihindoo 3rd,.............	Not specified.
1013	Sena 4th,.................	Son—minor.
1023	Mihindoo 4th,.............	Brother—carried captive to India during the Soleean conquest.
1059	Interregnum, ...	Soleean vice-royalty.
1071	Wejayabahoo 1st, or Sirisangabo 4th, ...	Grandson of Mihindoo 4th.
1126	Jayabahoo 1st, ...	Brother.
	Wikramabahoo 1st, ...	
1127	Gajaabahoo 2nd,............	A disputed succession.
1153	Prakramabahoo 1st, ...	Son of Maanaabarana.
1186	Wijayabahoo 2nd, ...	Nephew—murdered.
1187	Mihindo 5th, or Kitsen Kisdaas,	Usurper—put to death.
1187	Kirti Nissanga, ...	A prince of Kaalinga.
1196	Werabahoo, ...	Son—put to death.
1196	Wikramabahoo 2nd, ...	Brother of Kirti Nissanga—put to death.
1196	Chondakanga, ...	Nephew—deposed.
1197	Leelawati, ...	Widow of Prakramabahoo—deposed.
1200	Saahasamallawa, ...	Okaaka branch—deposed.
1202	Kalyaanawati,.............	Sister of Kirti Nissanga.
1208	Dharmaasooka, ...	Not specified—a minor.
1209	Nayaanga or Nikanga, ...	Minister—put to death.
1209	Leelawati, ...	Restored, and again deposed.
1210	Lokaiswera 1st, ...	Usurper—deposed.
1211	Leelawati, ...	Again restored and deposed a third time.
1211	Pandi Prakrama Bahoo 2nd,	Usurper—deposed.
1214	Maagha, ...	Foreign usurper.
1235	Wejayabahoo 3rd, (cap. *Dambadinia,*)	Descendant of Sirisangabo 1st.
1266	Kalikaala Sahitya Sargwajnya, or Paandita Prakrama Bahoo 3rd, ...	Son.
1301	Bosat Wejaya Bahoo 4th, ...	Son.
1303	Bhuwaneka Bahoo 1st, ...	Brother.
1314	Prakrama Bahoo 3rd, ...	Son of Bosat Wejayabahoo.
1319	Bhuwaneka Bahoo 2nd, (at *Hastisailapura,*)	Son of Bhuwenekabahoo.
	Pandita Prakrama Bahoo 4th,	Not specified.
	Wanny Bhuwaneka Bahoo 3rd,	Not specified.
	Wejaya Bahoo 5th,.........	Not specified.
1347	Bhuwaneka Bahoo 4th, (at *Gampala,*)	Not specified.
1361	Prakrama Bahoo 5th,.......	Not specified.

1371	Wikram Bahoo 3rd, (at *Kandy,*)	Cousin.
1378	Bhuwaneka Bahoo 5th, ...	Not specified.
1398	Wejaya Bahoo 5th, or Weera Bahoo, ...	Not specified.
1410	Siri Prakrama Bahoo 6th, (at *Kotta,*)	Not specified.
1462	Jayaa Bahoo 2nd, ...	Maternal grandson—put to death.
1464	Bhuwaneka Bahoo 6th,..	Not specified.
1471	Pandita Prakrama Bahoo 7th,	Adopted son.
1485	Wira Prakrama Bahoo 8th, ..	Brother of Bhuwaneka Bahoo 6th.
1505	Dharma Prakrama Bahoo 9th,	Son.
1527	Wejaya Bahoo 7th, ...	Brother—murdered.
1534	Bhuwaneka Bahoo 7th, ...	Son.
1542	Don Juan Dharmapaala, ...	Grandson.
	A *Malabar*, at *Yapahoo*.	
	Portuguese, at *Colombo*.	
	Weediye Raja, at *Pailainda Nowera*.	
	Raajasingha, at *Aiwissawelle*.	
	Idirimaaney Suriya, at *Seven Korles*.	
	Wikrama Bahoo, at *Kandy*.	
1581	Raajasingha 1st, ...	Son of Maayaadunnai.
1592	Wimala Dharma,............	Original royal family.
1604	Senaaratena, or Senerat, ...	Brother.
1635	Raajasingha 2nd, ...	Son.
	Koomaara-singa,..	*Brother*.
	Wijaya Paala,..............	*Brother*.
1685	Wimala Dharma Suriya 2nd,..	Son of Raajasingha.
1707	Sriwira Prakrama Narendra-singha, or Koondasaala, ..	Son.
1739	Sriwejaya Raajasingha, or Han-guranketta,..............	Brother-in-law.
1747	Kirtisri Raajasingha, ...	Brother-in-law.
1781	Raajaadhi Raajasingha, ...	Brother.
1798	Sree Vikrama Raajasingha, ..	Son of the late king's wife's sister, deposed by the English, and died in captivity.

In the native mode of recording the lengths of individual reigns, without referring them to a fixed epoch, anachronisms are unavoidable: Mr. Turnour has judiciously applied the following fixed points to correct the foregoing table.

B. C.	543	The landing of Vijaya, *in the year of Buddha's death.*
	307	The Mission from Dharmásoka to establish Buddhism in Ceylon.
	104	The conquest of Ceylon by the Malabars.
	90	The founding of *Abhayagiri* by Wala gaurbahu.
A. D.	209	The date of the Vaitúliya heresy, in Vaivahara's reign.
	252	The revival of ditto, in the reign of Golú Abhaa.
	301	Death of Makasen, 4 years anachronism.
	545	Another revival of the Vaitúliya heresy, in Ambakaira's reign.
	838	Origin of the Vijra waadiya heresy, in Mitwella Sén's reign.
	1153	The accession of Prákrama Báhú, 6 years anachr.
	1200	Ditto of Sahasa Mallawa, by Dambulla rock inscription, A. B. 1473.
	1266	Ditto of Panditta Prákrama Báhú 3rd, error 7 years.
	1347	Ditto of Bhuwaníka Báhú 4th.

In the remaining portion of the history of Ceylon, other materials have not been wanting for the adjustment of its Chronology.

Table LIX. Greek Dynasties in Asia, *founded after the death of Alexander the Great, by his generals, &c.*

B. C.	
334	Alexander the Great; born 356: died 323.

Syria.

B. C.	
310	Seleucus I. Nicanor.
281	Antiochus I. Soter.
259	Antiochus II. Theos.
244	Seleucus II. Callinicus.
226	Seleucus III. Ceraunus.
222	Antiochus III. Magnus.
	Achæus.
187	Seleucus IV. Philopator.
174	Antiochus IV. Epiphanes.
164	Antiochus V. Eupator.
162	Demetrius I. Soter.
150	Alexander I. Bala.
145	Demetrius II. Nicator.
144	Antiochus VI. Theos.
144	Tryphon.
140	Antiochus VII. Sidetes.
127	Alexander II.
121	Seleucus V.
120	Antiochus VIII. Gryphus.
112	Antiochus IX. Cyzicenicus.
94	Seleucus VI.
93	Antiochus X. Eusebes.
92	Antiochus XI.
91	Philip, and
90	Demetrius III. Euchares.
85	Antiochus XII. (Dionysius of Josephus.)
81	Tigranes, of Armenia.
61	Antiochus XIII. Asiaticus.
	Syria became a Roman province.

Asia Minor.

B. C.	
309	Antigonus.
298	Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Parthia.

B. C.	
253	Arsaces I.
233	Tiridates*.
196	Artabanes.
	Phriadatius.
	Phrahates.
	Mithradates.
	Phrahates II.
	Artabanes II.
	Mithradates II.
	Mnaskires.
	Sinatroces.
	Phrahates III.
	Mithradates III.
	Orodes.
22	Phrahates IV.
	Phrahataces.
	Orodes II.
	Vonones I.
	Artabanes III.
	Gotarces.
	Bardanus.
A. D.	Vonones II.
52	Vologeses.
99	Pacorus.
118	Chosroes.
160	Moneses.
167	Vologeses II.
195	Vologeses III.
215	Artabanes IV.
235	Artaxerxes, King of Persia, 1st of the Sassanidæ. See Table LXVIII.

Known Kings of Bactria.

B. C.	
255	Theodotus I.
243	Theodotus II.
220	Euthydemus, of Magnesia.
195	Apollodotus.
	Menander, king of India.
	Heliocles. (?)
	Demetrius, son of Euth.
181	Eucratides the Great.
146	Eucratides II.
125	Destruction of the Bactrian Empire by the Tartars and Scythians.

New names discovered on Greek coins dug up in the Panjáb, connecting the Bactrian with the Hindu dynasties.

Agathocles.
Pantaleôn.
Diomedes.
Antilakides.
Lysius.
Philoxenus.
Antimachus.
Nonus.
Mayus.
Kodus.
Azus.
Azilisus.
Hermæus.
Unadpherrus.
Kadaphes Choranus.
Oohemo Kadphises.
Rao Kanerkos.
Rao nanorao oerki korano, (the series here falls into the Canouj group.) See Table XXIX.

* The family name Arsaces is applied to all the princes of Parthia, hence called the *Arsacidæ*, and is almost the only one visible on their coins: their titles are *megas, dikaios, euergetes, epiphanes, zenios, theos, nikator, philellenos, theopator, &c.*

TABLE LX. *Mythological period of Persian history.*

Peshdádian dynasty.

Kaiumars, by some supposed Adam, or Noah, reigned at *Balkh.*
Siamek, his son.
Hoshang.
Thamurath, surnamed Deoband.
Jamshid, reigned at Persepolis.
Zohák, surnamed Alvani, an invader.
Feridûn, restored by Kawa the blacksmith.
Iráj.
Koshang.
Manuchehr.
Naudar.
Afrasiáb, king of Turkistán.
Zab, brother of Naudar.
Ghorshasp.

Kaianian dynasty.

Kai-kobad, (*kai* signifies the mighty.)
Kai-Kavus, son or grandson. Rustem his general.
Kai-Khôsru, grandson. Cyrus the great.
Loharasp, son of Orond Sháh. (Cambyses omitted ?)
Gushtasp, his son. Hystaspes of Grecian history.
Isfendiar, his son. Apanda or Astyages of do.
Kai Bahman, or Ardeshír darázdast. Artaxerxes Longimanus.
Homai, daughter and wife of do.
Darab, son of do.
Dara, his son : the Darius overcome by Alexander the Great.

[The *Muluk-tawáïf,* or Petty kings, following Alexander, called by the Persians the *Ashkanians* and *Ashghanians,* have been given above as the Arsacidæ of the Greeks.]

TABLE LXI. KINGS OF PERSIA, *of the Sassanian race.*

A. D.		
223	1	Ardeshîr-Babegân ben Sâsân, or Artaxerxes.
238	2	Shahpûhr, Shapûr, or Sapor, captured Valerian.
271	3	Hormuzd or Hormisdas.
273	4	Baharâm or Varanes.
279	5	Baharâm or Varanes II.
296	6	Baharâm or Varanes III.
297	7	Narsê or Narses, conquered Armenia and Galerius.
303	8	Hormuzd or Hormisdas II.
310	9	Shahpûhr or Sapor II.
380	10	Ardeshîr or Artaxerxes II.
384	11	Shahpûhr or Sapor III.
389	12	Baharâm or Varanes IV.
399	13	Yezdegird or Isdegerde.
420	14	Baharâm-gaur or Varanes V. visited India.
440	15	Yezdegird or Isdegerde II.
457	16	Hormuzd or Hormisdas III.
457	17	Fîrûz or Perose, allied with Khakan of Huns.
488	18	Balâs, Palash, or Balasces.
491	19	Kobâd or Cavades.
498	20	Jamasp.
531	21	Khosrû, Kesrî, (NUSHIRVAN,) or Chosroes.
579	22	Hormuzd or Hormisdas IV. deposed by his general.
589	23	Khosrû-Parvîz, Kesrî, or Chosroes II. put to death by
628	24	Kobâd-Shîrûyieh or Siroes.
629	25	Ardeshir III. or Adeser. Anarchy.
629	26	Shahriâr or Sarbazas.
629	27	Purân-Dokht.

A. D.		
631	28	Azermi-Dokht.
631	29	Ferokh-zad-Bakhtyar.
632	30	Yezdegird or Isdegerde III, overthrown by Musulmâns 641.

TABLE LXII. KHALIFS, *vicegerents or successors of* MAHOMED *or* MUHAMMED BEN ABD-ALLAH, *whose death occurred in the 11th of Hejra era, or A. D.* 632.

[This and the following from Marsden's Numismata Orientalia.]

A. H.	A. D.		
11	632	1	Abubekr.
13	634	2	Omar.
23	644	3	Othmán.
35	656	4	Alí.
40	661	5	Hasan ben Alí, retired at Medina—Hosein killed at Kerbela.
			Race of Ommiah, reigning at Damascus.
41	661	1	Muáwíah.
60	680	2	Yezíd ben Muáwíah.
64	684	3	Muáwíah II. ben Yezíd.
64	684	4	Abdallah ben Zobeir.
84	684	5	Merwán ben Hul-akem.
65	684	6	Abd-ul-malek ben Merwan.
86	705	7	Walíd ben Abd-ul-malek.
96	714	8	Soleímán ben Abd-ul-malek.
99	717	9	Omar ben Abd-ul-aziz.
101	720	10	Yezíd II. ben Abd-ul-malek.
105	724	11	Hesháum ben Abd-ul-malek.
125	743	12	Walíd II. ben Yezíd.
126	744	13	Yezíd III. ben Walíd.
126	744	14	Ibráhím ben Walíd.
127	744	15	Merwán II. ben Muhammed, deposed and slain.
			Race of Al-Abbás, reigning at Baghdád.
132	750	1	Abúl Abbás al-saffáh.
136	754	2	Almansúr.
158	775	3	Al-Mahdí ben al-Mansúr.
169	785	4	Al-Hádí ben al-Mahdí.
170	786	5	Harún al-Rashíd ben al-Mahdí.
193	809	6	Al-Amín ben al-Rashíd.
198	813	7	Al-Mámun ben al-Rashíd.
			Ibráhím ben al-Mahdí, competitor, 817—818.
218	833	8	Al-Mòtasem billah ben al-Rashíd.
227	842	9	Al-Wáthek-billah ben al-Mòtasem.
232	847	10	Al-Motawakkel ala'llah ben Mòtasem.
247	861	11	All-Mostanser billah ben Motawakkel.
248	862	12	Al-Mostàin billah ben Muhammed ben Mòtasem.
252	866	13	Al-Mòtaz billah ben Motawakkel.
255	869	14	Al-Mohtadí billah ben Wáthek.
256	870	15	Al-Mòtamed ala'llah ben Motawakkel, Egypt independent. Muwaffek billah, his coadjutor, from 871 to 891.
279	892	16	Al-Mòtadhed billah ben Muwaffek.
289	902	17	Al-Moktafi billah ben Mòtadhed; provinces independent.
295	908	18	Al-Moktader billah ben Mòtadhed, murdered by a eunuch.
320	932	19	Al-Káher billah ben Mòtadhed.
322	934	20	Al-Radhí billah ben Moktader. Amír ul omra powerful.
329	940	21	Al-Motakí billah ben Moktader.
333	944	22	Al-Mostakfi billah ben Motakí.
334	946	23	Al-Motí lillah ben Moktader.
363	974	24	Al-Taí billah ben Motí.
381	991	25	Al-Káder billah ben Ishak ben Moktader.
422	1031	26	Al-Káim beamrillah Abú Jáfar Abd-Allah ben Káder.
467	1075	27	Al-Moktadí billah Abu'l Kasem Abdallah ben Muhammed ben Káim.

487	1094	28	Al-Mostadher billah ben Moktadi.
512	1118	29	Al-Mostarshed billah ben Mostadher.
529	1135	30	Al-Ráshed billah ben Mostarshed.
530	1136	31	Al-Moktafi beamrillah ben Mostadher.
555	1160	32	Al-Mostanjed billah ben Moktafi.
566	1170	33	Al-Mostadhi beamrillah ben Mostanjed.
575	1180	34	Al-Násar aldín illah ben Mostanjed, professes Shía doctrines.
622	1225	35	Al-Dháher beamrillah Muhammed ben Náser.
623	1226	36	Al-Mostanser billah Abú Jáfar Al-Mansúr ben Dháher.
640	1242	37	Al-Mostásem billah Abú Ahmed Abd-Allah ben Mostanser.

In the year 656, (1258,) *Baghdád* was besieged and taken by the Moghul Chief Hula'gu, grandson of Jenghiz Kha'n, and the Khálif Mostasen put to death.

Table LXIII. Samanian or Sama'ni' *Dynasty, of Bokhárá, Khorásán and* Persia.

A. H.	A. D.	
261	874	Nasr ben Ahmed, great grandson of Sámán, a robber chief, appointed governor of *Bokhára* by the Khálif Mòtamed.
279	892	Ismáíl ben Ahmed.
295	907	Ahmed ben Ismáíl.
301	913	Nasr ben Ahmed.
331	943	Nûh ben Nasr.
343	954	Abd-ul-malek ben Nûh,
350	961	Al-Mansúr ben Nûh.
366	977	Nûh ben Al-Mansúr.
387	997	Al-Mansûr ben Nûh, deposed and blinded.
389	998	Abd-ul-malek ben Nûh, overturned by the *Ghaznavis*.

Table LXIV. Ghaznevide *Dynasty of* Persia *and* India, *including Khorásán, Maver-ul-nahr, Bokhárá, &c. Capital Ghazní.*

A. H.	A. D.	
365	975	Sabactagin, a Turkish slave of Alpteghin, a general in the service of Sultán Nûh of the Samanides, held government of *Ghazni*, and Khorásán.
387	997	Ismael appointed successor, but displaced by
387	997	Sultán yemin ud-daulat abul kasim Mahmud.
421	1030	Muhammed, his son, deposed instantly.
421	1030	Masaud, another son, deposed and killed.
432	1041	Muhammed, restored, and again deposed.
433	1042	Maudud, son of Masaud.
440	1048	Shams ud-din allah Saif ud-daulah, Abdurrashid.
444	1052	Ferokhzad, son of Masaud.
451	1059	Malek Mouiád Ibra'him.
481	1088	Julal ud-din Masaud, or Abusaid.
508	1115	Arslan Sháh.
512	1118	Bahram Sháh.
548	1153	Nizám ud-din Khosru Sháh.
579	1183	*Ghazní* taken by Shaháb ud-din, and the *Ghorí* dynasty established. *(See Tab.* LXXII.*)*

Table LXV. Sulta'ns *of the* Selju'k Dynasty.

[The grandsons of Selju'k, a Turk of the tribe of *Khazar* or *Ghaz* on the Caspian, Toghrul-beg and Jáfer-beg Daoúd, were in the service of Mahmúd of *Ghazní*. In A. H. 429 (1036), the former resisted Masáud, and received investiture as Sultán of Khorasán from the Khâlif. The three branches of the Seljúk family settled in *Hamadán, Kermán*, and *Rum* or Anatolia.—Marsden's Or. Num.]

I. *Seljuk dynasty of Irán or Persia.*

A. H.	A. D.	
429	1037	Rokn ud-dín Abuthaleb, Toghrel begh, Mahmúd.
455	1063	Alp Arslan, Abushajia Azz ud-din.

465	1072	Malekshah, Moaz ud-dín abul fateh.
485	1092	Barkiarok, rokn ud-dín abulmozaffer kásim : in his reign the empire was divided, he retaining *Persia* ; Ghiás ud-dín Muhammed, *Syria* and *Aderbiján* ; and Moaz ud-dín burhán sanjiár, *Khorásán* and *Maverulnahr*.
498	1104	Malek Shah, his son, deposed.
498	1105	Muhammed, chosen Sultan.
511	1118	Mahmud, Moghiáth ud-dín Abul Çásem.
525	1131	Daoud, his son, deposed.
526	1131	Masaud, Ghiath ud-dín, deposed.
527	1132	Toghrel, son of Muhammed.
529	1134	Masaud, re-established.
547	1152	Malek Sháh, son of Mahmud, deposed.
547	1152	Mahmud, grandson of Bograkhán, at *Merv*.
552	1157	Muhammed, his son, at *Hamadán*.
554	1159	Suleimán Sháh, killed.
555	1160	Arslán Shah, son of Toghrel, son of Muhammed.
571	1175	Toghrel Sháh, his son.

II. *Seljuk dynasty of Kermán.*

433	1041	Kadherd, or Karut begh, installed by Toghrel begh.
465	1072	Sultan Sháh, his son.
467	1074	Turán Sháh.
489	1096	Iran Sháh.
494	1100	Arslán Sháh.
536	1141	Moghiath ud-din Muhammed.
551	1156	Toghrel Shah.
565	1169	Bahrám, Arslán, and Turán Sháh dispute succession.
——	——	Muhammed Sháh, dispossessed by Malek dinar 583-1187.

III. *Seljuk dynasty of Rúm or Anatolia. Capital Iconium.*

A. H.	A. D.	
470	1077	Suleimán ben Kotlumish.
478	1085	Interregnum of seven years.
485	1092	Daoúd Kilij Arslán ben Suleimán.
501	1107	Saisan ben Kilij Arslán.
510	1116	Masáud ben Kilij Arslán.
551	1156	Azz-ud-dín Kilij Arslán ben Masáud, destroyed 1st crusade army.
584	1188	Kotb-ud-dín Malek Shah ben Kilij Arslán, deposed.
588	1192	Ghiás-ud-dín Kai Khosru ben Kilij Arslán, deposed.
596 ?		Rukn-ud-dín Suleimán ben Kilij Arslán, deposed.
600	1203	Kilij Arslán ben Rukn-ud-dín, deposed.
600	1203	Ghias-ud-dín Kai Khosru, (restored.)
607	1210	Azz-ud-dín Kai Káus ben Kai Khosru.
616	1219	Ala-ud-dín Kai Kobád ben Kai Khosru.
634	1236	Ghiás-ud-dín Kai Khosru ben Kai Kobád, invaded by the Moghul Princes, descendants of Jenghiz Khán (*See Tab.* .)
643	1245	Azz-ud-dín Kai Káus, in nominal conjunction with his brothers, Rukn-ud-dín and Ala-ud-dín, sons of Kai Khosru.
655	1257	Rukn-ud-dín Kilij Arslán.
666	1267	Ghiás-ud-dín Kai Khosru ben Rukn-ud-dín.
682	1283	Masáud ben Azz-ud-dín Kai Káus, died 708—1308.

Table LXVI. Atabegs *of* Ira'k, *ruling Ministers under the latter Princes of the Seljukian race.*

Mosul Branch.

A. H.	A. D.	
521	1127	Imád ud-dín Zengi.
540	1145	Seif ud-dín Gházi ben Zengi.
544	1149	Kotb ud-dín Maudud ben Zengi.
565	1170	Al-Moaz Seif ud-dín Gházi ben Maudud.
576	1180	Azz ud-dín Masáud ben Maudud.

589	1193	Núr ud-dín (Bedrud-dín) Arslán Shah ben Masáud.
607	1210	Malek al-Káher Azz ud-dín Masáud ben Núr ud-dín.
615	1218	Núr ud-dín Arslán Sháh ben Káher.
616	1219	Násar ud-dín Mahmúd ben Káher.
619	1222	Al-Malek al-Rahím Bedr ud-din Lúlú.
657	1259	Al-Malek as-Sálah Ismáil ben Lúlú.

Haleb (Aleppo) Branch.

521	1127	Imád ud-dín Zengi.
540	1145	Malek al-Adel Núr ud-dín Mahmúd ben Zengi.
569	1174	Al-Malek as-Sálah Ismáil ben Núr ud-dín Mahmúd.
577	1181	Imád ud-dín Zengi ben Kotb ud-dín ben Maudud, delivered *Haleb* to Sálah ud-dín or Saladin.
594	1197	Kotb ud-dín Muhammed ben Imád ud-dín, at *Singára.*

TABLE LXVII. TURCOMAN ORTOKITE PRINCES, *reigning in Mardin and Miafarkin, Syria.*

		Il Ghází ben Ortok, seized Jerusalem and Mardín.
516	1122	Husám-ud-dín Timurtásh ben ul Ghází.
547	1152	Nejm-ud-dín Abu'l Modhaffer Albi ben Timurtásh.
572	1176	Kotb-ud-dín Il Ghází ben Albi (or Alpi).
580	1184	Husám-ud-dín Yúluk Arslán ben Kotb-ud-dín.
597 ?		Malek-ul-Mansúr Náser-ud-dín Ortok Arslán ben Kotb-ud-dín.
637	1239	Malek us-Said Najm-ud-dín Ghází ben Náser-ud-dín Ortok.
653	1255	Malek ul-Modhaffer Kará Arslán ben Nejm-ud-dín.
691	1291	Shams-ud-dín Dáoud.
693	1293	Malek ul Mansúr Najm-ud-dín Ghází.
712	1312	Albi Malek al-Adil Imád-ud-dín Alí.
712	1312	Malek as-Sáleh Shams-ud-dín Sálah.

ORTOKITES *reigning at A'míd and Kheifa.*

A. H.	A. D.	
490	1097	Sokmán ben Ortok.
498	1104	Ibráhím ben Sokmán.
522?	1128	Rukn ud-dín Dáoud.
544 ?		Fakhr ud-dín Kará Arslán ben Dáoud.
562	1166	Núr ud-dín Muhammed ben Kará Arslán.
581	1185	Kotb ud-dín Sokmán ben Muhammed.
597	1200	Malek as-Sálah Náser ud-dín Mahmúd.
618	1221	Malek al-Masáud ben Malik as-Sálah Mahmúd.
629	1231	Melek al-Kámel, nephew of Sálah ud-dín, (Saladin,) took *A'míd.*

TABLE LXVIII. *The* MOGOL *or* MOGHEL *empire of* TARTARY. *Capital Karakurm.*

A. D.	
1206	JENGHIZ KHA'N, or Timugin declared emperor, on the *Onon* river.
1227	Tuli Khán, his son, regent during interregnum.
1241	Oktai Khán, son of Jenghiz.
	Tourakina Khatun, his wife, regent for 4 years.
1246	Gaiuk Khán, son of Oktai.
1248	Ogoulganmish, his wife, regent on his death.
1251	Mangu Khán, died in 1259.

The Empire of the Mogols was subsequently divided into different branches, in China, Persia, in Kapchak, &c.

1260	Kublai Khán, succeeded in China, and founded the Yuen dynasty.
1240	Zagatai Khán, son of Jenghiz, founded Zagatai branch in Transoxiana.
1226	Tushi Khán, another son, founded Kapchak dynasty.

[For these dynasties of the Tartars ; and those of the Huns, Chinese, &c. see De Guignes' *Histoire des Huns.*]

TABLE LXIX. MOGHEL-TARTAR *or* IL-KHANIAN *Dynasty of* PERSIA.

On the death of MANGU KHA'N son of JENGHIZ KHA'N, the sovereignty of Persia was assumed by his brother

A. H.	A. D.	
657	1259	Hulágu or Haláku Il-Khán.
663	1264	Abága or Abáka Il-Khán, his son.
681	1282	Nikudar Oglan, 7th son of Huláku, on conversion to Muhamedanism, took the name of Ahmed Khán.
683	1284	Arghún Kaan, son of Abága.
690	1291	Kai-Khatu Kaan, ditto.
694	1294	Baídu Kaan, son of Targhih, 5th son of Huláku.
694	1294	Gházán Kaan Mahmúd, eldest son of Arghún.
703	1303	Ghiás-ud-dín Au-gaptu, Khoda bandah Muhammed.
716	1316	Abu Sáid Bahádur Khán, his son, on whose death in
736	1335	the dynasty became dependent.
747	1346	Anúshirván. Invasion of Taimúr or Tamerlane. (See below.)

TABLE LXX. MOGHEL *Sultáns of* KHORA'SA'N.

795	1393	Kutb-ud-dîn AMI'R TIMU'R Gúrgán Sáhibkiran (Tamerlane) conquered Baghdád, invaded India, &c.
807	1404	Khalíl Sultán, son of Miran Sháh, deposed.
——	——	Sháh Rokh, behadur Sultán.
850	1447	ULUGH BEGH, Malak us said, of Khiva.
853	1449	Abdul Latif Mírza, his son.
854	1450	Baber Mírza, Sultán Abul Casem.
861	1456	Mírza Sháh Mahmud, deposed.
861	1456	Abu Said, son of Ahmed. *(See Moghels of India.)*
——	——	Jiadighiar, grandson of Sháh Rokh.
805	1470	Sultán Hosein Mírza, grandson of Omar.
901	1505	Badi ezzaman, his son, took refuge with the Sufis.

TABLE LXXI. KINGS *of* PERSIA *of the Sophi, Súfí, or Safi Race.*

Juneid, a descendant of Safi ud-din, a Sophi or mystic philosopher, being expelled from *Aderbiján* by the Turcoman ruler Jehan Sháh, established himself in *Shirwán*. His grandson

A. H.	A. D.	
905	1499	Ismáil al-Sûfî ben Sheikh Haidar, united conquered provinces and assumed sovereignty of Persia and Khorásán 908-1502.
932	1525	Shâh Tahmâsp ben Ismáîl.
983	1575	Shâh Ismáil II. ben Tahmâsp.
985	1577	Muhammed Khodabandah ben Tahmâsp.
994	1585	Hamzah ben Muhammed, or Amîr Hams.
994	1585	Shâh Ismáil ben Muhammed.
994	1585	Shâh Abbâs ben Muhammed.
1039	1629	Shâh Safi ben Safi Mirza ben Abbas.
1052	1642	Shâh Abbâs II. ben Shâh Safi.
1077	1666	Soleimân ben Sháh Abbâs.
1106	1694	Shâh Husein ben Soleimân, last of the Sufis.
		Shâh Tahmâsp II. ben Shâh Husein, abdicated.
1135	1722	Mahmúd, an Afghân, invaded Persia, and usurped.
1137	1725	Ashraf, an Afghân, defeated by Nadir kulí.
1242	1730	Shâh Tahmâsp, nominally restored, murdered 1737.
1145	1732	Abbâs III. ben Tahmâsp.
1148	1736	NA'DIR SHAH or Nâdir Sultân, proclaimed king.
1160	1747	Adel Shâh, nephew and murderer of Nadir.
1161	1748	Ibrâhîm, his brother.
1163	1749	Shâh Rokh, blinded, driven to Khorásán.
1163	1750	Soleimân, or Mirza Seid Muhammed.

1163	1750	Ismâil ben Syed Mustafa, under regency of Ali Merdan.
1173	1759	Muhammed Kerîm Khân Zendi, held power under title of Wakil.
1193	1779	Zeki Khân, usurped on his death, murdered by
1193	1779	Abú'l Fatha Khán, son of Kerim, blinded.
1193	1779	Sâdik Khân, brother of do.
		Ali Murâd Khân assumed title of Wakil.
1199	1785	Jáfar Khân, son of Sadik, murdered.
1203	1789	Lutf Ali, his son, defeated by
1209	1794	A'ghá Muhammed Khán Kâjâr, an eunuch.
1211	1797	Fat-ha Ali Shâh Kâjâr, died 1834.

TABLE LXXII. PATAN, *Afghan or Ghorí* SULTANS *of* HINDUSTAN. *Capital Dehli.*

A. H.	A. D.	
588	1192	Shahab ed-dîn Abu'l-Mazaffer Muhammed ben Sâm al-Ghôri, malek Ghiznih.
602	1206	Kotb ed-dîn Ibek or Eibek. (*1st Turk dynasty.*)
607	1210	Arâm Shah ben Ibek.
607	1210	Shems ed-dîn Altemsh, a slave of Ibek.
633	1235	Rukn ed-dîn Firûz Shâh ben Altemsh.
634	1236	Sultâneh Rezîah benet Altemsh.
637	1239	Mòazz ed-dîn Bîram Shâh ben Iltemsh.
640	1242	Alâ ed-dîn *Masàúd* Shâh ben Fîrûz Shâh.
643	1245	Nâser ed-dîn *Mahmúd* ben Iltemsh.
664	1265	Ghiâs ed-dîn *Balin* Balban.
685	1286	Mòazz ed-dîn Kai-Kobad.
688	1289	Jelâl ed-dîn *Fîrûz Shâh* Khilji. (*2nd Turk, or Khilji.*)
695	1295	Alâ ed-dîn MUHAMMED SHAH Sekander Sânî.
716	1316	Shahâb ed-dîn Omar ben Alâ ed-din.
717	1317	Kotb ed-dîn Mubârik Shah Khilji, murdered by
		Nâser ed-dîn Khosru, usurper.
721	1321	Ghiâs ed-dîn TUGHLAK SHAH. (*3rd Turk dynasty.*)
725	1324	Muhammed Shah ben Tughlak.
752	1351	Moâzem Mohedzeb Fîrûz Shâh ben Sâlâr Rajab.
790	1388	Ghias ed-dîn Tughlak Shâh II. ben Fat-ha Khân.
791	1389	Abu-bekr Shâh ben Ziffer Khân.
793	1391	Nâser ed-dîn Muhammed Shâh ben Fîrûz Shâh.
796	1393	Alâ ed-dîn Sekander Shâh Humâyûn ben Muhammed Shâh.
796	1393	Nâser ed-dîn Mahmûd Shâh ben Muhammed Shâh, overcome by [Taimur Shâh ; last of Khiljis.
816	1413	Daulat Khân Lôdî, a Patan.
817	1414	Kîser or Khizer Khân ben Solîmân, under Taimur. (*4th or Sadat.*)
824	1421	Mòazz ed-dîn Abu'l Fat-ha Mubârik Shâh ben Khizer.
837	1433	Muhammed Shâh ben Ferîd Khân ben Khizer Khan.
850	1446	Alâ ed-dín ben Muhammed Shâh, abdicated in favor of
854	1450	Behlôli Lôdî, an Afghan. (*5th or 1st Afghan dynasty.*)
894	1488	Sekander ben Behlôli, made Agra the capital.
923	1517	Ibrâhîm ben Sekander, last of the Afghans ; defeated by Baber, 942.
947	1540	Ferîd ed-dîn SHIR SHAH, expelled Humáyun (see Table LXXX.)
952	1545	Islâm Shâh ben Shîr Shâh.
960	1552	Muhammed Adil Shâh.
961	1553	Ibrâhîm Sûr.
962	1554	Sekander Shâh, defeated by AKBER.

TABLE LXXIII. PATAN *or Afghan Sultans and Governors of* BENGAL. *(Purbí dynasty.) Capital Laknauti or Gaur.*

A. H.	A. D.	
600	1203	Muhammed Bakhtiâr Khilji, governor of Berar under Kutb ud-din.
602	1205	Muhammed Sherân Azz ed-din.
605	1208	Ali Merdân Ala ed-din.
609	1212	Hasám ed-din Ghiás ed-din.

624 1226-27 Naser ed-din ben Shems ed-din.
627 1229 Mahmud ben Shems ed-din, became Sultan of Hindustán.
634 1237 Toghan Khan, governor under Sultana Rizia.
641 1243 Tiji or Taji.
642 1244 Tîmûr Khan Kerân.
644 1246 Seif ed-din.
651 1253 Ikhtiâr ed-din Malek Yuzbeg.
656 1257 Jelal ed-din Khâni.
657 1258 Taj ed-din Arslan.
659 1260 Muhammed Tatar Khán.
676 1277 Moazz ed-din Toghrul.
681 1282 Naser ed-din Baghra (by Dow written Kera), considered 1st sovereign
725 1325 Kader Khan, viceroy of Muhammed Shâh. [of Bengal, by some.
741 1340 Fakhar ed-din Sekander, assumes independence.
743 1342 Ala ed-din Mubarik.
744 1343 Shems ed-din Muhammed Shâh Ilias Bangarah.
760 1358 Sekander Shâh ben Shems ed-din.
769 1367 Ghias ed-din Azem Shâh ben Sekander Shâh.
775 1373 Seif ed-din Sultan as-Sulatîn ben Ghias ed-din.
785 1383 Shems ed-dîn ben Sultan as-Sulatîn.
787 1385 Kansa or Khansa, a Hindu.
794 1392 Jelal ed-din Muhammed Shâh (Chitmul ben Khansa).
812 1409 Ahmed Shâh ben Jelal ed din.
830 1426-7 Naser Shâh (descendant of Shems ed-din Ilias Bangarah).
862 1457 Barbek Shâh ben Naser Shâh.
879 1474 Yusuf Shâh ben Barbek Shâh,
887 1482 Sekander Shâh.
887 1482 Fat-ah Shâh.
896 1490-1 Shah-zadah, an eunuch.
897 1491 Firuz Shâh Habshî.
899 1494 Mahmud Shâh ben Firuz Shâh.
900 1495 Mozaffer Shâh Habshî.
903 1498 Ala ed-din Husen Shâh ben Syed Ashraf.
927 1521 Nasret Shâh ben Ala ed-din Husein.
940 1534 Mahmud Shâh ben Ala ed-din Husen, defeated by
944 1537 Firid ed-din Shir Shah.
945 1538 Humayun held court at Gaur, or *Jenatábád.*
946 1539 Shir Shâh again.
952 1545 Muhammed Khan.
962 1555 Khizer-Khan Bahadur Shâh ben Muhammed Khan.
968 1560-1 Jelal ed-din ben Muhammed Khan.
971 1563-4 Soleiman Karani or Karzani.
981 1573 Bayazid ben Soleiman.
981 1573 Daud Khan ben Soleiman, defeated by Akber's forces.

Table LXXIV. *Kings of the East, or* Sharki *Dynasty of* Jaunpur.

A. H. A. D.
800 1397 Khoja Jehan, Subahdar of *Kanauj*, *Audh*, *Kora*, and *Jaunpur*, assumed independence.
803 1400 Mubarik Shâh, his adopted son.
804 1401 Shems ud-dîn Ibrahim Shâh Sherkî.
845 1441 Mahmud Shâh ben Ibrahim.
856 1451 Husen Shâh ben Mahmud ben Ibrahim Shâh.
883 1478 ——— took refuge in the Court of Ala ud-din of Bengal, where he died in 905 A. H.

Table LXXV. Musalman *Kings of* Kashmir.

A. H. A. D.
715 1315 Shams ud-din, Shâh Mir, minister of Senadeva.
750 1349 Jamshid, expelled by his youngest brother.
752 1351 Ally Sher, Alla ud-din ; a severe famine.
765 1363 Shahab ud-din ; Siamuk invades Sind.

785	1386	Kutb ud-din, Hindal; defeats Rája of Lohkote.
799	1396	Sikandar, Butshikan; subverts Hindu religion.
819	1416	Ameer Khan, Ally Sháh; civil wars; expelled by
826	1422	Zein ul Ab-ud-din, Shády Khan, his brother.
877	1472	Haider Sháh, Hajy Khan.
878	1473	Hasan Sháh.
891	1486	Muhammed, a child; civil wars.
902	1496	Fatteh Sháh, usurps the throne. Chakk tribe converted to Islám.
911	1505	Muhammed, regains the throne; Ibrahim usurps.
942	1535	Nazuk Sháh; conquest of Emperor Humayun, 1543.
948	1541	Mirza Haider Doghlat, governor under him; interregnum, and dissentions.
960	1552	Ibrahim II., set up by Daulet Chakk: earthquake.
963	1555	Ismael, set up by Ghazi Khan's party.
964	1556	Habíb, raised by Daulet Chakk.
971	1563	Hosein Sháh Chakk: embassy from Akber.
986	1578	Yusuf Sháh Chakk expelled by Gohar Chakk.
997	1588	——- annexation of Kashmir to the Moghel Empire by AKBER.

TABLE LXXVI. KINGS *of* SIND *and* TATTA.

A. H.	A. D.	
87	705	*Belochistan* invaded by Hijaj, governor of Bassora, and Md. Kásim.

The *Ansaries*, the *Sumeras*, and the *Sumanas* or *Jams*, successively, gain the ascendancy, then a Delhi governor.

1203? Nasir ud-din Kabbacha, becomes independent, drowned.

TABLE LXXVII. *The* JAMI *Dynasty of* SUMANA, *originally Rájputs.*

A. H.	A. D.	
737	1336	Jám Afra; tributary to Toghlak Sháh.
740	1339	Jám Choban.
754	1353	Jám Bang; asserted his independence.
782	1367	Timaji, his brother.
782	1380	Jám Salah ud-din; converted to Muhammedanism.
793	1391	Jám Nizam ud-din.
796	1393	Jám Ally Sher.
812	1409	Jám Giran, son of Timaji.
812	1409	Jám Fatteh Khan.
827	1423	Jám Toghlak; invaded Gujerat.
854	1450	Jám Sikandar.
856	1452	Jám Sangar, elected.
864	1460	Jám Nanda, or Nizam ud-din; cot. of Hasan Langa.
894	1492	Jám Feroz; the Turkhan family become powerful, 1520.
927	1520	Sháh Beg Arghun, occupies Sind.
930	1523	Sháh Hosein Arghun.
966	1554	Mahmud of Bhakar.
982	1572	Akber *annexes* Sind to the Empire.

TABLE LXXVIII. *Bahmany Dynasty of Kalbarga, or Ahsunábád.*

A. D.	
1347	Ala ud-din Hasan Shâh ganga Bahmany, servant of a Brahman in Md. Toghlak's court, subdued all the Dakhan.
1358	Mahomed Shâh B. I. (Ghazi), makes tributary Telingana and Vijyanagar.
1375	Mujahid Shâh B., killed by his uncle.
1378	Dawud Shâh B., assassinated by his niece.
1378	Mahmud Shâh I., youngest son of Ala; patron of literature.
1396	Ghias ud-din; blinded and dethroned.
1396	Shems ud-din Shâh; puppet to Lalchin, the Malik Naib or regent.
1397	Feroz Shâh, married daughter of Vijyanagar rája, Deva Ray.
1422	Ahmed Shâh Wali (Khan Khanan); war with rájas.

1435 Ala ud-din Shâh II. war with Vijyanagar.
1457 Humayun the cruel; general insurrection.
1461 Nizam Shâh; rájas of Telingana and Orissa powerful.
1463 Mahomed Shâh II.; Malwa power increasing.
1482 Mahmud II.; loses Concan, Bijapur, and Berar.
1518 Ahmed Shâh II.; under control of Amir Berid, minister.
1520 Ala ud-din Shâh III.; deposed by ditto.
1522 Wali Ullah; murdered by ditto.
1525 Kallam Ullah, Bahmany dynasty of Bidar (Ahmedabad) terminates, and is succeeded by that of Amir Berid at Ahmedabad.

Table LXXIX. Berid Shahy *Dynasty of Bider, or* Ahmedabad.

1492 Kasim Berid, a Turki or Georgian slave.
1504 Amir Berid; held sway on the nominal kings.
1549 Ally Berid Shâh; first who assumed royalty.
1562 Ibrahim Berid Shâh.
1569 Kasim Berid Shâh.
1572 Mirza Ally Berid Shâh; deposed by his relative.
1609 Amir Berid Shâh II.

Table LXXX. Faruki *Dynasty of* Kandeish. *Capitals Talner and Burhanpur.*

A. D.
1370 Malik Raja Faruki, receives jagir of Talner, from Feroz.
1399 Malik Nasir or Nasir Khan Faruki, builds *Burhanpur.*
1443 Miran Adil Khan Faruki, expels Deccanies from Kandeish.
1441 Miran Mubarik Khan Faruki; peaceful reign.
1457 Miran Ghani, or Adil Khan Faruki I.; tributary to Guzerat.
1503 Daoud Khan Faruki, tributary to *Malwa.*
1510 Azim Humayun, or Adil Khan F. II.; grandson of Guzerat king.
1520 Miran Muhammed Khan Faruki; succeeds to Guzerat throne.
1535 Miran Mubarik Khan Faruki, brother; war with Moghals.
1566 Miran Muhammed Khan Faruki, attack from Deccan.
1576 Rája Ally Khan Faruki; acknowledges Akber's supremacy.
1596 Bahadur Khan Faruki; defies Akber; is imprisoned at *Gualior.*

Table LXXXI. Kings *of* Malwa. *Capitals D'har, Mando or Shadiábád.*

A. D.
1387 Sultan Diláwar Ghori, governor, assumes title of Sháh, 1401.
1405 Sultan Hoshang Ghori, or Alp Khan, his son, defeats Narsinha Ray.
1432 Ghizni Khan, or Sultan Muhammed Ghori; poisoned.
1435 Mahmud Khan, or Sultan Mahmud Khilji. Rana of Chitor, Kumbho presents tankas coined in his own name, 1450.
1469 Sultan Ghias ud-din; peaceful reign.
1500 Sultan Nasir ud-din; his son, Shahab ud-din, revolts.
1512 Sultan Mahmud II., younger son, last of the Khiljis.
1534 *Malwa* incorporated with Guzerat kingdom.
1568 ——— annexed as a province of Akber's Empire.

Table LXXXII. Kings *of* Guzerat. *Capital Pattan.*

A. D.
1391 Muzaffar Sháh I.; appointed viceroy by Feroz Toghlak.
1411 Ahmed Sháh I., grandson, builds *Ahmedabad* and *Ahmednagar.*
1443 Muhammed Sháh, surnamed *Karím,* the merciful.
1451 Kutb Sháh; opposes Malwa king, and Chitor rája Kombha.
1459 Daoud Sháh, his uncle, deposed in favor of
1459 Mahmud Sháh I. Begarrá; two expeditions to Deccan.
1511 Muzaffar Sháh II.; war with Rana Sangrama.
1526 Sikandar Sháh, assassinated.

1526 Nasir Khan, or Mahmud Sháh II., displaced by
1526 Bahadur Sháh, invades *Malwa*; murdered by Portuguese.
1536 Miran Muhammed Sháh Faruki, his nephew, of Malwa.
1536 Mahmud Sháh, son of Latik Khan; released from prison.
1553 Ahmed Sháh II., a spurious heir set up by minister.
1561 Muzaffar Sháh III. Habbu, a suppositious son of Mahmud.
1583 Guzerat becomes a province of Akber's empire.

TABLE LXXXIII. KINGS *of* MULTAN.

This province was first conquered by Mahomed Kásim, at the end of the 1st century, Hejira. It was recovered by the Hindus on the decline of the Ghizni power. After Mahomed Ghori's subjugation, it remained tributary to Delhi until

A. H.	A. D.	
847	1443	Shekh Yusuf established an independent monarchy.
849	1445	Ray Sehra, or Kutb ud-din Hosen Langa I.; expelled the Shekh.
908	1502	Mahmud Khan Langa; his minister, Jam Bayezid.
931	1524	Hosen Langa II.; overcome by Sháh Hosen Arghun. Under Humayun, becomes a province of the empire, *(see below.)*

TABLE LXXXIV. IMÁD SHAHY *Dynasty of* BERAR, *capital Ellichpur.*

A. D.
1484 Fatteh Ullah Imád Shah, Bahmany, governor of Berar, became independent.
—— Alla ud-din Imád Sháh, fixed his capital at *Gával.*
1528? Daria Imad Sháh, married his daughter to Hosen Nizám Sháh.
—— Burhan Imad Sháh; deposed by his minister.
1568 Tufal Khan, whose usurpation is opposed from Ahmednagar, and the family of Imád Shah and Tufal extinguished.

TABLE LXXXV. ADIL SHAHY *Dynasty of* BI'JAPUR.

A. D.
1489 Yusuf Khan, son of Amurath II. of Anatolia; purchased for the body guard at Ahmedabad.
1501 —— assumed independent sovereignty as ADIL SHA'H.
1511 Ismael Adil Sháh. Goa taken 2nd time by Portuguese.
1534 Mulloo Adil Shah, a profligate, deposed and blinded by
1535 Ibrahim A. S. I. Minister Rámráj assumes throne of *Vijyanagar.*
1557 Ally Adil Sháh; war against the Hindu rája.
1579 Ibrahim Adil Sháh II. Chand beeby regent.
1626 Muhammed.
1660 Ally Adil II.

TABLE LXXXVI. NIZAM SHAHY *Dynasty of* AHMEDNAGAR.

A. D.
1490 Ahmed Nizam Shah, Bheirg, son of a brahman of Vijyanagar; throws off Bahmany yoke.
1508 Burhan Nizam Sháh; petty wars with Berar, &c.
1553 Hosen Nizam Sháh I.; confederacy against Vijyanagar.
1565 Múrteza Nizam Sháh, Diwana, conquers Berar; smothered by
1568 Míran Hosen Nizam Sháh, put to death.
1569 Ismael Nizam Sháh, raised by Jumal Khan Mehdvy.
1589 Burhan Nizam Sháh II.; constructs Korla fort.
1594 Ibrahim Nizam Sháh, killed in battle.
1594 Ahmed, son of Sháh Tahir, raised by chiefs; pensioned.
1595 Bahadur Nizam Sháh, proclaimed by Chand beeby's party; imprisoned by Akber.
1598 Múrteza N. S. II.; Nizam Sháhy dominions fall under the control of
1607 Malik Amber.

Table LXXXVII. Kutb Shahy *Dynasty of* Golconda.

A. D.	
1512	Sultan Kuly Kutb Sháh, a Turkman, assumed title of king.
1543	Jamshid Kutb Sháh, leagues with the Nizam Shahís.
1550	Ibrahim Kutb Sháh, joins league against Rámráj.
1581	Mahomed Kuly Kutb Sháh, builds Bhagnagar, or Hyderabad, died 1586.
1611	Abdallah Kutb Sháh, tributary to Sháh Jehán.
1672	Abu Hasan, imprisoned at Daulatabad.

Under Aurangzeb, the southern conquests were formed into six *Subahs*, viz. 1, Kandeish; 2, Aurangabad; 3, Beder; 4, Berar; 5, Hyderabad; and 6, Bijapur.

Table LXXXVIII. Moghel Emperors *of Hindustán.*

(Fourth descendant from Taimur *or Tamerlane, see Tab.* LXX.*)*

A. H.	A. D.	
899	1494	Baber, Zebir ud-dín Muhammed, (mounted throne 9th June.)
937	1531	Huma'yun, Nasir ud-dín Muhammed, (28th Jan.) in 946 defeated by Shír Sháh.
962	1554	————, founded the Moghel dynasty of Dehli.
963	1556	Akber, Abul fateh, Julal ud-dín Muhammed, (17th Feb.) consolidated empire.
1014	1605	Jehangir, Abul Muzaffar Nur ud-dín Muhammed (7th Oct.)
1037	1628	Shahjehan, Shaháb ud-dín Gházi (9th Feb.)
1068	1658	Aurangzeb A'lamgír, Abul Muzaffar, Mahí ud-dín, (24th Feb.)
1118	1707	*Azím Sháh*, Muhammed Shahíd, (3rd March.)
1118	1707	Beha'dur Shah, Shah A'lem, Abul Muzaffar Kutb ud-dín (23rd Feb.)
1124	1713	Jehandar Shah, Mòaz ud-dín (11th Jan.)
1124	1713	Ferokhsir, Muhammed Shahíd Marhum 11th Jan.)
1131	1719	*Rafi-ud-darjat*, Shams ud-dín (18th Jan.) (Abú berkat.)
1131	1719	*Rafi-ud-daulat*, Shahjehán Sáni (26th April.)
1131	1719	*(Muhammed Nakosir,)* (May.)
1131	1719	Muhammed Sha'h, Abul fateh Násir ud-dín, (28th Aug.)
1132	1720	*(Sultan Muhammed Ibrahim,)* (4th Oct.)
1161	1749	A'hmed Sha'h, Abúl Nasr. (20th April.)
1167	1754	Alemgir II., Aziz ud-din Muhammed, (2nd June.)
1173	1759	*(Sháhjehán,)* (29th Nov.)
1173	1759	Shah A'lem, Julál ud-dín (Mirza Abdallah, Ali Goher), (Nov.)
1201	1786	*(Muhammed Badar bakht.)*
1221	1806	Akber II., Abul Nasir, Moeín ud-dín Muhammed, (3rd Dec.)

Table LXXXIX. Nizams *of* Hyderabad.

1717	Azef Jáh, Nizám ul Mulk, usurped power on Aurangzeb's death.
1748	Nasir Jang, assassinated.
1757	Muzaffar Jang, ditto. Salabat Jang, killed by
1763	Nizám Alí, his brother.
1803	Sikandar Jàh. English interference, 1807.

Table XC. Nuwábs *and Kings of* Oude.

A. D.	
——	Sádet Alí Khán of *Khorasán*, Nuwáb Vizir, under Muhammed Sháh.
——	Sefdar Jang, ditto.
1756	Shuja ud Dauleh, ditto.
1775	Asef ud Dauleh.
1797	Spurious son, Vizir Alí, displaced for
1798	Sadet Alí, brother of Shuja, Vizir of Hindustán.
1814	Ghází ud-dín Haidar Alí, Sháh Zeman, king.
1827	Naser ud-dín Haidar Alí.

TABLE XCI. *Chronological Table of European and British Connection with India, compiled by Capt. H. B. Henderson.*

1204.—After the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, in the 4th Crusade, during their quarrel with the Greek empire, the Venetians, who had always partially competed with the Greeks for a share of Oriental trade, now obtained a grant of a portion of the Peloponnesus, with several of the best islands of the Archipelago. They soon secured to themselves a monopoly, or, at least, of that portion of the trade viâ the Euxine. But in 57 years, the Greeks rose in rebellion, and expelled the Latin emperor; and having been aided by the Genoese, they bestowed on them the suburb, Pera, at Constantinople, as a reward. This transferred the overland trade to the Genoese, and forced the Venetians to revisit Alexandria, and procure Indian articles by the Red Sea.—*Gleig.*

1453.—The Turks conquered Constantinople; and by the expulsion of the Genoese from Pera, the Venetians enjoyed the whole trade: while Constantinople was no longer a mart for Eastern produce, nor open to the countries of the West.—*Gleig.*

1497.—The Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, doubled the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th November, and on the 22nd May of the following year, arrived at Calicut on the Malabar Coast, returning by the same Cape to Lisbon, in Sept. 1499.—*Gleig.*

1500.—In consequence of Vasco de Gama's success, a Portuguese expedition, under Pedro Alvarez Cabral, arrived at Calicut, on the 13th September; formed the first European factory in India at that place, and returned to Lisbon on July 1st, 1501.—*Gleig. Picture of India. Bruce's Annals of the E. I. C.*

1501.—In the homeward voyage, discovered the Island of St. Helena.—*Bruce.*

1503.—Alphonso de Albuquerque erected the first European fortress in India, at Cochin, and re-established the Factory at Calicut; he settled a trade at Coulan, and a factory at St. Thome.—*Bruce.*

1506.—Alphonso de Albuquerque, the founder of the Portuguese Eastern Empire, now commenced a career on a larger scale, with a squadron of 16 ships, having troops on board. He defeated the Tamorin of Calicut—formed a settlement at Goa, which he fortified, sailed to the Straits of Malacca, and took the place of that name in February, 1510, reduced the Molucca and Banda islands, at that time the gardens of the East for cloves, nutmegs, &c. and at last in 1514, finally reduced Ormus, the chief seat of Persian commerce. In 12 years, he raised the Portuguese Empire in India to the greatest height it has ever attained; all the principal emporia from the Cape to the China frontier, an extent of 12,000 miles of coast, being in his possession.—*Gleig. Bruce.*

1517.—The Portuguese got possession of Point de Galle and Columbo.—*Bruce.*

1518.—Albuquerque recalled. The decline of the Portuguese Empire may be dated from this event.—*Bruce.*

1527.—An English merchant, Robert Thorne, long resident in Spain, asserted the practicability of a north-west passage to India. His attempt and six others, in the succeeding reigns, failed.

1530.—Sultan Baber, the eighth in descent from Tamerlane, died near Agra. He had seized the empire, and re-established the dynasty of the Moguls.—*Orme.*

.—The Portuguese driven by the natives from Ternate.—*Bruce.*

1531.—The Portuguese viceroy burned the principal towns from Diu to the Red Sea.—*Bruce.*

1536.—They built a strong citadel, at Diu, by permission of the king of Cambaya. —*Bruce.*

1538.—The Grand Seignior attacked the Portuguese at Diu from Suez, and failed; but at this time the increased military forces sent from Portugal to India evince the decline of their real power in the East. The natives were recovering from their first panic, and found their oppressors less formidable.—*Bruce.*

1542.—The celebrated Father Francis Zavier, the Jesuit Missionary, arrived in India.—*Bruce.*

1558.—Mr. Anthony Wilkinson, agent of the Russia Company, crossed the Caspian Sea into Persia, and opened a considerable trade for Eastern produce. In India, the Portuguese viceroy, Francisco Baretto, was succeeded for 4 years by Don Constantine Braganza, one of the royal family.—*Bruce.*

1560.—Don Louis D'Ataide recovered, in great measure, the Portuguese power.—*Bruce.*

1563.—Three British agents were employed at the Persian capital, and the traffic was flourishing. Before this time the Venetians had essayed to undermine and oppose the Portuguese ascendancy, but in vain—while the humiliation, at this period,

of Venice itself, soon left Portugal without a competitor of any consequence.—*Bruce. Gleig.*

1577.—At length, an Englishman, Francis Drake, son of a poor Kentish clergyman, with five ships and 164 seamen, sailed from Plymouth on the 13th December, commissioned by queen Elizabeth. He passed the Straits of Magellan, ravaged the west coast of America, crossed the Pacific, touched at the Moluccas, and stopped at Ternate for some time, whence, after much friendly intercourse, he steered away for the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at Plymouth on the 26th September, 1580. Drake entertained the queen at Deptford, and was knighted.—*Gleig. Mill. Bruce.*

1579.—Again, in India, the Portuguese power was almost dissolved, and Don Louis D'Ataide was a second time sent as viceroy. His exertions were successful once more, but he soon died—in 1580.—*Bruce.*

1586.—Thomas Cavendish sailed 21st July, 1586, with three ships, viâ Straits of Magellan, and visited, after capturing a Spanish merchantman, the Ladrones, and Philippines, acquiring much knowledge of the Indian Archipelago. He returned to Plymouth 9th September, 1588. This year the Portuguese took possession of Macao, as a station for the China trade.—*Gleig. Bruce.*

1589.—Diverse English merchants petitioned the queen for permission to make a voyage with three ships, and as many pinnaces, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Gleig.*

1591.—A squadron sailed, under Captain Haymond, and from disease and a storm, it proved an abortive enterprise—only one officer, Captain James Lancaster, and a few seamen, returned.—*Gleig. Bruce.*

1593.—An Englishman, Stevens, went to Goa with the Portuguese by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. He wrote an account of his voyage.

1595.—In the mean time, the Dutch having gone round the hitherto interdicted Cape, openly opposed the Portuguese in the Eastern seas. They supplanted the Portuguese in the Spice trade; in a very few years expelled by force their rivals from the Moluccas; formed establishments at Java and Sumatra, and swept the Chinese and Pacific oceans with an overpowering force. During the year 1595, they took possession of the Mauritius, then first occupied, but abandoned it thirteen years afterwards. Bantam allowed to be occupied that year by the Dutch, as their first factory, as a reward from the king for their aid against the Portuguese.—*Gleig. Mill. Bruce.*

1596.—Elizabeth granted strong letters of recommendation to the Emperor of China to Richard Adam and Thomas Bloomfield, merchants and citizens of London, with permission to proceed with one or more ships. The draft of the letter is dated 16th July.—*Bruce.*

1597.—The Hollanders formed a "society for trade to distant countries."—*Bruce.*

1599.—The English determining to keep pace with their rivals of Holland, an association of "Merchant Adventurers," was formed this year, a fund raised to be managed by a committee of 15 persons, and the queen again more earnestly petitioned for a charter. Her Majesty referred it to her council, and John Middenhall, a merchant, was sent, viâ Constantinople, on an embassy to the great Mogul. The first authentic deed of the Company is preserved, and is entitled "The names of such psons as have written with there owne handes, to venter in the ptended voiage to the Easte Indias, (the whiche it maie please the Lorde to prosper,) and the somes that they will adventure, the xxij September, 1599." The fund subscribed was £30,133. 6. 8. divided into 101 shares, varying from £100 to £3,000.—*Bruce. Mill.*

1600.—A corporation formed in London entitled "Governors and Company of merchants of London trading to the East Indies." Their original petition, as now extant, stated that no "*gentleman* was to be employed in any place of charge." This corporation is the origin of the present Company, and of the British empire in India. Their capital was £70,000. There were 215 sharers, and the Earl of Cumberland at their head, forming the Company. The first Court of Committees or 17 Directors was held on the 23rd September, 1600. The number was changed to 24, and then their first regular meeting was on the 31st October. Their Charter was finally dated by the queen on the 31st December of this year. At this era, and at the commencement of the English trade to India, the Portuguese possessions in the East were as follows:—Muscat, in Arabia; Ormus and Bussora, in the Gulf; Diulon on the Indus; Diu, in Guzerat; a fortified factory at Daman; the town and castle of Chaul, and a factory at Dabul; Bassein, the island of north Salsette, and Tannah; the town and fort of Goa, (their seat of power,) and factory at Onore, Barcelore, Mangalore, Cananore; the town of Calicut, a factory at Oranganore, and the port of Cochin; and factories at Coulan, Quelon, and Taccatra. They had established themselves at Ceylon, and fortified Jaffanapatam. On the Corromandel coast they had stations at Negapatam and St. Thome. In Bengal they had no factories but

commercial stations, or houses of trade. They had factories at Pegu, traded up the Martaban river; had a station at Junkceylon, and possessed the valuable town and fort of Malacca. They had establishments in the Moluccas, at Amboyna, Manilla, and Macao, in China. Notwithstanding these valuable possessions, the Portuguese power in the East had visibly decreased, and was prepared to give way to the Dutch and English, now entering the field.—*Bruce.*

1601.—The earliest ship purchased was the Susan of 240 tons, for £1,600, thus the first Indiaman in the service. The Company fitted her out with three others, the Malice-scourge of 600 tons, the Hector of 300, the Ascension of 260, and a pinnace of 100 tons, freighted with cloth, tin, lead, cutlery, glass, amounting to £6,860, and with £28,742 in bullion. The fleet was commanded by Captain James Lancaster as "General or Admiral," and Captain Davies, 2nd in command, called "Pilot Major;" the latter to have £100 wages, £200 in credit, and if the voyage gave cent. per cent. £500 at the end, if 200 per cent. £1000, if 400 per cent. £2000. The scale of remuneration to Captain Lancaster or others does not appear. They sailed on the 2nd May. The French this year endeavoured to obtain a footing in India, sending out three ships from St. Maloes, but they failed to reach their destination.—*Bruce. Gleig.*

1602.—Captain Lancaster, who had been furnished with general letters from queen Elizabeth "to the greate and mightie kinge of —— our lovinge brother greetinge," arrived at Acheen, and formed with its king the first treaty of the Company in the East; with permission to settle a factory, our first establishment.—*Bruce.*

1603.—The English fleet returned in September, having made a successful voyage. After touching at Acheen, they captured in the Straits of Malacca a Portuguese ship of 900 tons; then put into Bantam in Java, setting there a factory or "house of trade," from whence to England.—*Bruce.*

1604.—King James granted a license to Sir Edward Michelborne and others, to trade to the East; the first violation of the exclusive privileges of the Company, who designated the parties interlopers or private traders. A French East India Company chartered this year; it failed, and was afterwards dissolved.—*Bruce. Mill. E. I. Chronologist.*

1605.—Akbar died, after a reign of nearly 50 years.—*Orme.*

1606.—Cloves purchased at Amboyna for £2,948, 13; sold afterwards in England for £36,287.—*Bruce.*

1608.—Captain Hawkins visited Agra as Envoy.—*Gleig.*

1609.—A new charter granted by James to the Company, who now saw the evil of separate licenses; the privileges rendered perpetual. One of the Company's ships this year, called the Trades Increase, was eleven hundred tons.—*Bruce.*

1610.—Trade attempted with Japan, and the king's permission obtained to erect a factory at Ferando.—*Bruce.*

1611.—The court began to receive regular communications and dispatches from their factories in India.—*Bruce.*

1612.—Great efforts by the Company to extend the commerce. Attention was turned to Western India, and new factories contemplated. After repelling much opposition from the Portuguese, the English were permitted to avail themselves of a Firmaun obtained on the 11th January of the following year, to erect factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goya.—*Bruce. Gleig. Mill.*

1613.—Up to this year, eight voyages, realising nearly 200 per cent. had been performed by various fleets, only one expedition failing; the ships of 1607, having been lost.—*Mill.*

1614.—Mr. Edwards of the Surat factory went to Ajimere as envoy to the Mogul, Jehanguire; was presented on the 7th February, by Asaph Khan, brother of the beautiful empress Noor-Mahal, and obtained an additional Firmaun. A Portuguese fleet and powerful armament defeated at Swally, with a loss of 350 men, by the English.—*Bruce.*

1615.—Sir T. Roe reached Agra, as ambassador from James I., the Company being at the expense of the embassy.—*Bruce.*

1617.—An English factory established at Macassar. At this period the Company's chief factories were at Surat and Bantam, but they had establishments at Acheen, and Tekoo in Sumatra; Jaccatra, Jambee, Potania, Siam, Japan, Succadania, Borneo, and Banda.—*Bruce.*

1618.—The Dutch obliged the English to resign all pretensions to the spice islands. They introduced themselves now as rivals also at Surat. The English Company's ship Ann, Captain Shillinge, obtained freedom of trade at Mocha.—*Bruce.*

1619.—A commission, called the Council of Defence, consisting of four members of the English, and four of the Dutch Companies, established by treaty between the nations, to prevent dispute in India. It availed nothing, as the Dutch influence preponderated. The Dutch this year attacked an English fleet of four ships at Tekoo,

sunk one, and seized the others. Firmauns were obtained from the Court of Persia, for facilities to trade in Persia.—*Bruce. Mill.*

1620.—English Agents deputed from Surat to Agra, two also sent to purchase cloths at Patna.—*Sketches of Bengal.*

1621.—James I. wrote to Shah Abbas, king of Persia, dated 19th March, thanking him for favor shown to English merchants, and requesting a continuance of such protection.—*Bruce.*

1622.—The English joining the Persians, attacked and made themselves masters of the island of Ormuz, resigning the same to their allies for part of the booty, and a grant of a moiety of the customs of the port of Gombron.—*Gleig. Bruce. Mill.*

1623.—In February, Captain Towerson, with nine Englishmen, nine Japanese, and one Portuguese, were seized by the Dutch, at Amboyna, and accused of conspiracy to attack the garrison: they were tried, put to the torture, and executed.—*Bruce.* This cruel transaction caused much sensation, receiving the name of the Massacre of Amboyna ever after, but the particulars of the case may have been exaggerated. The king issued a commission for inquiry, yet the Dutch obstinately maintained their ground as the exclusive and rightful possessors of the Moluccas, Banda, and Amboyna; and strange though it may appear, the English government, in spite of the popular indignation, seem quietly to have acquiesced until a partial compensation, after a delay of 20 years, was enforced by Cromwell.—*Mill. Hume.*

1624.—The English factories and agencies, unable to cope with the Dutch, nearly all withdrawn from stations in the Archipelago. The Company obtained, this year, for the first time, permission to punish their servants abroad by martial as well as municipal law. The factories at Siam, Portania, and Japan withdrawn at the time.—*Bruce.*

1625.—The English, alarmed at the late massacre at Amboyna, had retired, the preceding year, from Batavia to the Island of Lagundy, in the Straits of Sunda; after much mortality, were forced to abandon it, from its unhealthiness.—*Bruce.*

1626.—In 1621, the factory at Bantam sent to the Coromandel coast, to open a trade at Pullicat; but the Dutch effectually opposed the attempt. In the following year, they seem to have succeeded in establishing a trade house at Masulipatam, and secured a considerable quantity of coast goods. In February, 1626, the English erected a small factory at Armagon, under Mr. Johnston, a Factor, which they slightly fortified, as a subordinate station to Masulipatam, and as a retreat, in case of need. Thus originated our transactions on the coast of Coromandel. The English wished to seize the Island of Bombay, and fortify it as a retreat from the native powers; the plan was not carried into effect, but now also was attention first directed to Bombay.—*Bruce.*

1627.—Jehanguire died.—*Orme.*

1628.—In consequence of the oppression of the native Governor of Masulipatam, it was abandoned for a time by the factory for Armagon, which now mounted 12 pieces of cannon, and had 23 factors and soldiers.—*Bruce.*

1629.—Bantam reduced to an agency, dependant on Surat; this proving inconvenient in its relations to the Dutch, it was again, in five years, restored to a presidency.—*Bruce. Hamilton.*

1630.—Armagon reinforced by 20 soldiers, and placed under the controul of Surat. Off Surat, the Portuguese, with a large fleet, and 200 soldiers, made several fruitless attempts against the English shipping. They also made violent efforts without success, to regain their power in the Gulf.—*Bruce.*

1631.—A proclamation* by Charles I. enumerates, this year, the exports and imports of the Company, viz. exports, "perpetuanoes and drapery, (broad cloths, &c.) pewter, saffron, woollen stockings, silk stockings and gaiters, ribbands, roses edged with gold lace, beaver hats with gold and silver bands, felt hats, strong waters, knives, Spanish leather shoes, iron and looking glass;" the imports were "long pepper, white pepper, white powdered sugar, preserved nutmegs and ginger preserved, myrabolums, bezoar stones, drugs of all sorts, agate beads, blood stones, musk, aloes Socatrina, ambergris, rich carpets of Persia and of Cambaya, quilts of sattin, taffety, printed calicoes, benjamin, damasks, sattins and taffaties of China, quilts of China embroidered with gold, quilts of Potania embroidered with silk, galls, worm seeds, sugar-candy, China dishes, and porcelain of all sorts."—*Bruce.*

1632.—A Firmaun obtained from the king of Golconda, for the re-establishment of the factory at Masulipatam.—*Bruce.*

1633.—The Emperor of Delhi ordered the Soubadar of Bengal, Kassim Khan, to "expel the (Portuguese) idolators from his dominions." In consequence, the fort at Hooghly, under Michael Rodrigues, was seized after a brave defence. The Por-

* The proclamation does not mention Indigo; but about this period there was a large contract for its supply to the English, at Agra, and much loss was sustained, as it found, at that juncture, no ready sale either in Persia or England.

tuguese were spared, but their idols were destroyed. This is the first act of hostility against Europeans recorded by the native historians.—*Dow.*

A French Company again attempted, with a fruitless effort, to colonise Madagascar.—*Gleig.*

1634.—On the 2nd February a Firmaun was obtained from the Mogul, for liberty to trade in BENGAL, without any other restriction, than that the English ships were to resort only to the port of Pipley. *This fixes the precise period in which the English were first permitted to enter the Ganges.* The President and Council at Surat, in great disgrace with the Court, having been discovered, from quarrels among themselves, to have been largely carrying on a private trade; they threw themselves on the mercy of the Court.—*Bruce.*

Mr. Morris, a factor from Masulipatam, sent to Bengal to avail himself of the Emperor Shaw Jehan's Firmaun: he reported from Pipley, that provisions for the Company's factories on the coast, and abundance of fine white cloths, were procurable on reasonable terms.—*Bruce.*

1635.—A new English Company, or association, under Sir W. Courten*, chartered by Charles, upon the unjust grounds that the London Company had "neglected to establish fortified factories, or seats of trade, &c." The latter petition against the infringement, and send orders to their servants in India not to assist or encourage the interlopers.—*Bruce. Anderson.*

1636.—Courten's vessels seized and plundered two junks of Surat and Diu. The Mogul authorities would not comprehend the distinction of Companies, and imprisoned the president and council of Surat for this aggression of their countrymen. Pirates also seized the opportunity of infesting the Indian seas. The President released only on paying 1,70,000 rupees to the Mogul. English Trade depressed at Surat, while the Dutch brought 22 large ships, with proportionate stock, to Bantam.—*Bruce. Mill.*

1637.—Captain Weddel, formerly a Company's servant, but now a leading instrument of Courten, fixed an Agency at Goa, and at Batticolo; he obtained a grant for a factory at Acheen, and attacked and carried a fort at Canton, collecting many bales of China goods, but being obliged to quit those seas, he fixed a factory at Rajahpore, in the king of Vijiapore's dominions.—*Bruce.*

1638.—Armagon found unsuited to commerce.—*Bruce. Hamilton.*

1639.—Mr. Day, one of the council, sent, in consequence, to the vicinity of St. Thome, who reported Madraspatam as favorable, and that the Naig of the district offered land and every aid for building a fort. So important did the situation appear, that, on their own responsibility, the council at once commenced the fortification, and it soon became surrounded with the town. They named it *Fort St. George.*—*Bruce. Hamilton.*

1640.—The distress of Charles I. made him oblige the Company to sell him 607,522 hogsheads of pepper, at 2*s.* 1*d.* per hogshead, for which he gave bonds and re-sold it for 1*s.* 8*d.* ready money. The Company under great difficulty in these unsettled times. Trade opened to Bussorah from Surat.—*Bruce. Mill.*

1641.—*Fort St. George* made subordinate to Bantam.—*Bruce.*

1642.—The first regular dispatch from Madras received at home is dated this year, and it is curious that Mr. Day, who founded Fort St. George, immediately went to Bengal, and that the first regular dispatch to the Court from the latter place also bears his signature, and was received the same year: it is dated 3rd November, 1642, from Balasore.—*Bruce.*

1643.—Great competition between the Dutch and English for firmauns from the Mogul, but the commerce of the Europeans must have been looked upon as inferior by the Imperial Court, for the "profusion of presents," as appears from Surat, was only 9,000 rupees altogether.—*Bruce.*

1645.—The sum of £2,294 expended hitherto on the works of Fort St. George. It required at this date £2,000 farther to complete it for a garrison of 100 men. This year is memorable for the curious and unexpected extension of our incipient power in Bengal. Mr. Gabriel Broughton, surgeon of the Hopewell, was sent for from Surat to attend the Emperor SHA'H JEHA'N. His daughter was severely burned, but Mr. Broughton cured the princess, and in reward for his services was granted, at his disinterested request, additional and new privileges for his countrymen in Bengal. In 1646 he rendered professional benefit to prince Shujao, then in the Government of Bengal, and by his subsequent intercession, factories, on advantageous grants, were established at Balasore and Hooghly.—*Bruce. Hamilton. Mill.*

1645.—The rigid and austere manners of the republican party at home, injuring the trade of the Company, the same was officially explained to the king of Persia as the reason why silks, formerly a luxury, were now less in demand. The civil wars detrimental to all sales.—*Bruce.*

* Sir W. Courten died immediately after this; but the charter was continued to his son.

This year died Noor Jehán, Empress and favorite Sultana of Jehangir.—*Dow.*

1646.—The Dutch obtained a decided superiority in the Persian Gulf, almost ruining the Bussorah and other establishments.—*Bruce.*

1647.—Courten's association having established a colony at Madagascar, got into difficulties, and resorted to the desperate measure of there coining counterfeit pagodahs and rials, to the great stain of the English character in India.—*Bruce.*

1648.—Bengal silk introduced into the investments. The communications this year, secret, and no despatches forwarded by the Company, in consequence of the danger and badness of the times.

1649.—Courten's association now assumed the name of the Assada merchants—and after much discussion an union took place between them and the London Company; but although an "United Joint Stock" was formed, only two ships and £60,000 were sent to India this season. The agents in Persia ascribe the deficiency in trade there to the rumours reaching of civil commotion in England, and the "tragicall storye of the Kinge's beheadinge, which would cause the Emperor and the Persian nobles to consider the English as a base, contemptible, unworthy nation."

1650.—Captain Jeremy Blackman appointed president at Surat, with a salary of about 400 rupees per month: private trade disallowed.

1651.—The Dutch officer Van Rubek settled a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. Outward and homeward ships had hitherto touched here, and journals were secretly deposited at Robben Island, to give information to friends arriving. The Dutch relinquished St. Helena, which the English took possession of. The residency at Surat had obtained enlarged privileges throughout the Mogul provinces, through the agency of a Mr. Davidge, sent to the Mogul's court.—*Hamilton. Bruce.*

1652.—Cromwell finding it expedient to employ the fleets and armies of his insecure government, declares war against the Dutch, and the question of the injuries to the Company made one of the grounds.—*Mill. Hume.*

The indefatigable Hollanders were now rivalling the English at Bengal in their own factories.—*Bruce.*

1653.—The English must have established a factory before this at Lucknow, as it is stated, to be withdrawn this year. Fort St. George raised to a presidency, but the garrison, on the 5th February, as per return, had only 26 soldiers. The English lost four ships to the Dutch in the Gulf.—*Bruce. Hamilton.*

1654.—Notwithstanding its new rank as a presidency, the Company had ordered the civil establishment at Fort St. George to be reduced to 2 factors, and its military force to 10 soldiers! Peace signed with the Dutch, and they agreed, as per separate article, to pay the London Company £85,000 for losses at the Eastward, and £3,615 to the heirs of Captain Towerson and others, the sufferers at Amboyna. The island of Palaroon was also restored.—*Hamilton. Bruce.*

1655.—The Persian trade suspended, and that of Fort St. George at a stand, principally from the opposition of the Dutch. There were difficulties also from fresh rivals, called "Merchant Adventurers," who, on petitioning for free trade, were at first patronized by Cromwell.—*Bruce. Mill.*

The following extracted statement of the Company's "United Joint Stock" may not be uninteresting; it was dated 1st September, 1655.—*Bruce.*

DEBIT.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of the Merchants in India for 5 years, at £2,066 2 8	9,641	19	4
Mariners' wages for like term, ...	4,000	0	0
Two years' expenses in Surat, ...	7,600	0	0
" Coast of Coromandel, ...	5,000	0	0
" Bantam, ...	2,800	0	0
Salary of Merchants on the three Brothers, ...	230	0	0
	29,271	19	4

CREDIT.	£	s.	d.
Balance of estate in England, ...	82,053	12	2
,, remain in Surat and Subordinate Factories, ...	32,829	5	0
At Madraspatam and factories on that Coast, ...	22,671	11	3
At Bantam and Subordinates, ...	26,451	10	7
Voyage to Palaroon, ...	1,051	8	0
Fort St. George and customs, ...	6,000	0	0
Three houses in Agra, Ahmedabad, and Lucknow, with the garden at Surat, ...	1,932	0	0
Five houses at Bantam, Japara, Macassar, Jambee, and Banger Masseen, ...	3,600	0	0
Two ships, a sloop, and pinnace, ...	1,000	0	0
	1,85,589	7	0

1656.—Reductions in all the establishments abroad; supernumeraries sent to England. Columbo taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who also, this year, established Chinsurah as a factory.—*Bruce. E. I. Chron. Hamilton.*

1657.—The London Company suffered much from the intrigues of rivals. At last Cromwell failing to open a free trade with advantage to the country, on the opinion and advice of his council of state " that the trade of East India be managed by a United Joint Stock, exclusive of all others," consented to grant a new Charter, on the 10th February, and took the Company under his especial protection. From this year the Company attempted to settle permanently at St. Helena.—*Bruce. Mill.*

1658.—The Bengal establishments ordered from home to be continued under the presidency of Fort St. George, the agencies at Cossim Bazar, Ballasore, and Patna to be subordinate to the factory at Hoogly. Surat the chief presidency; new regulations made for the servants in India. The emperor, Shah Jehan, being afflicted with mortal illness, his four sons contended for the succession. Aurangzebe's superior abilities and cunning prevailed. The Dutch completely expelled the Portuguese from Ceylon.—*Bruce. Dow.*

1659.—In consequence of the new charter, the English trade revived in India. Aurangzebe became emperor, Shah Jehan lived some years afterwards, confined at Agra.—*Bruce. Dow.*

1660.—The uncertainty of public affairs in England, after Cromwell's death, prevented the Company from making this year any exertions at home. A China Company attempted in France.—*Bruce. E. I. Chron.*

1661.—The embarrassments of the Company's funds at the commencement of this year again so great, it was resolved to relinquish many out stations in India, and instructions were issued to this effect, but on the 3rd April, Charles II. granted a new charter " for ever," with considerable privileges. The Company were authorized to make peace and war with any prince or people not Christians, erect fortifications, maintain armies, send home unlicensed Englishmen, and administer justice as a sovereign state. The Portuguese power in the East now reduced to the possession of Goa and Diu, the Dutch having expelled them from their ports on the coast of Malabar. The Island of Bombay ceded to the English by Portugal, as a marriage portion to Charles II. but its final possession withheld for four years, on various pretences.—*Bruce. Gleig. Mill. E. I. Chron.*

1662.—The Earl of Marlborough and Sir Abraham Shipman sent by the king with troops to take possession of Bombay. The Viceroy refused to deliver up the place. On the junction of the Assada and the East India Companies, the factories in Africa had become the property of the latter. They were Fort Cormantine, Fort Wyamba, Cape Coast Castle, and Benin; but this year the king obliged the whole to be handed over to the Royal African Company. " African Labourers" had early been sent to the Indian Factories as servants and guards; their descendants were subsequently a constituent part of the military guards at the Company's principal establishments. Sir Geo. Oxinden, an able man, sent out as " President and chief director of Surat and all other factories," in the north parts of India. He received however a salary only of 250 rupees per mensem, and a yearly gratuity of 2,000 rupees as a compensation for private trade.—*Bruce.*

1663.—Factories which had been attempted at Patna, Cossim Bazar, and Ballasore ordered to be discontinued, and purchases and sales made only at Hooghly. Major F. Willoughby appointed from home, Governor of the Island of Palaroon, at a salary of £50 per annum, for five years.—*Bruce.*

1664.—A French East India Company formed under the minister Colbert.—*E. I. Chron.*

In January, the town of Surat pillaged by Sevajee, the founder of the Mahrattas. Sir George Oxinden bravely defended the English factory, and the Mogul granted an exemption from customs for one year, in token of his admiration.—*Bruce.*

Sir A. Shipman, the deputed Governor of Bombay, perished by disease at Angedevah, with 300 soldiers, the Portuguese refusing to comply with the treaty, and the English factory of Surat afraid to admit armed men, from apprehension of the Mogul's displeasure. About 100 men only survived of four companies, when the Portuguese finally gave up Bombay, but without any of its dependencies.—*Bruce.*

1665.—The Mogul, jealous of the possession of Bombay by the king, but unable to comprehend the distinct characters of the King's and Company's establishment.

Mr. Foxcroft sent out as president at Fort St. George, when the incumbent, Sir Edward Winter, seized his intended successor on some pretence of treasonable speeches, and contumaciously held the fort for nearly two years.—*Bruce.*

The deposed emperor Shah Jehan died in confinement at Agra.—*Fraser.*

1666.—By the fire in London the Company's saltpetre and pepper ware-houses, then under the exchange, destroyed. Tea imported in England from Holland by the Lords Arlington and Ossery; it sold for 60s. per lb.; but two years previous, small quantities had reached, as presents to the king.—*Bruce. E. I. Chron.*

Sir Gervase Lucas sent out to Bombay as Governor, by the King; he imprisoned the acting Governor, Mr. Cooke, Secretary to the late Sir A. Shipman, for extortion and peculation.—*Bruce.*

1667.—Palaroon ceded to the Dutch by the treaty of Breda.—*Anderson.*

Aurangzebe, in his wars with Persia and Sevajee, began to value European military talent, and demanded from Surat some artillery men and engineers for his armies. The request was evaded.—*Bruce.*

1668.—Bombay ceded by the king (23rd September) to the Company. Its revenues, as per return on cession, were £2,833 per annum. The two companies then stationed there, of H. M. soldiers, volunteered into the Company's service, and thus formed its first military establishment at Bombay*.

This year Tea is first mentioned in the Company's dispatches. A letter to Bantam from the Court, thus orders the agent, "*send home by these ships 100lb. weight of the best tey, that you can gett.*"

Mr. Cooke, ex-Governor of Bombay, who had escaped to Goa, associated himself with Jesuits, and endeavoured to assemble a force to repossess himself of Bombay: proclaimed a traitor. The revenue of Bombay more than doubled itself, under the Company the first year.—*Bruce. Hamilton.*

1669.—Sir G. Oxinden appointed from home "Governor and Commander-in-Chief" at Bombay, but he died on 14th July of the preceding year.

This year also were received orders from home, to institute a pilot establishment at Hoogly, to build a pinnace to be manned with intelligent seamen from the Indiamen, to take charge of the shipping up and down. Thus originated the Bengal Pilot Service.

St. Helena now regularly colonised under Captain Stringer, appointed Governor; the Captains of Indiamen touching there to act as members of his council. There were 22 regular Indiamen then in the service, as appears by a list of those entitled to act as members of the St. Helena council.

The military regulations in use, to controul the small force at Bombay, founded on authority vested in the Company, by charter, to levy, embody, and entertain forces, &c. Their military establishments were thus upheld for years, until king's troops, serving in India, questioned their competency to hold courts martial.—*Bruce.*

1670.—The English trade considerably increased, as apparent from the fact of the outward investment of bullion and goods being £303,500. But the Dutch influence predominated; their ships from Europe this season were 52 in number.—*Mill.*

1671.—Bombay rising; in consequence, a mint ordered, and the building of two ships and two brigantines commenced upon. Captain Herman Blake, who came round viâ Persia, appointed engineer and surveyor general; the first of that rank.

Surat again attacked, but well defended: its situation now deemed precarious for a presidency.—*Bruce.*

1672.—The presidency at Surat, in a letter on military subjects, recommended that the "principle of seniority must be observed in adjusting the rank of the officers at Bombay."—*Bruce.*

The French capture St. Thome, it was retaken two years subsequently by the Dutch and king of Golconda, when the French purchased the village and district of Pondicherry, which they fortified.—*E. I. Chron.*

The oldest record of the Company extant in 1792, at the presidency of Fort St. George, bears the date of this year. It is a letter from Bantam, dated 1st June. Its recorded "abstract" was as follows:

"Mentions that the Company had ordered Factories to be established at
"Tonkeen, whither was sent Mr. W. Gifford in the Zant.
"Tywan do. David Stephens, Experiment,
"Japan, do. Symon Delboe†, Return."—*Dalrymple's Orient. Rep.*

The Court recommended the Council, for the first time, at Bantam, to open a direct trade to China, and, at the same time, with reference to the attempt above alluded to, settle at Tonkeen, Tywan, and Japan; ordered their agents "to wear dresses of English cloth, with gold and silver lace, that their appearance might convey to the emperor and his officers impressions of their rank."—*Bruce.*

1673.—St. Helena having been several times taken and retaken, recaptured this year by a naval force from the Dutch, and regranted by charter to the English Company.—*E. I. Chron.*

* Derivation of Bombay doubtful, said to be from Buon Bahia, Portuguese; also from Bomba Devi, a Hindoo goddess.

† Mr. Delboe failed, it seems, at Japan, and was ordered away. The English flag had the St. George's cross, and thus somewhat resembled the Portuguese flag, which nation was hateful to the Japanese. The alliance by marriage with the princess of Portugal was also given as another cause, but Mr. Delboe returning by way of Macao, negotiated for permission to establish a factory there, and probably to this incident may be traced the origin of the present China Trade.—*Bruce.*

The outward India fleet divided into three squadrons, under an "Admiral, Vice Admiral, and Rear Admiral."

Englishmen sent to Bengal to improve the silks, and dye the green and black colours, "but under an obligation to keep their art secret from the natives."

The Dutch fleet so powerful off Bombay and Surat, that 500 Rajpoots were sent for to defend these places. The French had taken Trincomalee from the Dutch, who now recovered it by a force from Batavia.—*Bruce.*

1674.—Bombay mounted 100 pieces of cannon.—*Bruce.*

1675.—The Court write out that Lahore indigo was undersold by West-India indigo, and that less lac would be required from "the new practice of using wafers instead of wax."—*Bruce.*

Mr. Delboe formed a factory at Siam.—*Dalrymple.*

The Court, 12th July, framed the following regulations for their civil service. "In the advancement of our apprentices, we direct that after they have served the first five yeares, they shall have £10 per annum for the two last yeares, and having served those two yeares, to be entertayned one yeare longer as Writers, and have Writer's salary; and having served that yeare, to enter into the degree of factors, which otherwise would have been ten yeares. And knowing that a distinction of titles is in many respects necessary, we do order, that when the apprentices have served their times, they be stiled *Writers*, and when the Writers have served their times, they be stiled *Factors;* and Factors having served their times, to be stiled *Merchants*, and Merchants having served their times, to be stiled *Senior Merchants.*"—*Bruce.*

Civil Servants were to apply themselves also to acquire a knowledge of military duties, so that in case of attack, or being better qualified for military than civil duties, they might receive commissions and have military pay.—*Bruce.*

1676.—The king's letters patent, dated 5th October, (28th of Charles II.,) authorised a mint at Bombay to coin "Rupees, Pice, and Budgrooks."—*Bruce.*

The Dutch had 6,720 fighting men in Batavia, exclusive of Civilians.—*E. I. Chron.*

The new charter now granted enabled the English Company to double their stock, and raise it to £739,782.—*Anderson.*

The celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley, by order of the king, sent out in a Company's ship to remain two years at St. Helena, for perfecting the knowledge of Astronomy.—*Bruce.*

The pay of an European soldier at Madras, in full for provisions and necessaries of every kind, was 21 shillings per month.—*Hamilton.*

1677.—The Company's agent at Bantam, Mr. White, and the principal servants of the agency, assassinated by the Javanese, on the 21st April, 1677, and the factory so ruined by the death of the seniors, that its transactions closed, and no accounts were conveyed to the Court.—*Bruce.*

Mr. Aungier, President at Surat, died 30th June, 1677.—*Bruce.*

1678.—A Judge appointed for the Island of Bombay.—*Bruce.*

A troop of Horse ordered to be embodied at Bombay, the pay of the Captain not to exceed £120 per annum.—*Bruce.*

Sheyntham Master, Esq. succeeded Sir W. Langhorne as Governor of Madras.—*E. I. Chron.*

1679.—The Court finding Bombay too expensive, sent out orders for retrenchments in the military charges. Surat also to be reduced to an agency, but their servants were unable to obey the Court, from the unsettled state of affairs, and the wars between Sevajee and the Mogul.—*Bruce.*

1680.—Captain Keigwin sent to command the military at Bombay with a small reinforcement; he was to have six shillings per diem and to be 3rd in council. Mr. Smith sent out as assay master on a salary of £60 per annum.

Mr. Gyfford appointed agent and governor at Fort St. George.—*Bruce.*

1681.—Surat (such the shifting state of the Company's domestic affairs at this period) again ordered by the Court to resume the rank of a presidency. The court also revoked the order for Captain Keigwin's having a seat in council. Mr. John Child, brother of Sir Josiah, the Governor (now called chairman) of the East India Company, sent out as president at Surat.—*Bruce.*

Bengal first made separate from Madras. Mr. Hedges, a member of their committees, (now called director,) sent out with special powers as "agent and governor of their affairs in the Bay of Bengal, and of the factories subordinate to it, or Cossim Bazar, Patna, Balasore, Malda, and Dacca. A corporal of approved fidelity and courage, with twenty soldiers, to be a guard to the agent's person, and the factory at Hooghly, and to act against interlopers." Such the foundation of our power in Bengal; in the sequel the centre of commerce and the seat of government in India.—*Bruce.*

The king of Bantam sent an embassy to England.—*Bruce.*

1682.—The English Levant Company, deprived of their former portion of the Indian trade, endeavoured to oppose the East India Company; but in April, the

king and privy council rejected their scheme. Persian goods at this time comprehended silks of all sorts, red and black caramania wool, rhubarb, and drugs.—*Bruce.*

The Court ordered the institution of a bank at Madras. So violent the feeling against interlopers, it was enjoined that no Company's servant should intermarry with their families.

Opium first ordered from Bengal, Bantam captured by the Dutch, and the king expelled. This gave a finishing blow to our position in that quarter.—*Bruce.*

1683.—By letters patent, dated 9th August, the king authorised the Company to exercise admiralty jurisdiction within their limits. The appointed judge, Dr. St. John, to have £200 per annum, and allowances at the Company's table.

Two companies of Rajpoots ordered to be embodied at Bombay.

Two English fleets sent out to redress the injuries to the Persian and Bantam trade.

Mr. Hedges dismissed from Bengal for misconduct, and Mr. Gyfford, who was sent to Madras, (now constituted a presidency,) directed to proceed to take charge also of Bengal with an escort of a Company, composed of seamen from Indiamen. A factory established at Tillicherry.

A serious insurrection at Bombay, on the 27th December, the fort was seized by the troops under Captain Keigwin, in consequence of retrenchments and reductions, and held in the king's name, renouncing the authority of the Company. It was forcibly retained for nearly two years, and then given up, the insurgents having stipulated for pardon *.—*Bruce.*

The Company had to put to death some rebels at St. Helena, but on the petition of the widows, to the House of Commons, the act was declared illegal and arbitrary.

India stock sold this year from 360 to 500 per cent. advance.—*Chron. Table.*

Factories established at Cuddalore and Commerce in the Gingee country.—*Bruce.*

1684.—The English formally expelled from Java, and with the Company's property, the establishments went to the Malabar coast.

Sir John Child of Surat made a baronet, and appointed the following year, Captain General and Admiral in India. Sir John Wyborne, Vice-Admiral and Deputy Governor of Bombay, with a salary of £250 per annum.—*Bruce.*

1685.—Seat of government ordered to be transferred from Surat to Bombay. The Madras government having fixed an agent and council at Priaman, on the Island of Sumatra, the Court ordered the station to be supported and fortified. Also ordered an uninhabited island in the Ganges to be obtained and fortified, while the works at Fort St. George were to be strengthened. The factory at Masulipatam to be dissolved.—*Bruce.*

1686.—Ten ships of war under Vice-Admiral Nicolson sent out to oppose the native powers. On its arrival, the agent in Bengal (Mr. Charnock) ordered to act as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief; six complete companies were on board without Captains, it being intended that the members in council in Bengal should act in that capacity. The force to disembark at Chittagong, seize and fortify it, establish a mint, and five per cent. customs to be levied on the inhabitants. It was wished to intimidate the Mogul and his officers, who had been arbitrary towards the factories. The factory at Hoogly was oppressed, and surrounded by parties of native horse and foot. Surat also had been plundered by Sevajee, and the Company's possession injured by the wars of the Mogul and Mahrattas.—*Bruce.*

Sir John Child appointed what is now called Governor General, with full authority, in India, and discretionary powers to make war or peace with the Mogul; ordered to proceed to Madras and Bengal, Mr. Zenzan to act in his absence at Surat, or rather Bombay. A company from a British regiment of the line sent out under a Captain Clifton, who as well as all Captains of Infantry was to have seat in council.—*Bruce.*

On the 28th October, a part of the fleet under Admiral Nicolson having arrived in Bengal, an affray took place at Hooghly between three English soldiers and some of the Nawab's peons; more soldiers joined, and at last the entire force came in contact, and after a severe action, the Nawab's troops were defeated with loss. Hooghly was cannonaded and 500 houses burnt. Subsequent to this useless affair, the agent and

* The officers both in rank and pay had been placed lower, and the militia so much reduced, that all authority of the officers over the men had ceased. Captain Keigwin applied for subsistence money, there being no Company's table as formerly, and after much discussion the sum of 25 Rs. per month was granted, pending a reference to the Court. The Court "unhappily ordered the half allowance for diet to Captain Keigwin to be refunded, and this parsimonious measure produced the discontents and probably the revolt of the garrison." Dr. St. John, in his report however to the King and Council, stated, that the rebellion arose from the depredations and crimes of the interlopers, with whom Captain Keigwin was intimately connected: although he used the King's name, his motives were predatory and rebellious.—*Bruce.*

council quitted their open factory at Hooghly on the 20th December 1686, and retired to Chutanuttee, (afterwards Calcutta,) waiting a negociation with the Mogul. The shipping, as the whole arrived, wanting repairs, it was deemed unadvisable to attempt the original object of the expedition, the reduction of Chittagong.—*Bruce. Stewart.*

1687.—A settlement made at Bencoolen, and a firmaun obtained for the sole government of it. A fortification called York fort built.—*Bruce.*

Bombay constituted a regency with further powers. Sir J. Wyborne and Mr. Zenzan dismissed for disputing Sir John Child's authority. To give dignity to the Governor General he was directed to be attended always with a life guard of 50 grenadiers, commanded by a Captain. Madras also constituted a regency, with a corporation, under His Majesty's Charter, consisting of a Mayor and ten Aldermen, (three to be Company's servants and seven to be natives,) to be justices of the peace, and "to wear thin scarlet gowns." One hundred and twenty burgesses to be appointed "to wear black silk gowns."—*Bruce.*

The Court disapproved of the measures of Mr. Charnock at Bengal, and recommended more active hostility. Sir John Child at Bombay however took most able measures at this difficult juncture, and determined to uphold the British name and influence in India, notwithstanding the disastrous appearances at Bengal, where our remote factories were seized, and the English troops forced to fortify themselves at Ingellee. Captain Heath had meanwhile been dispatched from home with a fresh force.—*Bruce.*

1688.—A Post Office ordered at Bombay.

Captain Heath arriving with the reinforcement in October, unwisely recommenced hostilities in Bengal; he plundered and burnt Balasore; the Mogul Governor seized the English at the factory, and sent them prisoners up the country.—*Bruce.*

1689.—Sir John Child, after capturing some native vessels at Surat, and bravely opposing the Mogul power amidst many embarrassing difficulties, died at Bombay on the 4th February, 1689. His successor, Mr. Harris, being at that time a prisoner at Surat, the Company's affairs became more alarming: submission was made to the Mogul, and a firmaun, or rather pardon, issued as to criminals. A heavy fine was exacted, on payment of which, the Siddee's fleet and army withdrew from before Bombay.

In the mean time, at Bengal, Captain Heath sailed towards Chittagong, which for some unexplained reason, he failed to attack; he then proceeded to Arracan, where he offered to assist a revolted chief against its King, but without waiting for the reply, set off for Madras, where his fleet, having on board the agent and council of Bengal, and the Company's effects, arrived on the 4th March.

The factories at Vizagapatam and Masulipatam were seized by the Mogul, and Mr. Stables, chief of the former, and four factors, put to death.

At home the Commons recommended the establishment of a new Company, the present one being little in favor with the King, parliament, or people.

It is singular that the Court, during these humiliating reverses abroad, had written out to their servants to obtain dominion; or, as the orders say, to increase revenue, "to make us a nation in India." They had found the insufficiency of firmauns, and were desirous to assume independence and power.—*Bruce. Stewart.*

1690.—The Mogul authorities invite Mr. Charnock and factory back again to Bengal. Mr. Harris proclaimed Governor of Bombay, but with no general power as his predecessor: Mr. Weldon appointed Deputy Governor. The interlopers in England associated themselves, and made every exertion to obtain a separate charter.—*Bruce.*

1691.—A new firmaun obtained by Mr. Charnock in Bengal. He had previously re-settled the establishment at Chutanuttee, protected by 100 soldiers. Ulabariah had been before tried, but found unsuited.—*Bruce.*

1692.—Mr. Charnock died 10th January, much respected by many. He was succeeded by Mr. Ellis.—*Bruce.*

Mr. Yale dismissed at Madras. Mr. Nathaniel Higgenson succeeded October 13th, to the government. The latter was superceded in December by Sir J. Goldesborough, who was appointed "Commissary General and Supervisor" of the Company's affairs in India.—*Bruce.*

An Attorney General sent to Madras for the better regulation of the Company's interests.—*Bruce.*

At Bombay European pirates had caused much inconvenience to the trade, and irritation on the part of the Mogul.—*Bruce.*

Tegnapatam had been purchased from the Ram Rajah, and fortified—was called Fort St. David.—*Bruce.*

1693.—The Company had expended at home £90,000 in influencing the Privy Council to renew the charter.—*Bruce. Mill.*

A mutiny took place at St. Helena, consequent to the temporary relaxation of martial law as directed from home. The insurgents killed the Governor, and disarmed and imprisoned the soldiers of the garrison. Captain Keeling sent out with a force to reduce the island to obedience.—*Bruce.*

A new charter granted on the 7th October (5th William and Mary) renewing that of Elizabeth, with some modified and some extended privileges.—*Bruce.*

1694.—Bengal, after Mr. Charnock's death, again made subordinate to Madras. Sir J. Goldesborough, on his tour of inspection as Commissary General, dissented from the high eulogium elsewhere passed on the late Mr. Charnock. He describes him as having been irresolute and indolent. He superseded his successor Mr. Ellis, and appointed the chief at Dacca, Mr. Eyre, to be agent. He also removed Captain Hill, the military commandant, and sent him to Madras. In the midst of several spirited reforms, Sir J. Goldesborough died, and was succeeded by Sir J. Gayer, from Bombay.—*Bruce.*

During this year a Dr. Blackwall, a medical officer, for a bribe agreed to deliver up Fort St. David to the Mogul General. This treason was fortunately discovered, and Blackwall seized and punished.—*Hamsteer.*

A letter from the Court stated that "every recruit sent from England cost £30."

A fortified settlement was made from Bombay at Anjengo.—*Bruce.*

1695.—The Parliament of Scotland, on the 26th June, empowered the King (as King of Scotland) to constitute a Scottish Company. The Governor of the London Company, (Chairman) Sir T. Cook committed by the commons to the Tower, for refusing to give an account of the money distributed in bribes.—*Bruce.*

The homeward bound fleet captured by the French.—*Ditto.*

A large privateer having seized a Mogul ship, the Surat factory was seized upon, and liberated only after much difficulty on the following year.—*Ditto.*

1696.—Much distress occasioned by the interlopers: the crews of two Indiamen, stated to have been seduced by them; they rose and murdered their officers, and turned pirates—such the extent of the contagion, that the Governor at Bombay could not man a boat, for fear that the crew would desert; and so low the state of the garrison, there was not a trust-worthy soldier for promotion to the rank of sergeant or corporal.—*Bruce.*

The trade at Madras also similarly crippled, but its revenues and taxes said to have amounted to 40,000 Pagodahs.—*Bruce.*

1697.—Mr. Pitt appointed Governor at Madras; to be for 12 months independent of the Commissary General, Sir J. Gayer.—*Bruce.*

A rebellion of a Rajah Subah Sing having broken out in Bengal, it gave an opening to the French, Dutch, and English factories to erect fortifications. But for this, so jealous were the authorities, it would not have been permitted.—*Stewart.*

A new and favorable firmaun obtained from the Emperor of Persia.—*Bruce.*

1698.—An act passed 10th William, cap. 44, incorporating a new "general society trading to the East Indies." It was called the English East India Company, in contra distinction to the old or London Company.

On the passing of this act for another Company, the old corporation exerted itself, "*with a true Roman courage*," as one of their mercantile letters states, in advising their servants of an extensive equipment. They dismissed the President of Surat, Mr. Annesley, (Mr. Colt to succeed;) and permitted their establishments, as an encouragement, to trade in jewels. At Madras all former factories or stations were to be resumed, so as to exclude the new Company. Bengal was again made independent of Fort St. George.

Captain Kyd, the notorious pirate, formed his ships into squadrons, and fairly blockaded the coasts: in consequence, the Mogul, who would not understand the distinction between this outlaw and the other English, put the whole trade under an embargo.

The new English Company sent Agents to India, chiefly men who had been dismissed with disgrace, from the London Company. Sir William Norris was appointed by the King's Commission, an Ambassador to the Mogul, to solicit privileges for the new association.—*Bruce.*

1699.—Sir Edward Littleton was appointed President and Consul, in Bengal, of the new Company; he was also empowered to act as King's Consul. He was ordered to report on all the plans and trade of the London Company, to obtain from the dismissed servants all possible information, copies of firmauns, &c. Sir Nicholas Waite was appointed their President, at Surat. The new Company, however, at this early stage, made approaches for an union between the rivals.—*Bruce.*

The Mogul Prince Azeem Ooshan granted in 1698-99, the adjacent small villages of Chutanuttee, Govindpore, and Calicotta, (dedicated to the goddess Calee,) the whole soon taking the name of the last, or CALCUTTA. Sir Charles Eyre, recently knighted, an old servant, was again sent to India, to be principal servant in Bengal, which they now constituted a presidency. The instructions to Sir C. Eyre, dated

December, 1699, directed him to increase the fortifications, to build a strong fort of pentagonal form, to be called *Fort William.—Stewart. Bruce.*

1700.—The London Company obtained an act, on the 11th April, for continuance of their corporation, and the King recommended an union of the two interests.

In India, the new Company's servants insulted and committed violence on the flag and factory of the London Company, at Surat, which was resented by the Mogul Governor, as an affront to himself. The trade was much injured every where.

At Madras, disputes took place between *Consul* Pitt, and *Governor* Pitt, the rival Governors of the two companies; in fact, throughout India, as might be expected, the hostile rivalry of both companies ruined the trade for all concerned. The new Company made some progress, in opening a trade with China, though it failed eventually.—*Bruce.*

1701.—The disputes of the old and new Company most perplexing and ruinous. The native rulers took bribes from both parties. The Ambassador, Sir W. Norris, seized two of the Council of the London Company, at Surat, and sent them to the Mogul Governor, "with their hands tied." Sir John Gayer, the President, subsequently was seized by the Emperor's order, obtained through misrepresentation, and with the other members of Council, "barbarously used."

A Committee appointed at home, to endeavour to effect an union between the Companies.

Sir W. Norris had an audience of the Mogul, on the 28th April, 1701. He was attended by a splendid European cavalcade, with ordnance, and many followers.

Kyd, the pirate, taken, and hanged at home. He had been supported by some noblemen, Lord Somers and Orford, who were impeached.—*Bruce. E. I. Chron.*

1702.—In January of this year, the preliminaries of the union were settled.

Bengal improved, under the auspices of the Mogul Prince Azeem Ooshan. The instructions from home directed the Civil Servants to proceed themselves with small stocks, in the Aurungs, and bargain themselves "without the affectation of pomp and grandeur, *and as merchants ought to do.*"

The ambassador abruptly broke off the negotiation at the Mogul's Court, and departed for Surat, which circumstance, with the depredations of the pirates, so incensed the Emperor, that he ordered all the English in his dominions to be seized, imprisoned, and their effects confiscated. All the subordinate agencies suffered in consequence, but Calcutta by this time was too strong to be thus dealt with.

In the deed of union by which the two Companies were hereafter to take the name of "the united Company of merchants trading to the East Indies," the factories of the old Company are thus detailed.

Bombay: Surat, Swally, Broach, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Lucknow.

On the Malabar Coast: the forts and factories of Carwar, Tillichery, Anjengo, and Calicut.

Persia: the factories of Gombroon, Shiraz, and Ispahan.

Fort St. George, Madras, Fort St. David, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Pettipolee, Masulipatam, Madapollam, and Vizagapatam. The settlements on the Island of Sumatra, or York Fort, Bencoolen, Indrapore, Tyamong, Sellebar; also the factory of Tonquin in Cochin China.

Fort William: Chuttanuttee, (*Calcutta* not yet specified it seems,) Balasore, Cossim Bazar, Dacca, Hoogly, Malda, Rajhmahl, and Patna; also the Island of St. Helena.

The new Company specify in the deed only the following settlements. A factory at Surat, at Masulipatam, at Madapollam, and on the Islands of Borneo and Pulo Condore.

The Indenture farther sets forth as stock:

Old Company,..............................	£315,000	0	0
New Company, ...	1,662,000	0	0
Separate Trades,..........................	23,000	0	0
Total ..	£2,000,000	0	0.—*Bruce.*

1703.—On the union above referred to, Sir John Gayer was appointed by the General Court, "General and Governor" of Bombay, and Sir Nicholas Waite's commission, under the English Company, of Consul, revoked. President Pitt was confirmed at Madras, and consul Pitt made chief authority at Fort St. David, his commission of consul being cancelled. President Beard confirmed at Bengal, though a commission of eight were appointed to investigate and control all proceedings at Fort William. There was still much dissension between the late rival authorities throughout India, and much difficulty in the attempts at adjustment.—*Bruce.*

1704.—Sir John Gayer having been imprisoned by the Mogul authorities, Sir Nicholas Waite, who was appointed to succeed in case of vacancy, basely contrived

to prolong his detention, by bribes and iniquitous misrepresentations to the natives. The disputes between the rival servants still kept up in adjusting accounts and outstanding commercial transactions.—*Bruce.*

1705.—The treachery of Sir Nicholas Waite fully discovered by the disclosure of his instrument, Rustum, a native broker; but in defiance of orders from the General Court, he retained authority, and Sir J. Gayer was still in confinement at Surat. —*Bruce.*

1706.—At Bengal the affairs were becoming settled; Sir Edward Littleton, the late president of the new Company, having been recalled, and Mr. President Beard having died. Messrs. Hedges and Sheldon were appointed jointly to succeed and bring up the accounts of the two Companies.—*Bruce.*

1707.—Aurungzebe died on the 20th February. His revenues were equal to 38 millions sterling. To shew the general fear entertained of the imperial power by foreigners then in India, it was thought necessary to announce it to the Court in an allegory. Thus in a letter dated 1st March, 1707, Sir J. Gayer (previously released) represented, "that the sun of this hemisphere had set, and that the star of the *second* magnitude being under his meridian had taken his place, but it was feared the star of the *first* magnitude, though under a remoter meridian, would struggle to exalt itself," thus conveying the news of the Emperor's demise, and of the disputes between his sons for the succession.—*Bruce.*

The works at Fort William were by this time respectable, with a number of guns, and 125 soldiers, of whom half were Europeans: many natives began to settle in its vicinity.—*Bruce.*

Madras at this period had only 300 European settlers, of whom 200 were military.—*Hamilton.*

1708.—The time drawing on far to final incorporation of the accounts and affairs of the two Companies, which was ordered for this year, their feelings and interests became identified by a sudden demand from H. M.'s government for £2,200,000, without interest. All their closing dissentions gave way to avert the common danger, and on the 29th September, 1708, a final award and charter was adopted. By this act, 6 Anne, cap. 17, the privileges were to be extended to March, 1726. At this juncture, the number of directors, their duties, committees, mode of sales, warehousing, and home establishments were adjusted, and have remained with little alteration on the same footing to the present day.

Thus were closed the transactions of the English in establishing a trade with India, until the act of legislature confirming the corporate capacity of THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES.—*Bruce.*

1709.—It may be gathered from the following circumstance, how deeply the contentions of the two rival Companies before their union had injured the entire trade, and the prosperity of the English in India.—The King of Persia just before this period wished to send an embassy to Bombay, but ashamed to betray the weakness of its defences and garrison, and the general poverty of the place, the English authorities refused to admit it.—*Hamilton.*

Thomas Pitt, Esq. Governor of Madras, was succeeded (30th of September) by Gulston Addison, Esq. brother of the celebrated Addison. His authority lasted but a month, as Edmund Montague, Esq. relieved him provisionally on the 28th October. While he again was superseded on the 14th November by William Fraser, Esq.—*E. I. Chronologist.*

The Company's grant of perpetuity by writ of privy seal was issued 22nd April.—*Folio state papers. Do.*

The exports of this year were £168,357, half as much again as those of the preceding season.—*Mill.*

1710.—Sadut Ally Khan commenced his government of the Carnatic.—*Orme. E. I. Chronologist.*

1711.—William Fraser, Esq. Governor of Madras, was succeeded (July 22nd) by Edward Harrison, Esq.—*E. I. Chron.*

1712.—Shah Aulum, who had succeeded Aurungzebe, died. Azeem Ooshan, the patron of the English in Bengal, lost his life in the struggle for the succession, end Feroksere, his son, afterwards gained the throne.—*Mill.*

1773.—The Bengal Presidency apply home for permission to send an Embassy to Delhi.—*Mill.*

1714.—Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, granted commissions to ships to trade to the East Indies. He afterwards founded the Ostend Company, so injurious to the interests of the English and Dutch.—*Anderson's Hist. of Com. East India Chron.*

Fort Marlborough built near Bencoolen.—*Grant.*

1715.—Messrs. Surman and Stephenson, the ablest factors of Bengal, also an Armenian, as Interpreter, and Mr. W. Hamilton, as Surgeon, were sent on an Embassy to Delhi, where they arrived on the 8th July. The Emperor Feroksere,

being sick, and prevented from marrying a Rajpoot princess, was cured by Mr. Hamilton, and the Surgeon, with the same disinterested zeal, as shown by Dr. Boughton on a former occasion, used his influence only to procure the object of the Embassy, and obtain more favorable terms for the United Company.—*Stewart's Hist. of Bengal.*

The French Company, though their affairs were desperate, obtained a renewal for ten years.—*Raynal. East India Chron.*

1716.—The marriage of the Mogul Emperor intervening, the Embassy could not deliver their petition until January of this year.—*Mill.*

The Governor of the French settlement of Pondicherry announced to the British, at Fort St. David, that there were off the Malabar Coast, two 40-gun vessels, under imperial colours, from Ostend. The Ostend Company were not regularly chartered till some years afterwards.—*Grant.*

1717.—The objects of the Embassy of 1715 attained in July. Thirty-four favorable grants or patents were issued by the Mogul, and the English allowed to purchase 37 towns contiguous to Calcutta. The privileges now granted were long considered as constituting the great charter of the English in India.—*Rennell's Memoirs. Grant.*

1718.—The Ex-Sultan Guelemot, of Anaksoongay, in Sumatra, raising a force, destroyed the town of Ippoe, with the British Resident and all his people.—*Grant.*

1719.—A native force obliged the English to evacuate Fort Marlborough, and take refuge on their ships.—*Grant.*

Feroksere deposed and murdered : four successors appeared and passed away in as many months.—*Orme.*

1720.—The French took possession of the island, called by the Dutch, Mauritius, who possessed it for a short time ; but abandoned it for the Cape of Good Hope. The French peopled it from the Isle of Bourbon, and named it the Isle of France.—*Raynal. East India Chron.*

Jos. Collet, Esq., Governor of Madras, succeeded by Francis Hastings, Esq.—*East India Chron.*

1721.—The natives of the Island of Sumatra, fearing the Dutch more than the English, whom they had expelled, allowed the latter, in the hope of their counteracting the intriguing activity of the Dutch, to resume their Sumatran establishments. The English now remained at peace for many years, increasing in prosperity and in influence over the natives.—*Grant.*

Francis Hastings, Esq., Governor at Madras, succeeded by Nat. Elwick, Esq.—*East India Chron.*

1722.—The Emperor granted this year a regular Charter to the "Ostend East India Company," to the great discontent of all the European maritime powers, except Spain*.—*Salmon and others. East India Chron.*

1723.—The Ostend Company had fully established themselves, under the Nawaub's patronage, at Bhany Bazar, 15 miles above Calcutta, at the eastern side of the river.—*Stewart. East India Chronologist.*

1724.—Shuja Addeen Khan, afterwards Nawaub of Bengal, though of liberal disposition, about this period, was incensed against the English, in consequence of their public servants taking advantage of the late grants of the Emperor, and insisting upon passing their own private trade free of duty. The Foujdar of Hooghly, stopped a boat laden with silks, upon which a party of soldiers was dispatched from Calcutta, and forcibly released the boat. The English were finally obliged to pay a heavy fine, and apologise for this act.—*Mill. Sketches of Bengal.*

1725.—Nathaniel Elwick, Esq., Governor of Madras, is succeeded by James Macrae, Esq.—*East India Chron.*

During the quinquennial period, from the year 1720 to 1725, the English had exported to India, £578,155 of goods, and 2,770,238 of bullion.—*Grant.*

1726.—By letters patent, dated August, George I., complied with the petition of the United East India Company, and established, at the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, regular Courts of Record, for the discharge of both Civil and Criminal Justice. The Courts to consist of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, of whom seven were to be natural born subjects. The Mayor to be elected by the Aldermen, and to continue in power for one year. Appeals allowed to the Governor in Council. The Governors and Senior Members created justices of the Peace, and empowered to hold quarter sessions.—*Grant.*

So flourishing were the affairs of the Ostend Company, in spite of the opposition and edicts of the rival nations, that this year, one-third of the original subscription of the proprietors, which remained due, was paid up from the gains alone of the trade.—*Mill.*

The East India House erected in Leadenhall-street, London.—*E. I. Chron.*

* Mill states, that the Charter was granted in August, 1723.

1727.—So much had the country trade increased, in ten years, after the patents or grants obtained by the Embassy to the Emperor, in 1717, that the private tonnage employed in Bengal, by this time amounted to 10,000 tons. Many of the Company's Servants were concerned in this trade.—*Grant. Mill.*

The Court at Vienna, after much hesitation, at length yielded to the combination of the European powers, against the Ostend Company. The Emperor suspended its charter for seven years, thus virtually abolishing the Company*.—*Grant.*

1728.—The Danish East India Company, residing at Copenhagen, published proposals for a new subscription, and the following year, they obtained extraordinary privileges, from the king of Denmark, who declared his intention of making it the most flourishing Company in Europe.—*Anderson. E. I. Chron.*

1729.—The Dutch Company had their Charter extended for 23 years, for which they paid the Republic a large consideration; at this time, their wealth and power in India, particularly at Java, equalled those of several monarchs.—*Anderson. E. I. Chron.*

1730.—The Charter, after much discussion, renewed to the English United East India Company, for 33 years. The Charter to expire on Lady Day, 1769, including the three years' grace.—*Mill.*

Four English China ships arrived this year, with 1,707,000 lbs. of tea, and three other Indiamen, with 371,000 pieces of calicoes, besides other valuable merchandise.—*Anderson. E. I. Chron.*

From 1725 to 1730, the English Company exported goods, £551,234, and bullion, £2,551,872.—*Grant.*

1731.—The king of Sweden set on foot an East India Company, for trading from Gottenburg. A Charter granted for 15 years.

The king of Portugal formed a temporary East India Company, with *one* ship, to trade to Surat. Their former Empire in the East thus reduced!—*Anderson. East India Chronology.*

1732.—The English Company first began to make up annual accounts. This year their sales amounted to £1,940,996. But their competitors, the Dutch, were far exceeding them in return and profits; thus in 1732, the English reduced their dividends, from 8 to 7 per cent. per annum, which thus continued till 1744. The Dutch during a main portion of that time, realised 25 and 20 per cent. upon the capital stock, and never less than 12½.—*Mill.*

1733.—Mr. Freke's government of Fort William commenced.—*E. I. Chron.*

1734.—Under the able rule of Shuja Addeen Khan, the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa greatly improved. His power was respected by the Europeans.—*Stewart.*

M. Mahe de la Bourdonnais, afterwards famous in India, was commissioned to improve the Isle of France, by the French Company. To this officer the island is indebted for its forts, aqueducts, bridges, hospitals, and granaries. The French influence and trade fast improving in the East.—*Mill. E. I. Chron.*

1735.—The Mahrattahs had made such progress, that they burned the suburbs of Delhi, under the Emperor Mahomed Shah, who, (after the demise, in 1819-20, of the two infants, Ruffeh ad Durjaut and Ruffeh ad Doulah,) had succeeded Feroksere on the Musnud. The Mahrattahs acquired the greater portion of Malwa, and a grant of the fourth part of the net revenues of the other royal provinces; thus originating the *Chout.*—*Hamilton. Rennell.*

From 1730 to 1735 the English Company had exported £717,854 of goods, and £2,406,078 of bullion.—*Grant.*

Richard Benyon, Esq. succeeded George Morton Pitt, Esq. as Governor of Madras. His government lasted nine years.—*Dalrymple.*

1736.—A proclamation was issued in January, prohibiting British subjects from trading to the East Indies, contrary to the liberties and privileges granted to the Company; or from serving in, or being on board any ships unlawfully trading. This was probably to prevent connexion with foreign Companies.—*E. I. Chron.*

1737.—Calcutta nearly destroyed by a hurricane and earthquake†.—*E. I. Chron.*

*It was afterwards altogether dissolved by the treaty of Seville; but the Germans were not finally expelled from Bengal, until 1733. In 1730, their factory, at Banhy Bazar, was in existence, and an English naval force seized one of their ships, and drove another under the factory guns. The Dutch and English shortly after, by intrigues and misrepresentation, induced the Foujdar at Hooghly to invest the factory, which made a long and gallant defence, with a garrison reduced to only 14 men. At length, the agent, or chief, being severely wounded, the factory was evacuated, the little garrison reaching the ships in safety, and the Mogul troops, taking possession of the empty fort, levelled the works to the ground.—(*Stewart.* Gladwin's Nar. of Govt. Bengal.)

† The following extract is from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, printed in 1738-39. "In the night between the 11th and 12th October, (1737,) there happened a furious hurricane, at the mouth of the Ganges, which reached 60 leagues up the river. There was, at the same time, a violent earthquake, which threw down a great many houses along the river side: in Galgotta, (i. e. Calcutta,) alone, a port belonging to the English, two hundred houses were thrown down, and the high and

1738.—Mr. Freke, Governor of Fort William, was succeeded by Mr. Cruttenden, who was succeeded in the following year, by Mr. Braddyth.—*E. I. Chron.*

1739.—Nadir Shah entered and plundered Delhi. 120,000 persons were massacred. —*Stewart, Hamilton, and others.*

Shuja Addeen Khan, Nawaub of Bengal, died, and was succeeded by his son, Serferaz Khan.—*Stewart.*

1740.—Nadir Shah, after dreadful exactions and tyranny, departed from Delhi.—*Stewart.*

Serferaz Khan attacked by Ally Verdy Khan, and slain in battle: succeeded by the latter.—*Stewart.*

Thirty thousand insurgent Chinese massacred by the Dutch at Java.—*E. I. Chron.*

From 1735 to 1740, the United East India Company exported £938,970 of goods, and £2,459,470 of bullion.—*Grant.*

1741.—The Mahrattahs invaded Bengal, to demand the *Chout* of that province.—*Stewart.*

1742.—A ditch was dug round a considerable part of the boundaries of Calcutta, to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattahs.—*Hamilton.*

1743.—The Mahrattahs, with a new army, under Ragojee Bhosela, again invaded Bengal. The Nawaub Ally Verdy Khan drove them back, but his loss, in revenue, was immense, from their plunder, and the devastation they had inflicted during their incursion.—*Stewart.*

1744.—Now commences a new era in the affairs of Europeans in India, from the struggles that ensued between the rival interests of the two nations, on the proclamation of war between England and France, on the 21st May, 1744. Since the junction of the two English Companies, in 1708, the trade had been progressively improving, and the establishments in India quietly advancing; but little had occurred politically worthy of remark, for the long period of 36 years. From this date events crowd on the notice of the chronologist.

Previous to the breaking out of the war, in February, it was agreed, at a general court of the East India Company, to lend the Government one million of money, at three per cent., as an equivalent for the prolongation of the charter, for 14 years, (from 1769 to 1783,) to commence from Michaelmas, 1744, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament of the 17th of George II.—*E. I. Chron.*

On the declaration of war, a British squadron, under Commodore Barnett, appeared in the Indian seas.—*Orme.*

Nicolas Morse, Esq., succeeded to the Government of Madras.—*Dalrymple.*

1745.—The British squadron appeared off Pondicherry; but the Nawaub of Arcot, Anwar-ad-deen, at the instigation of Monsieur Dupliex, the French Governor, (who had succeeded to the supreme command of the French settlements, in 1742,) insisted on no hostilities being then committed.—*Orme.*

The united East India Company, from 1740 to 1745, exported £1,105,750 of goods, and £2,529,108 of bullion.—*Grant.*

1746.—Commodore Barnett died. His successor Mr. Peyton engaged, without any decisive result, a French fleet, arrived under M. De la Bourdonnais. In September, the French landed a force at Madras, which town, after a bombardment of two days, capitulated. Nothing could be lower than the English military power, spirit, and science, at this period, in India. The Madras garrison consisted only of 300 men, of whom 34 were Portuguese "vagabonds," or deserters and negroes; 60 were sick and ineffective, and only 200 soldiers fit for duty. The officers were three lieutenants, of whom two were foreigners; and seven ensigns, who rose from the ranks. Only one lieutenant and one ensign were deemed efficient officers.—*Mill. Orme. E. I. Chron.*

Mr. Braddyll, Governor of Fort William, succeeded by Mr. Forster, who was succeeded by Mr. Dawson the following year. Fort St. David became the presidency, by the surrender of Madras.—*Dalrymple.*

1747.—Fort St. David invested by the French, who retired on the return to the coast of the British squadron, under Capt. Peyton.—*Orme. Mill.*

1748.—Major Lawrence, subsequently celebrated in the coast army, arrived in January, from England, with a commission, to command the Company's forces. Also Admiral Boscawen, with 13 men of war, and 17 other ships, with a considerable

magnificent steeple of the English church, sunk into the ground without breaking. It is computed, that 20,000 ships, barks, sloops, boats, canoes, &c. have been cast away. Of nine English ships, then in the Ganges, eight were lost, and most of the crews drowned. Barks of 60 tons were blown two leagues up into land, over the tops of high trees: of four Dutch ships in the river, three were lost with their men and cargoes. 300,000 souls are said to have perished. The water rose forty feet higher than usual, in the Ganges." N. B. The steeple of the church was described to have been lofty and magnificent, and as constituting, before this period, the chief ornament of the settlement.—*Sketches of Bengal.*

force on board. They invested Pondicherry in their turn. Ensign Clive, who came out in the civil service, but had joined the army here, distinguished himself. The seige failed, and the British retired in September. The military character of the French in India, considered at this time as greatly superior to that of the English.—*Orme.*

Mr. Dawson, Governor of Fort William, succeeded by Mr. Fetch.

Mahomed Shah, Emperor of Hindoostan, died, after a disastrous reign of thirty years. He was succeeded by his son, Prince Ahmed Mirza, who took the title of Ahmed Shah.—*East India Chronologist.*

1749.—Madras restored to the English, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed on the 18th October, 1748. When evacuated by the French, it was found in a very improved state; the space round the works cleared and extended.—*Orme.*

The English took Devi-cottah, in supporting the claims of a fugitive Rajah of Tanjore; thus commencing to interfere, (in common with their rivals, the French,) in the quarrels of the native powers. Subsequently, in the Carnatic, the French espoused the cause of Chunda Saheb, who set up as Nawaub of the Carnatic; the English taking the side of Mahomed Ally Khan, second son of Anwar-ad-deen Khan, on the death of his father.—*Mill.*

1750.—Mr. Barwell succeeded Mr. Fetch, as Governor of Fort William.—*East India Chronologist.*

The intrigues of the French and English, with the native powers, assumed some importance; but M. Dupleix gained greater advantages than his rivals, from his greater address, deeper laid schemes, and more unprincipled conduct.—*Mill. Orme.*

Mr. Saunders took charge, as Governor, at Fort St. David.—*Dalrymple.*

1751.—On the assassination of Nazir Jung, (who had assumed the title and power of Subadar of the Dekhan, on the death of his father Nizam ul Mulk,) Mozuffer Jung was invested as Subadar. He appointed M. Dupleix Governor of the Mogul dominions, on the coast, from the Kistna to Cape Comorin, and Chunda Saheb, his deputy, at Arcot; Mahomed Ally, the protegé of the English, fled, and offered to resign his pretensions.—*Mill.*

The new Subadar was early killed, during a revolt of his troops; but M. Bussy, who now was distinguished in these transactions, procured the exaltation of Salabut Jung, who promised the same concessions to the French.—*Mill. De Bar.*

The English, under Captain Gingens, (a Swiss,) had been defeated at Volconda, but under Capt. Clive were more successful at Arcot.—*Mill.*

1752.—The seat of Government removed back to Fort St. George from Fort St. David, 17th April.—*Dalrymple.*

Mahomed Ally again resolved to oppose Chunda Saheb and the French; he was supported by the English. Clive obtained several advantages, and exhibited great military talents. He was joined by Major Lawrence, when the allied enemies were completely defeated. The French capitulated, and Chunda Saheb delivered himself up. This prince was immediately assassinated by the native allies. It is said, that Major Lawrence might have prevented this lamentable fate, but it would seem he was wrongfully accused by M. Dupleix of being accessary to it.—*Mill.*

The new style took place in England, on September 3rd, which day became the 14th.—*E. I. Chron.*

1753.—Dupleix, not disheartened, again made efforts against his rivals; but the few English troops under Lawrence and Clive, were fast surpassing the French in India, in all the qualities of soldiers; the officers were better—the men more orderly. The English had 700 Europeans, and 2,000 Sepoys, and 1,500 of the Nawaub's cavalry. The French, 500 Europeans and 60 Horse Infantry, 2,000 Sepoys, and 4,000 Mahrattah Cavalry. The year was passed in fruitless, but bold attempts, on the part of the French, to seize Trichinopoly, and of the English, to induce them to raise the seige.—*Mill.*

Ahmed Shah, Emperor of Delhi, was deposed and blinded.—*Hamilton.*

1754.—Great discontent existing in Europe, at the wars carried on by the French and English, in India, while their respective nations were at peace. Commissioners were sent out to inquire into, and adjust the dissensions. On the 2nd August, M. Godheu arrived as Commissary, and settled with Mr. Saunders, Governor of Madras, a peace between the Companies. The English had succeeded in maintaining their ally, Mahomed Ally, on the throne; and had effected the ruin of Chunda Saheb; which results, added to their military successes, proved, that they had the advantage in the late operations. M. Dupleix was recalled, and badly received in France; but must have been an able, although an ambitious man. He left M. Godheu as Governor, and M. Bussy in great power, at the Court of Salabut Jung, the Subadar of the Dekhan.—*Mill. Orme.*

The king gave the royal assent to an act, in March, to punish mutiny and desertion, in the officers and soldiers, belonging to the East India Company.—*E. I. Chron.*

1755.—Notwithstanding the late peace, the rivals were still intriguing and interfering with the native powers. The English proceeded against Madura and Tinivelly. The French remonstrated and opposed them.—*Mill.*

1755.—A settlement at Negrais having been two years previous contemplated by Governor Saunders, Capt. Baker was, this year, sent on an embassy to Ava.—*Dalrymple.*

Mr. Geo. Pigot succeeded Mr. Saunders, as Governor at Madras.—*Dalrymple.*

1756.—Alumgeer assassinated. Ahmed Shah Abdelli first entered Delhi.—*Hamilton.*

Fredericksnagore (Serampore) founded by the Danes.—*E. I. Chron.*

Geriah, the stronghold of the Pirate Angria, attacked by Admiral Watson, and Clive, (just returned from Europe with the rank of Colonel;) it was carried on the 13th February, and much plunder obtained.—*Mill. Orme.*

On the death of Aliverdi Khan, Nawaub of Bengal, his grand nephew, Suraja Dowlah, succeeded. Immediately taking offence at the English, for their protection to a native officer, said to have escaped from Dacca, with treasure, he attacked Calcutta, carried it on the 20th June, after a poor defence, (Drake, the Governor, having fled to the shipping,) and allowed his officers to shut up 146 European prisoners, in a small military prison room called, the black hole*, in which 123 of the number perished, during the night.—*Stewart.*

Suraja Dowlah, on his return from Calcutta, exacted 4½ lacs of rupees from the Dutch, at Chinsurah, and 3½ lacs from the French, at Chandernagore. The latter had supplied him with powder.—*Stewart.*

Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson left Madras on the 16th October, with 900 Europeans, and 1,500 Sepoys, to inflict vengeance on the Nawaub; reached Fulta on the 20th December.—*Stewart.*

At this time, there were 70 houses only in Calcutta, and the present site of Fort William was a complete jungle.—*Hamilton.*

1757.—Colonel Clive retook Calcutta on the 2nd January, and forced Suraja Dowlah into a treaty, offensive and defensive, on the 9th of February.

On the 22nd March, Clive took Chandernagore, against Suraja Dowlah's wish, war having been proclaimed anew between the French and English.—*Stewart.*

Having made a secret treaty with Meer Jaffier, an officer of the Nawaub, Clive shortly staked every thing in a daring attempt to conquer Bengal itself. Thus refusing to return to Madras, as ordered, he advanced in June, towards Moorshedabad, the Nawaub's capital. On the 23rd June, he fought the battle of Plassey, against 18,000 horse and 50,000 infantry, and aided by the treachery of Meer Jaffier, routed the Nawaub's troops. Suraja Dowlah fled, but in a few days was seized, and cruelly assassinated, by order of Meer Jaffier's son. On the 29th June, Meer Jaffier was raised to the Musnud, and from that date, the influence of the British may be stated to have become paramount in Bengal.—*Stewart.*

During the operations in the Carnatic, on the declaration of war between France and England, Madura was taken by the English, under Captain Calliaud, on the 8th August, after that officer had successfully defended Trichinopoly. The French took Chittaput, Trincomalee, and sundry other forts.—*Mill.*

Manillah taken from the Spaniards, by the English.

The English established a Mint in Calcutta, and the first rupee was struck on the 29th of August.—*East India Chronologist.*

1758.—Count Lally, on the 25th April, landed at Pondicherry, as Governor General, and in three days, the fleet from which he disembarked, had an indecisive engagement with Admiral Pocock.—*Mill.*

Lally, who was haughty, impetuous, and unconcilating, was not disposed to look favourably on the successes of M. Bussy, in the Deccan, where the latter had been powerfully controuling the entire Subah. Bussy had possessed himself of the strong hold of Dowlatabad, and at the time of Lally's arrival, his influence was immense. He was now recalled, while the effects of his measures, and the French supremacy in the Councils of the Dekhan, were wholly ruined in consequence.—*De Bar.*

Fort St. David surrendered to Lally, on the 1st June, and on the 7th Devi-cottah was abandoned by the English.—*Mill.*

* It is to be regretted that the indefatigable and able Historian Mill makes this a handle for some of his wonted sarcastic abuse of the early English in India, and asks, what business had Fort William with a black hole? He might as well inquire, what right has the same fortress now, to possess solitary cells for the soldiery? The 'black hole' in question, was simply one of a range of godowns (warehouses) on the ground floor, built against a four-foot outer wall of the fort, the roof of the warehouse acting as a rampart, on which guns were placed,—the front of the godowns having a small verandah looking into the fort. There were two small windows to the godown which had simply been used as a lock-up house, or '*Black hole,*' for disorderly soldiers.

1758.—Colonel Clive, in Bengal, after much intrigue and difficulty, in realizing the sums exacted from Meer Jaffier for his exaltation, in October, on an opening held out by a Polygar Chief, for the expulsion of the French from that quarter, detached Col. Forde with a force, against the Northern Circars.—*Mill.*

Lally, in the Carnatic, disgusted every one, and having no funds or assistance, proceeded unwisely against Tanjore, to recover large sums, asserted to be due on treaty. He failed in an attack on its capital, and returning to Pondicherry, found that the French Admiral, after a slight discomfiture by the English fleet, had determined to proceed to the Mauritius. In vain Lally remonstrated, and from that time, his late high hopes and haughty expectations of success, failed him: still, with energy and ability, worthy of a better result, on the 14th December, he commenced the siege of Madras.—*Mill. De Bar.*

1759.—Lally obliged precipitately to raise the siege of Madras, on the 16th February; M. Bussy was taken prisoner during the siege.—*Mill. De. Bar.*

The troops, under Colonel Forde, sent round from Bengal against the Northern Circars, took Masulipatam on the 7th April. Salabut Jung, the Subadar, created by M. Bussy, on the reverses of the French, threw himself in the arms of the English. The power of Europeans in India was, by this time, so firmly rooted, that he was aware he could not sustain his rule in the Dekhan, without the support of one or other of the rivals.—*De Bar.*

The English, after a mutiny of the French troops, successfully attacked and carried Wandewash.—*De Bar.*

In Bengal, Col. Clive was threatened with a new enemy, the Emperor Alumgeer having invested his eldest son with the government of Bengal, and full powers to seize it; an army was formed, and attacked Patna, in its progress to Moorshedabad; but the Nawaub of Oude, deserting the Shahzada, and treacherously seizing Allahabad, in the rear of the royal army, Bengal was saved, and the prince obliged to throw himself upon Clive's protection. The Nawaub, Meer Jaffier, in gratitude, gave a Jaghire to Clive, worth £30,000 per annum.—*Mill.*

In August, a Dutch fleet, with troops, arrived in the Hooghly. Clive hesitated not to attack them, on the asserted behalf of Meer Jaffier, although at peace with Holland. This attack was successful, and the Dutch were forced instantly to retire with much loss.—*Mill.*

On the Bombay side, the Siddee, during an insurrection against him, resigned his government of the castle and fleet to the English, whose possession was confirmed by the Court of Delhi. This greatly increased our importance in that quarter.—*Grant.*

1760.—On the 22nd January, was fought the battle of Wandewash, by Colonel Coote, against Count Lally, in person. The Count had determined to make a stand, not only to restore confidence in his troops, but to save Arcot, if possible. He was defeated with heavy loss, and retired under the walls of Pondicherry. Arcot also fell.—*De Bar.*

Early in February, Clive resigned, meditating to retire with his fortune to Europe; he was succeeded temporarily by Mr. Holwell, until the arrival of Mr. Vansittart, in July.—*Mill.*

After Clive's departure, the Mogul's eldest son was again induced to invade Bengal; and on the assassination of the Emperor of Delhi, the prince being proclaimed in his stead, continued his advance on Bengal, with the imperial force. Colonel Calliaud had succeeded to the command of the British troops.—*Mill.*

An action took place near Patna, and a detachment under Lieut. Cochrane was cut up; but on the 22nd February, a general engagement was fought between the English force, with their Bengal allies under Meer Jaffier's son, and the Emperor: the latter was defeated. The Emperor next determined to push past the allies and seize Moorshedabad; but on the 7th April, he was overtaken by Calliaud, when he set fire to the imperial camp, and fled.—*Mill.*

In May, Captain Knox defeated the Naib of Purneah, who intended to have joined the Emperor.—*Mill.*

In October, Meer Jaffier was deposed as incompetent, and as guilty of enormities in his government of Bengal. He could not, however, fulfil his pecuniary and other engagements to the English, which was the main offence, and the justice of his deposition has been deeply questioned; some of Mr. Holwell's charges were afterwards entirely disproved.—*Mill. Grant.*

Mr. Vansittart raised the Ex-Nawaub's son-in-law, Meer Kasim, to the Musnud, who promised the fulfilment of all existing pledges, with other grants and advantages. He ceded the districts of Midnapore, Burdwan and Chittagong, to the Company.—*Grant.*

The French made a treaty with Hyder Ally, who marched to their aid at Pondicherry; but on the 4th September, the allies were completely beaten by the English, and Hyder Ally shortly afterwards withdrew.—*Mill. De Bar.*

1761.—After the bitterest disputes between the French and Lally, all parties being exasperated against him, Pondicherry was surrendered on the 16th January, to Col. Coote.—*De Bar.*

The English troops and navy wished to retain Pondicherry, for the king; but Mr. Pigot, the Governor, insisted on its being delivered over to the Company, or threatened to withhold all pay to the forces: it was given up to him, and he immediately destroyed its works and fortifications.—*Mill.*

The fate of Lally was melancholy. On his return to France, he was sacrificed by the Ministry; while the feeling against him aided the attempt of his enemies to fasten on him alone the obloquy of losing India to France: after four years' imprisonment, he was executed. Posterity have been more lenient, and reversed the opinion against him. Other causes, than the mere pride and rashness of an individual, were proved to have led to the destruction of the French empire in the Carnatic.—*Mill. De Bar.*

Major Carnac, who succeeded Col. Calliaud in the command of the troops in Bengal, arrived at Patna, early in January, and on the 15th, attacked and defeated the Emperor at Gya. M. Law, who, on the taking of Chandernagore, had proceeded up the country, to seek service with the native powers, was with the Mogul, and here taken prisoner.—*Grant. Mill.*

The new Nawab, Meer Kássim Ali, soon began to be impatient of his English friends, but wanting means to oppose them, he proceeded to Patna, to seize on the treasures of his deputy, Ramnarain. The vice Nawab solicited the aid of Major Carnac, and soon after of Col. Eyre Coote, who superseded Carnac; but they were prevented by the Council from protecting him, and he fell a victim to the rapacity of the Nawab.—*Mill.*

Other sources of dispute arose: the servants of the Company contended, that the firmaun of 1717, and the late treaties, authorised their own private trade to be free of duty. The Nawab denied this, and apparently with reason and justice; and strenuously opposed such special immunity to the English. He soon began to organise troops under Mogul officers, and removed to the Fort at Monghir.—*Mill. Grant.*

1762.—Messrs. Vansittart and Hastings repaired to the new residence of Kássim Ali, at Monghir, and the former treaties, relative to private trade, were modified; but the Council in Calcutta rejected the new terms, to the great indignation of the Nawab.—*Grant.*

The Philipine Islands taken by an expedition, fitted out from Madras.—*Grant.*

Kássim Ali renewed his remonstrances against the private trade of the Company's servants, and the disputes assumed a serious aspect.—*Mill.*

1763.—Messrs. Amyatt and Hay, sent on deputation to the Nawab, to insist upon continued immunity from duties. He refused; dismissing Mr. Amyatt, but retaining the other as a hostage. Mr. Ellis, the chief at Patna, at this juncture, widened the breach by his undisguised feeling of hostility to the Nawab. The latter had seized some arms on the way to Patna, and refused to deliver them. Mr. Ellis, on the 24th June, suddenly seized the Nawab's Fort, at Patna; but neglecting proper precaution and defence, it was retaken the next day, and all the English at Patna were seized as prisoners. The Nawab, on this act of hostility, sent after, and murdered Mr. Amyatt, on his way to Calcutta. These events led the Council at Calcutta, on the 7th July, to proclaim Meer Jaffier again as Nawab, deposing Kássim Ali. Meer Jaffier confirmed all existing treaties with the Company, besides according other advantages. Major Adams, on the 19th July, defeated a force of Kássim Ali, between Calcutta and Moorshedabad. On the 24th July, took Moorshedabad. On the 2nd August, routed a large force at Geriah. On the 5th September, stormed and seized the Fort of Oudenullah, defended by 100 pieces of cannon. Kássim Ali, incensed to madness at these reverses, and frantic under accumulated resentments and ruined ambition, fled to Patna, from Monghir, and there cruelly ordered the massacre of the English in his power: there were fifty gentlemen, Messrs. Ellis, Hay, Lushington, and others, and one hundred of lower rank. On the 5th October, they were brought out in parties, and barbarously cut to pieces, or shot under the direction of a German, named Sumroo. Monghir fell to the English early in October. Patna was stormed on the 6th November, and the Ex-Nawab fled to the Vizier of Oude, with his treasures, and the remnant of his army.—*Grant.*

Peace between France and England had been signed on the 10th February. The 11th article gave back to France all factories, in their then condition. France to erect no fortifications, and keep no troops in Bengal. To renounce all acquisitions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa, and to recognize Mahomed Ali Khan as Nawab of the Carnatic. The peace honourable and advantageous to the English in India.—*Mill. Grant.*

About this time, the Madras presidency, finding itself unable to keep up the armies required in the Carnatic, openly insisted upon possessing from Mahomed Ali, some districts, with their revenue, for the purpose.—*Mill.*

Mr. R. Palk succeeded, 14th November, to the Government of Fort St. George.—*Dalrymple.*

1764—In the Carnatic, the English gradually assumed the Revenues. The subjection of Mahomed Issoof, of Madura, cost the Company and their Ally, the Nawab, a million, before it was finally effected in October.—*Mill.*

In Bengal, the British Army, in pursuit of Kássim Ali, advanced towards Oude, which also harboured the young Mogul. Major Carnac defeated the Vizier on the 3rd May, near Patna. Major, afterwards Sir Hector Munro, superseding Major Carnac, severely punished some mutinous conduct of the soldiery, and caused 24 Sepoys to be blown away in one morning, from the mouths of cannon. On the 23rd October, he fought the celebrated battle of Buxar, completely routing the Vizier's Army. The following day, the Mogul threw himself on the protection of the British, and joined their camp, with the imperial standard of Hindustan. The Army advanced to overrun Oude. The Vizier refused to deliver up Kássim Ali, though he had seized and plundered him; and had offered to assassinate Sumroo.—*Grant. Mill.*

Kássim Ali afterwards escaped into the Rohilla country, with a few friends and some jewels, which he saved from the fangs of his late ally, the Vizier.—*Mill.*

1765.—Meer Jaffier, worn out by ill health and affliction at the impossibility of meeting the pecuniary engagements with the English, sickened and died in January; Nujeem ad Doulah, next surviving son of Meer Jaffier, was appointed to succeed his father.—*Mill.*

Lord Clive returned to Bengal, being appointed Commander-in-Chief, President and Governor, in Bengal, with Messrs. Sumner and Sykes, as Members of the Select Committee. He arrived 3rd May, and assumed the Government on the 7th. General Carnac and Mr. Verelst, the other Members, were then absent on duty. The new covenants against presents were signed by the Company's servants, Civil and Military. The Bengal Army signed the covenant; but the General delayed the signature, pending a reference to Calcutta, receiving, in the interval, two lacs of rupees from the Emperor. The new Nawab of Bengal, on a fresh agreement, ratified on the 28th July, handed over all his Revenues, and the management of the Subadári; himself to have 50 lacs, subject to the controul of the Company's servants. In operations against the Vizier of Oude, Lucknow had been taken by Sir R. Fletcher, before General Carnac joined the army. Allahabad had fallen; Chunar held out: but on the 3rd May, General Carnac attacked the Nawab, at Corah, and routed him. On the 19th May, the Vizier agreed to come into the British camp, and was well treated. His dominions were restored. The English authorities did not insist on private trade or factories, in Oude; but Allahabad and Corah were retained for the Emperor, who himself was forced to give up all claim to arrears of Revenue, from Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and finally, on the 12th August, His Majesty signed the perwana, granting to the Company, the perpetual Dewannee of these three Provinces. The private trade, so strongly prohibited by the Court, still partially retained; and under a public association, arranged by Clive himself—that of betel-nut, tobacco, and salt, the most valuable, engrossed by the public servants.—*Mill.*

The Northern Circars were given to the English in proprietary grant; but the cession took place on the following year.—*Grant.*

A dák established between Calcutta and Moorshedabad.—*E. I. Chron.*

1766.—From the year 1757 to 1766, it appeared, from Parliamentary documents, that £5,940,498 had been distributed to the Company and its servants, by the Princes and other natives of Bengal. By orders from Home, dated 1764, these presents were expressly prohibited, and Civil and Military servants were enjoined to pay to the Company all presents tendered by natives, which exceeded 4000 rupees.—*Mill.*

Count Lally beheaded, 5th May.—*Raynal.*

12th November, a treaty concluded with the Nizam, by General Calliaud. The Company to pay nine lacs for the possession of the Circars, and to furnish troops to the Nizam, if required, for the affairs of His Highness's Government.—*Grant.*

A serious mutiny broke out in the Bengal army, consequent to the reduction of double full batta. Formerly this allowance was paid by the Nawab; but the Company refused to continue it from the 1st Jan. 1766. Almost every officer resigned. Lord Clive met the exigency with his usual sternness and spirit: he brought officers from all directions, for the command and charge of the troops, induced some to retract, and cashiered others by Court Martial. Amongst the latter, Sir R.

Fletcher, known for his successes in Oude, was dismissed for not at first repressing the combination.—*Grant. Mill.*

1767.—On the 16th January, Lord Clive declared his intention to resign. On the 17th February, Mr. Verelst succeeded.

Presents having been forbidden, Lord Clive gave up a legacy of five lacs from Meer Jaffier, and adding to it three lacs, from Syeff-ul Dowla, the successor of Nujeem ad Dowla, formed the fund (called Lord Clive's fund) for invalided officers and soldiers of the Company's Service, and their widows.—*Mill.*

Abdulla Shah marched towards Delhi; after overruning some provinces, returned to his own country.

An expedition sent to Nepaul by the English, and failed.

The war with Hyder Ali broke out in the Carnatic, but the Anglo-Indian Governments were crippled for want of money. Lord Clive's splendid financial promises, and the hopes in England, regarding the riches of India, already proving fallacious. —*Mill.*

Notwithstanding the growing pressure for funds abroad, the Court of Proprietors at home increased the dividend to 12½ per cent. In consequence of this and other proceedings, the Restrictive Acts of the 7th of Geo. III. cc. 48, 49, and 57, were passed; by the last of these, the Sum of £400,000 per annum was to be paid by the Company to the Crown, for their new territorial acquisitions.—*Grant.*

1768.—Early this year, arrived the Company's peremptory order, entirely abolishing their servants' private trade in salt, and restricting them to the maritime branches of commerce. A commission of 2½ per cent. on the Dewannee revenues to be granted, however, in proportionate shares to the Governor in Council, Civil and Military servants of rank, with additional pay to Captains and Subalterns.

Great scarcity of treasure in Bengal.

On the Coast, the war with Hyder Ali was sustained with difficulty. This adventurous soldier, originally a common peon, next a petty officer, soon a commander of a few horsemen, and in charge of a small fortress—subsequently, a military retainer of the minister of the Mysore Sovereign, and leading a division of the royal troops—next, acting for himself, displacing his patron, and lastly, ejecting the pageant Hindu Prince of Mysore, and usurping the throne itself.—He was, by this time, the most formidable enemy the English had met with. In September, after some partial successes of the English, Hyder made overtures of peace; but the tenders were haughtily and unwisely refused.—*Mill. Grant.*

1769.—After the display of much military talent, Hyder Ali drew off the English army to a distance, and suddenly, with 6000 cavalry, appeared at St. Thome, in the immediate vicinity of Madras. He there imposed his own terms on the Government, who were forced, on the 4th April, into a peace, little creditable or advantageous to the British.—*Grant.*

In April an Act passed, that the territorial revenues should be held for five years by the Company.

Three commissioners were sent out to India, Messrs. Vansittart, Scrafton, and Ford; they embarked in September, 1769, on the Aurora frigate, and were never afterwards heard of.—*Grant.*

At this time it was proposed to send out a Naval Commander-in-Chief, with full political powers, on the part of the King; after much opposition, the measure was carried, and proved, for the short period that it lasted, very inconvenient. —*Mill.*

Mr. Verelst resigned in Bengal, 24th December, succeeded by Mr. Cartier.—*E. I. Chron.*

1770.—A dreadful famine in Bengal, one-fifth* of the population perished.—*Grant.*

On the 10th March, died Nawab Syeff-ul Dowla, of Moorshedabad; his brother, Mubarek-ul Dowla, a minor, succeeded. The Court of Directors reduced his allowance to 16 lacs per annum, during his minority.—*Mill.*

1771.—The Parliamentary restriction on the dividends ceasing in 1769, the Court, in March and September, notwithstanding their difficulties for money in India, again raised the dividends to 12½ per cent.—*Mill.*

In May, the Emperor Shah Alum unwisely left the protection afforded him at Allahabad, and aided by the Vizier and the Mahrattas, re-entered his capital at Delhi, on December 25th.

1772.—Mr. Cartier was succeeded (13th April) by Mr. Warren Hastings, in the Bengal Government.—*E. I. Chron.*

* Mill states the loss at ⅓ of the population.

On the 14th May, the collection of the Revenues in Bengal was undertaken entirely by the Company, who now stood forth as Dewan. In 1769, Civil Servants were appointed as Supervisors of the native revenue officers: and were henceforth to be denominated collectors. The lands to be let for five years—*Mill.*

The seat of Revenue business, and the Treasury, removed from Moorshedabad to Calcutta. The chief seats of civil, and, at first, of criminal judicature, likewise transferred to the Presidency, under the name of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, composed of Governor and two councils for civil matters; and Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, for criminal proceedings, composed of native law officers, exclusively subject to review of the Governor and Council. Under these were District Courts, the Collectors having, at the same time, revenue and judicial authority.—*Grant.*

Mr. Hastings deposed Mahomed Reza Khan, from his high situation of Naib dewan, at Moorshedabad, and Raja Shetab Ray, the same at Patna, bringing both as prisoners to Calcutta, in April. Munny Begum, originally a dancing girl, appointed to the charge of the young Nawab, and the controul of the palace of Moorshedabad.—*Mill.*

The Mahrattas permitted to ravage Rohilcund.—*Mill.*

1773.—The financial distresses of the Company increasing, they applied to the British Minister for a loan. His Majesty's Government, finding the feelings of the country alienated from the East India Company, by their improvidence, and stated mismanagement, brought in the important *Regulating Act* of 1773, (13, Geo. III. c. 63,) appointing a Governor General and four Members of Council, for five years, to Bengal; Mr. Hastings to be Governor; Mr. Barwell, Senior Member; and Lieutenant General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Philip Francis, Members. The constitution of the Court of Directors was altered; an annual election of six Directors for four years ordained: a year to elapse before an Ex-Director could be eligible. Qualification for a Proprietor now raised to £1000. The Crown also assumed, formally, a privity and controul in the affairs, financial and political, of the Company. The Mayor's Court was abolished at Calcutta, and Supreme Court of Judicature established. The Judges to be sent from England. Similar steps were subsequently pursued at the other Presidencies.—*Grant.*

The English entered into a treaty with the Nawab of Oude, for the destruction of Rohilcund; the Nawab to support the charge of the British army. A garrison thrown into Allahabad; and a Member of Council sent to take charge of the revenues. The Emperor of Delhi left to his fate, amidst the aggressions of the Mahrattas: and Corah and Allahabad handed over by the English to the Nawab.—*Mill.*

In *Bengal*, in 1773-4, the revenues were £2,481,404
The Civil and Military charges were .. 1,488,435

The Army, about this time consisted of Artillery, five Companies; Cavalry, one Troop; European Infantry, three Regiments; Native Infantry, 23 Battalions; and 28 Companies of Invalids; total, 27,000 men.

Fort St. George, revenue and subsidies, £887,302
The charges were 814,992

The Army—(1772)—European Infantry, 3,486; European Cavalry, 68; Artillery, 581; Sepoys, 15,840; total, 19,975.

Bombay (1773-4), revenues, ... £109,163
Charges, ... 347,387

The Army—Artillery, 434; European Infantry, 1,620; Sepoys, 4,346; total, 6,400.—*Grant.*

War anew with Tangier; the English and their Ally, the Nawab of the Carnatic, being dissatisfied with the terms obtained in 1771. On the 16th September, Tangier was carried by storm, and the Rajah and family taken prisoners in the fort. He was dethroned, and his territories seized by the Allies.—*Mill.*

1774.—Colonel Champion, Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, assumed the command of an army in Feb., destined to act against the Rohillas, in alliance with the Nawab Vizier. On the 23rd April, (known as the battle of St. George,) he defeated 40,000 Rohillas, under their Chief Hafez, near Babul nullah. The Vizier kept aloof; but after this victory, (which led to the termination in July, of the first Rohilla war,) he plundered and despoiled the whole country.

The new Counsellors, General Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis, arrived in Calcutta 19th October. Mr. Hastings assumed the title of Governor General, now first authorized; but discussions immediately arose between himself and colleagues. Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell were in the minority; thus the new counsellors wielded the powers of the Government.—*Mill.*

Collectors' Courts abolished, and Provincial Councils established at Calcutta, Burdwan, Dacca, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, and Patna, to superintend the joint Departments of Revenue, Trade, and Administration of Justice.—*Grant.*

23rd November, Lord Clive died in London, aged 49.—*E. I. Chron.*

1775.—Died Sujah ud Dowla, the Vizier of Oude, succeeded by his only son, under the title of Assoff ud Dowla.

The Bombay Government, previous to this period, had interested and mingled themselves much with the politics of the Mahrattas; and were about this time in alliance and support of Ragoba, the Ex-Peishwah. On the 28th December, 1774, a force from Bombay had seized and occupied the Island of Salsette; and a force under Col. Keating, having effected a junction with Ragoba, the allied army was attacked by their Mahratta enemies, on the 18th May, 1775, at Arras; when the British and their Allies, after much loss, were victorious. At this juncture, the Bengal Government, now supreme, interfered to disapprove of the connection of the Bombay Presidency with any of the Mahratta powers, and insisted on an immediate cancelment of the treaty with Ragoba, (by which Salsette, Basseen, and part of the revenues of Baroach, had been secured to the Company,) and on the withdrawal of all the British troops furnished for his assistance.

The Court's despatches of this year, it is curious to state, approve of the acts of the Bombay Government, at the very time they were ordered to be annulled by the Supreme Authority in India.—*Mill.*

The Court in England, displeased at the late war and results, in Tanjore, determined on the reinstatement of the Rajah; and Lord Pigot was sent out to give effect to this, and other measures, at Madras. He arrived as Governor, 11th December, 1775.—*Mill.*

1776.—The Supreme Government deputed an Envoy of their own, Col. Upton, to Poona; after much unsatisfactory negotiation, the Council decided on a war with the Mahratta confederates, and on the support of Ragoba—both of which had been the subjects of their severe condemnation, the preceding year; but on further negotiation, by Col. Upton, a new treaty, (called that of Poorunder,) was obtained, still leaving Salsette to the English, but not so favorable as that secured at Bombay. Ragoba was now left to his fate, and retired to Surat with only 200 followers.

Dissensions ran high between the Governor General and his Council; charges of bribery and corruption were brought against Mr. Hastings, at the Council Board itself. He indignantly dissolved the Council on each occasion of their being preferred there. Nuncomar, a native of rank, implicated in preferring these charges, was convicted of forgery, at the Supreme Court of Judicature, by a Jury of Englishmen, and hanged. This act much condemned.

In November, Colonel Monson died, which restored to the Governor General, the majority in the votes at Council, and gave him again the direction of the Government.—*Mill.*

The Tanjore Rajah restored. Lord Pigot and the Council of Madras had violent disputes; and on the 24th August, the Council arrested the Governor, stripping him of all authority. He died in restraint, on 31st August, of the following year. The four Members of Council, who committed this violence, were subsequently tried at home, found guilty, but fined only £1000 each.—*Mill.*

1777.—The quinquennial settlement at Bengal having expired; and both Mr. Hastings and Mr. Francis, having meanwhile submitted able revenue plans, (both differing, and neither of them adopted by the Home Authorities;) the annual leases were again put in force, and were continued for four years.—*Grant.*

1778.—The treaty of Poorunder, (Col. Upton's,) not proving satisfactory, and part of the Mahratta confederates having resolved to support Ragoba, the English were applied to again to aid him. The Governor General assented, and six Battalions of Sepoys, one Company of Native Artillery, and a Corps of Cavalry, assembled at Culpee, under Col. Leslie, with orders to march towards Poona, through Berar.

The French, at this period, had much influence at Mysore; attempted, through Agents, to obtain footing and influence among the Mahrattas.

Sir Thomas Rumbold succeeded to the Government of Fort St. George, in February. His acts gave much dissatisfaction to the Home Authorities, particularly as regarded his alleged corrupt installation of Sitteram Ráz, in the Dewanee of the Guntoor Sircar.

War breaking out between England and France, the French factories of Chandernagore, Masulipatam, and Carical were occupied without resistance. Sir E. Vernon, with a British squadron, engaged that of the French, under M. Tronjolly, 10th August, and dispersed the latter. Pondicherry was invested, in September, by land, under Sir Hector Munro, and by the English fleet, by sea. After a gallant defence, under M. Bellecombe, it surrendered on the 17th October, and its works were again razed.—*Mill.*

1779.—A Force from Bombay, in support of Ragoba, impeded by the blunders of Civil Commissioners placed in controul of it, got into difficulties, and commenced a disastrous retreat, when only 16 miles from Poona. Negotiation was commenced under these unfavorable circumstances with the confederates, and a treaty signed,

by which much of the acquisitions of the English, in that quarter, was relinquished.

Col. Leslie, commanding the Bengal force, having died the year before, General Goddard assumed the command, and after much difficulty, and under conflicting orders, marched 300 miles in 19 days, across India, reaching Surat on the 30th January. He was now invested by the Supreme Government with full powers, to treat with the Poona Ministry. After much ineffectual discussion, hostilities were resumed at the close of the year.

Sir Eyre Coote succeeded General Clavering, as Commander-in-Chief at Bengal, and Member of Council in April.

The Supreme Government disapproved of Sir T. Rumbold's acts at Fort St. George; he indignantly repelled the interference.

The French settlement of Mahe taken by Col. Braithwaite, 19th March of this year, although Hyder Ali remonstrated against the act; Mahe being useful to himself.—*Mill.*

1780.—General Goddard carried Ahmedabad by storm, on the 15th February; and on the 3rd April, surprised the camp of the Mahratta confederates, and dispersed them.

In the rainy season, Scindia and Holcar withdrew into their own countries. But the most brilliant event of this year was the assault and capture of Gualior, on the 3rd August, by Capt. Popham, with a small detachment, intended to augment the forces of Goddard.

A duel took place between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Francis, the latter having been accused of breach of faith—he was wounded: he embarked for England on the 9th December.

Hyder Ali, who for some time had been regaining his power, consolidating his means, and disciplining his army, by means of French officers, incensed at the capture of Mahe, contrary to his wishes, put his troops in motion, in June, and had entered into a treaty with the Mahrattas, against the English. The Government at Madras were struck with alarm, being without troops, money, or military means. Hyder's army now advancing was 100,000 strong; 20,000 of them disciplined, and commanded by the French. They spread devastation and ruin, around the precincts of Madras, while Sir Hector Munro had no force, to make head against them. Arcot was invested by the Mysoreans. Col. Baillie's detachment was overpowered and cut to pieces on the 9th September; and Sir H. Munro, who had advanced to his relief, forced back to the mount, from Conjeveram. The Supreme Government now interposed. It sent round Sir Eyre Coote, by sea, in October, with treasure and troops, detaching a body of Sepoys by land. Mr. Whitehill, who had succeeded Sir T. Rumbold, as Governor, on his removal in April, was suspended by the Bengal Government, Mr. Charles Smith taking his place, 8th October; and Sir Eyre Coote, notwithstanding Arcot had by this time fallen, soon was prepared to enter into operations against the formidable enemy now opposed to the British.—*Mill, and others.*

At Bombay, the Government, under considerable financial difficulty, was obliged to contract new debts, to enable General Goddard, with his contingent force, to act with efficiency. In October, he moved from Surat, with reinforcements of Europeans from Madras, against Basseen. On the 10th December, when a practicable breach was nearly effected, the fort made an offer of surrender, which was carried into effect on the following morning.—*Mill.*

This year an act was passed at home, similar to one of the preceding session, permitting a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, reserving the surplus profit for the future disposal of the legislature.

At Bengal, the new Supreme Court, from its constant pretensions and attempts, for some years, to extend its jurisdiction, had occasioned much inconvenience to the Government, and subjected the native community to distress, by the introduction of legal proceedings, affecting the property and persons of inhabitants of remote provinces, never contemplated to be amenable to its power. The situation of the Company with native princes, and the treaties with the Nawab or others, were utterly disregarded by the Court. The Cauzee of the Patna Court, in 1777, was seized for acting upon the regulations of Government; and the decision of the Company's Court reversed. The Cauzee died under imprisonment. In the same year, a process was violently served on the Dewan of the Foujdaree Court, at Dacca, and some members of the Foujdar's family dangerously wounded in the affray. At length, 1779, a suit was commenced against the Rajah of Cassijurah, writs were issued, and the Rajah's zenanah forcibly entered, and his effects plundered. The Government now summarily interfered; the Military at Midnapore were ordered to intercept the Sheriff's party. Matters were thus at once brought to issue. A summons, on the Governor General and Council, was served on them individually, and they, of course, refused, by their counsel, to submit to any such proceeding of

the Supreme Court. At length, (24th October, 1780,) a means of reconciliation with the Judges was adopted, by appointing Sir E. Impey, to be Chief Judge, also of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, with an additional salary of 60,000 rupees per annum. This appointment was deemed most exceptionable on general principles, notwithstanding the admitted advantage of his professional knowledge, and that he reformed and methodised the practice of the Dewannee Courts.—*Mill. Grant.*

1781.—At Bengal, in April, the Dewannee Courts were increased from 16 to 18; and the Foujdars, or Native Magistrates, were this year removed. In February, Mr. Hastings had decreed, that a Committee of Revenue should be established at the Presidency, consisting of four covenanted servants, and Provincial Councils were abolished. After these changes, the Governor General proceeded, in August, to Benares, determined to adopt measures against the Rajah Cheyte Sing. Demands were made upon him for additional tribute to be paid to the Company, as the sovereign power now requiring assistance in its exigency. The Rajah declined, pleading willingness, but inability. He was seized by Mr. Hastings' order, at Benares: a revolt took place in his behalf, on the 20th August; nearly two companies of sepoys, and their officers, were destroyed—and the Rajah escaped in the confusion. The Governor General immediately assumed controul of the province; and troops were called in to oppose the Rajah, who now headed the numbers flocking to his support. He was defeated at Lutteefpore—and lastly, his stronghold of Bidjegur was seized, and his family plundered by a force under Major Popham. The Rajah had fled, on his reverses at Lutteefpore, to Bundelcund. After these transactions at Benares, the Governor General proceeded to Oude, to obtain an adjustment of the heavy debts due to the Company by the Vizier. The territories of the Begums, (one, the mother of Sujah ud Dowlah, the late Nawab—the other, the mother of the present one,) were seized, on a charge of aiding the insurrection of Cheyte Sing, and in an arrangement with the Nawab Vizier, their revenues and property were appropriated towards the redemption of the Nawab's debt to our Government.

Madras.—On the 17th January, the army, under Sir Eyre Coote, marched from the Mount, and proceeded to Pondicherry, where the General disarmed the inhabitants. The French fleet was off that town, but being in want of water and necessaries, and unequal to cope with the expected English squadron, it sailed on the 15th February, for the Isle of France. The English fleet now attacked Hyder's new shipping, and destroyed the germs of his maritime power, at Calicut and Mangalore. On the 1st July, Hyder, emboldened by a partial repulse, suffered by the English General, at Chellinbram, in June, risked a general engagement at Porto Novo, and was completely routed. Hyder abandoned now his designs on the southern provinces; his son Tippoo raised the siege of Wandewash—and both retired to Arcot. On the 27th August, another battle took place, at the place where Baillie was defeated. The result was indecisive, though victory was claimed by both armies. The English troops were in great difficulty for pay and provisions. But on the 27th September, Hyder suffered farther loss at the pass of Sholinghur; and in October, his fortress of Chittore surrendered. On the 21st November, the English returned to cantonments, having lost one-third of their force in this campaign. During the year, Lord Macartney had assumed the Government, on the 22nd June; and putting himself at the head of the Militia, he took Sadras and Policat, on the breaking out of war with the Dutch. On the 12th November, Negapatam capitulated to Sir H. Munro, (who had left Sir Eyre Coote in disgust, and now commanded a force under the orders of the Governor,) and with it fell all the Dutch settlements on the coast;—shortly afterwards, those on Ceylon shared the same fate.

On the 9th April of this year, Lord North brought forward, at home, some propositions restricting the Company, and bringing their affairs more under the controul of the Secretary of State. Though not adopted at this period, yet on these were afterwards based three principal provisions of Mr. Pitt's East India Bill. Lord North's suggestions were modified into the Act 21, Geo. III. cap. 65; and all former privileges were granted to the Company until the 1st March, 1791. But all despatches on Revenue or Civil and Military matters were, by this Bill, to be submitted to the Minister.

Parliamentary attention was now much directed to Indian affairs. Two Committees were formed: in one of them Mr. Burke became conspicuous—in the other, Mr. Henry Dundas. By a Bill passed on the 19th June, the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India was restricted. The Governor General, and Council, with all matters of Revenue, all Zumeendars, Native Farmers, and Collectors of the Revenue, were exempted from its jurisdiction.—*Mill.*

1782.—Madras.—The campaign against Hyder commenced, by the English throwing supplies into Vellore. The English fleet, under Sir E. Hughes, and the French under the famous Suffrien, had an indecisive action on the 17th February. The French

Admiral contrived, however, to land 2,000 men at Porto Novo. From the 16th to the 18th February, Colonel Braithwaite's detachment bravely and perseveringly withstood incessant attacks from a combined force of French and Mysoreans, under M. Lally and Tippoo; but was, at length, forced to surrender. Tippoo treated the prisoners well. Cuddalore yielded to the same combined force on the 3rd April. On the 12th April, the French and English fleets again engaged; and though the fight commenced under most disadvantageous circumstances for the English, they disabled the enemy, and both fleets lay for seven days within random shot, unable to assail each other; they then mutually retreated. Hyder, in June, dexterously manœuvred with a detachment of his army, and carried off his treasure from Arnee, where it was threatened by Sir E. Coote. On the 29th June, news came of a separate treaty with the Mahrattas, made by the Supreme Government at Poona, on the 17th May, putting an end to all operations in that quarter. A negotiation was commenced also with Hyder, who again out-manœuvred the General, and was only prevented from reducing Negapatam, in a plan of combined operations with Suffrien, by the latter again encountering the English fleet on the 4th July; the French Admiral was able, however, to retake Trincomalee, on the 31st August, the English fleet heaving in sight, just two days after its surrender, when a gallant action was fought,—and Suffrien broke six of his Captains, for not supporting him. Sir Eyre Coote, by this time, was seriously ill, at Madras; and the Government there under much alarm: their means were reduced to the lowest ebb, and their food even limited to 30,000 bags of grain, lying in the roads, unequal to a month's supply. At this crisis, on the 15th October, the Admiral quitted them, and the following day, a storm either sunk or stranded the craft containing the grain. Famine now raged awfully: Sir Eyre Coote still sick: no longer equal to command, sailed for Bengal, and General Stuart succeeded to the head of the army, with provisions only for a few days, and its pay six months in arrears.

On the 7th December, Hyder Ali died, and Tippoo, (who had been detached against Colonel Humberstone, whom he vigorously attacked in conjunction with Lally, though the Colonel bravely withstood and repelled him,) hearing of his father's death, joined the main army, and was, in a few days, firmly established on the throne. He now took the field in December, with 900 Europeans, 250 Topasses, 2,000 Sepoys of the French allies, with countless hosts of Mysoreans—while the English Carnatic force amounted only to 2,945 Europeans and 11,545 Natives.

In Parliament, Mr. Dundas moved the recall of Mr. Hastings; it came to no result, but on the 3rd May, an address to the King was carried, that His Majesty would be pleased to recall Sir E. Impey, to answer for his conduct in accepting a situation under the Bengal Local Government.—*Mill.*

1783.—Madras.—The English army early commenced the campaign; but found that Tippoo was retiring from the Carnatic, being recalled in Mysore, not only to consolidate his government, but to defend his territories against an incursion of the English, under General Matthews, in Bednore. The General had reached Bombay, from home, with reinforcements for India, and immediately advanced as above. Tippoo suddenly, in April, appeared against him, retook Bednore, cut off the retreat of the detachment: their resources ceased—and without food or ammunition, they surrendered to him on the 30th April. The General and troops were afterwards cruelly treated. Discussions had arisen at Fort St. George, between General Stuart and the Government, and the army remained inactive till June, when it attacked Cuddalore, and failed. The English fleet offered battle on the 22nd June to Suffrien, which the latter seemed to have declined, but immediately landed troops at Cuddalore, where the French were already more than superior to the English opposed to them. Just as the French were meditating an effective attack, peace was announced from Europe, between France and England—and the French seceded from their operations on behalf of Tippoo. At this period, General Stuart was placed in arrest, by the Government; but Colonel Fullarton, who, with a separate detachment, was successfully carrying on operations in the southern provinces, was able to threaten, in November, even Seringapatam itself. He was checked only in his successful advances by negotiations for peace entered into with Tippoo.

Bengal.—Mr. Hastings was occupied with measures regarding the Vizier of Oude. The English residency was experimentally withdrawn, on the 31st December, under much asserted intrigue and cabal.

At home, Mr. Fox proposed a Bill for Indian affairs; it had in view, the abolishment of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors. Seven Commissioners were to be appointed by the Legislature, to manage the political, and nine Directors, to be selected by the Proprietors, to conduct the commercial concerns. It created great alarm, and the King interposed to effect a majority against his Minister.

Sir T. Rumbold, late Governor of Madras, was arraigned before Parliament; but the doubtful situation of the Rockingham Ministry prevented the proceeding coming to a result.—*Mill.*

1784.—Madras.—After some delay, peace with Tippoo was signed, (11th March,) on the general condition of a mutual restoration of conquests—it was ratified from Calcutta, Mr. Hastings being then at Lucknow: but no cordiality subsisted between himself and the Madras Governor, and he afterwards disapproved of the treaty, and insisted upon other terms. Lord Macartney, on his own responsibility, gave in the original treaty to Tippoo; nor did the Governor General resent the disobedience any more than he did that of the preceding year, when Lord Macartney refused to surrender the Assignment of the Carnatic territory to its Nawab, when ordered by the Governor General, on a reconsideration of the measure, to give up the Revenues and Government now formally assumed by the English.

Bengal.—In February, the Governor General again proceeded to the upper provinces. He imprisoned, at Benares, the Native Deputy placed over the territories of the deposed Cheyte Sing, for misconduct in the administration of the province. At Lucknow, he succeeded in obtaining more of the debt due to the Company; relieved the Vizier of the burthen of a detachment of the army, under Colonel Sir John Cummings; and finally restored in part to the Begums, as commanded by the Court of Directors, the Jaghiers which had been taken from those Princesses. He returned to the presidency in November.

The defeat in Parliament of Mr. Fox's Bill for India, in the preceding year, having been followed by the loss of office, Mr. Pitt, his successor, procured, on the 13th August, 1784, the passing of an Act modelled by himself, but partaking of the provisions suggested by Lord North. Its grand enactment consisted of Ministerial Commissioners, forming a Board of Controul; its minor features were a secret Committee of Directors; less power to the proprietors; a provision for ascertaining the fortunes amassed by public servants in India; and a tribunal for the trial of offences there committed by them.—*Mill.*

1785.—Mr. Hastings on the 8th February, resigned the Government, and embarked for England. In 1772, on the commencement of his administration, the Revenues under Bengal were, £2,373,650; the Civil and Military charges, £1,705,279; difference, £668,371. The debt in India was, £1,850,166; in England, £12,850,166. In 1785, the receipts under Bengal, had increased to £5,315,197; the expences were, £4,312,519; difference, £1,002,678. But including the Home debts, it appears, that in 1786, on bringing all arrears to account, 12½ millions had been added generally to the Company's debt during the period under review.—*Mill.*

1786.—Lord Cornwallis was appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief September 12. Courts of Dewannee placed under Collectors. Three Bills passed to amend late Act, a fourth also passed.—*Mill.*

1787.—Mr. Hastings impeached in Parliament—impeachment of Sir E. Impey negatived. New Code of Judicial Regulations passed by Lord Cornwallis.—*Mill.*

1788.—Mr. Pitt's declaratory Act brought before the House. Hasting's trial commenced 13th February. Emperor Shah Aulum dethroned, and afterwards blinded by Gholam Kadir.—*Mill.*

1789.—Lord Cornwallis' revenue reforms and decennial settlements (afterwards perpetual) commenced. Tippoo's operations against Travancore.—*Mill.*

1790.—Administration of Criminal Justice assumed throughout Bengal provinces. Tippoo's aggression in Travancore led to war with the English, and an alliance was entered into by them with the Nizam and Mahrattahs. General Meadows took the field—war varied in success. Revenues and Government of Nawab of Carnatic resumed by the English.—*Mill.*

1791.—Lord Cornwallis assumed the command at Madras against Tippoo. Bangalore carried by storm 21st March. Battle of Aukera 15th May. Hoolydroog taken 19th June, and afterwards Mendry Owog, Savendroog, and Onadroog stormed. —*Mill.*

1792.—Tippoo beaten near Seringapatam, 6th February. The place immediately invested; operations ceased on preliminary of peace 24th February. Half of Tippoo's territories to be ceded; two sons given as hostages. Peace concluded 19th March.—Col. Kirkpatrick's Embassy to Nepâl.—*Mill.*

1793.—French settlements taken on breaking out of Republican war. Permanent Revenue settlement carried into effect by Governor General. Financial and Judicial functions disjoined in public officers. Zillah Courts instituted. Provincial Courts of Appeal ditto. Criminal Courts and Circuits appointed. Marquis Cornwallis resigned 28th October. Sir John Shore succeeded as Governor General. Charter renewed to East India Company for 20 years.—*Mill.*

1794.—Sir W. Jones died April 27. Tippoo's sons restored.—*Mill.*

1795.—Warren Hastings acquitted April 23, after trial of 7 years—all the Dutch possessions at Ceylon and on the Indian continent fell to the English. Mahomed Ali of the Carnatic died.—*Mill.*

1796.—The Indian Army re-organised.—*Mill.*

1797.—East India Judicature Bill passed the Commons 10th July. Lord Mornington appointed Governor General 24th October—Lord Clive to Madras, December 13th.—*Mill.*

1798.—Vazeer Ali of Oude deposed—Saadut Ali proclaimed. Sir J. Shore resigned March 12th. Lord Mornington arrived May 18th. Treaty with Nizam, who disbands body of French Troops.—*Mill.*

1799.—Vazeer Ali's insurrection at Benares, January 14th. War declared against Tippoo for intrigues with the French, February 22nd. Seringapatam taken by storm May 4th, and Tippoo killed. Mysore divided. Thanks of Parliament voted October 4th. Lord Mornington created Marquis Wellesley, December 2nd.—*Mill.*

1800.—Act passed for regulating Governor of British India, July 28th. Marquis Wellesley made Captain General and C. C. in India, August 7. College of Fort William instituted, August 18.—*Mill.*

1801.—Lord Lake arrived as Commander in Chief. Supreme Court instituted at Madras, and Charter read, September 4.—*Mill.*

1802.—Large cessions enforced from Nawab of Oude, with the deposition of Nawab of Furuckabad. Powers of Arcot, Tanjore and Surat had been deposed. Subsidiary treaties attempted with the Mahrattahs. Treaty signed with Peshwah at Bassein.—*Mill.*

1803.—Possession of Pondicherry, which had been given up on Peace of Amiens, recovered by the English. Bonaparte had sent out several general officers, and others with 100,000 in specie. Mahrattah powers opposed to Treaty of Bassein. War with Scindia and Berar Rajah. Lord Lake marched against M. Perron, who retired from Scindia. Aligur taken by assault, 4th September. Battle of Delhi 11th. Battle of Saswarie (Lord Lake) 31st October. Battle of Assye (Sir A. Wellesley) 23rd September. Battle of Argaum (ditto), 29th November. Province of Cuttack taken possession of in October. Peace with Berar 17th December—Peace with Scindia 29th December.—*Mill.*

1804.—War against Holkar. Monson's retreat July and August, brave defence of Delhi for 9 days in October. Shah Aulum restored to nominal sovereignty at Delhi. Battle before Deeg 13th November. General Fraser wounded mortally. Holkar's Cavalry pursued during November. Deeg fell 24th December.—*Mill.*

1805.—Bhurtpore invested, assaults failed on the 9th and 22nd January and 20th February—Siege intermitted, and treaty with Bhurtpore 10th April. Cornwallis arrived again as Governor General and Commander in Chief 30th July. Policy toward Native Powers changed. Lord Clive died 5th October. Treaty with Scindiah 23rd November, and with Holkar 24th December.—*Mill.*

1806.—Shah Aulum dies—succeeded by Akbar Shah.—*Mill.*

1807.—Mutiny of Native Troops at Vellore, January 31st.—*Mill.*

1807.—Lord Minto assumes the office of Governor General, on July 31.—*(Comp. to Alm.* 1832.*)*

1808.—War with Travancore occasioned by a misunderstanding between the British Resident and the dewan of the Rajah. Troops sent from Trichinopoly on the 30th December. Col. Chambers repulsed a body of Travancore Troops, and Colonel Hamilton another body at Anjuncha on the 31st December.—*(Comp. to Alm.* 1832.)

1809.—(Madras.) Travancore Army again defeated, January 15th. The lines of Travancore stormed on the 10th February. Papanaviram captured on the 17th, and the whole of the lines on the 21st, which ended the war.

In consequence of offensive regulations, considerable disaffection arose in the Madras army—on the 5th of August, Lord Minto sailed for Madras to suppress it. On the 6th August, the Troops at Chottledroog seized the Military Treasure, and marched to join a force at Seringapatam, which had seized the garrison. On the 23rd August the disaffected troops at Seringapatam surrendered—Lord Minto published an amnesty on the 25th September*.

(Bengal) Adjygurh in Bundlecund stormed 13th February. Bowannee, a Fort in Hurriana, reduced on the 29th August, the chief having plundered the British.

In October assistance was given to the Rajah of Berar against the exactions of Ameer Khan, a predatory Mohammedan chief connected with Holkar. Ameer Khan was expelled from Berar.—*(Comp. to Alm.* 1832.)

* The compiler of this Table had proceeded thus far when he found his task had been anticipated in a great measure by "Chronogical account of connexion between England and India," which was published at home in the "Companion to the Almanac" for 1832. As usefulness is the only aim of a mere compilation such as this professes to be, the compiler has availed himself gladly of the new Table from 1807, and endeavoured to render his own more correct. This table, however, in earlier events is much fuller than that in the Companion to the Almanac.

1810.—Amboyna surrendered to the British, 17th February, followed by other islands. Banda taken August 9. Ternate August 29th.

Troops under Col. Keating landed at Bourbon July 7th, which fell on the 9th. The Mauritius surrendered on the 3rd December to an expedition from India under General Sir R. Abercrombie.—*(Comp. to Alm.* 1832.)

1811.—Expedition from India under Sir Samuel Auckmuty landed in Java on the 4th August. On the 8th, city of Batavia surrendered—on the 10th followed the action at Weltervreden. On the 26th the entrenched camp at Cornelis was carried by assault, and with this action ceased the Dutch sovereignty of Java.

1812—The Pindarees—large bodies of free-booters—began to be independent of their Mahratta patrons, and plundered part of the district of Mirzapore. Subsidiary alliance formed with Anund Rao Guikwar, Rajah of Baroda.—*(Comp. to Alm.* 1832.)

1813.—Governor General sends a letter, June 4th, to the Rajah of Nepál, demanding redress for repeated depredations of the Nepálese.

July 21, (Act 53 Geo. c. 155,) passed, renewing the privileges of the Company for 20 years. By this act the trade to India was thrown open, that to China alone remaining exclusively with the Company. The territorial and commercial affairs now separated; the accounts to be rendered distinct. The king empowered to create a Bishop of India, and an Archdeacon for each Presidency, to be paid by the Company.

The Earl of Moira assumed the Government as Governor General and Commander in Chief.—*(Comp. to Alm.* 1832.)

1814.—On the 29th May, the Nepálese attacked three British Tannahs at Bootwooh and murdered the Darogah. For this and other acts the Governor General declared war on the 1st November. The English troops at first beat back at Mollapannee, were repulsed with loss, and General Gillespie killed on the 31st November. Col. Bradshaw attacked and carried the post of Bushurwa, 25th November, and Lieut. Boileau, in personal conflict, killed the Goorka Commander. Major Ludlow's detachment was defeated at Jythug at the end of December.—*(Prinsep.)*

1815.—1st January, Captain Blackney's and Captain Sibley's detachments cut up by the Goorkahs near the Terraee Forest. 3rd January, Major General J. Sullivan Wood beat back at Jeetgurh. 10th February, Major General Marley suddenly relinquished his command of the army in the Terraee; he was succeeded by Major General Sir G. Wood, who also failed to advance. In February and March, Col. Gardner with a body of Rohillahs penetrated into Kumaon, and was successful in retaining a footing. Major Hearsey attempted the same, but was overcome by numbers and made prisoner. Colonel Nicolls, with a regular sepoy force, proceeded to the support of Col. Gardner, and on the 27th April, Almorah and the province of Kumaon formally surrendered to our arms in consequence of his successes.

The Goorkah General Umar Sing defeated on the 15th and 16th April at Deolul, by Sir D. Ochterlony; and on the 15th May, being completely outmanœuvred by that enterprising officer, surrendered Maloun, and all the provinces from Kumaon westward; this finished the first campaign.—*(Prinsep.)*

1816—The Nepál General had sued for peace, but in their uncertain councils withheld the promised ratification, and hostilities re-commenced in February. Sir D. Ochterlony on the 14th and 15th February turned in person the position of Chooreah, and his army passed the first barrier of hills in progress to the capital, Catmandoo. On the 28th February a general engagement ensued, and the Goorkahs were defeated with loss. Peace followed, the Nepálese agreeing to receive a Resident, and sacrificing much territory.

During this war, it was discovered that the Mahrattas were anxious to confederate against the British, while Runjeet Sing had a large army threatening the protected Seiks. Ameer Khan also had an immense body of Patans ready to act against our Agra frontier. In fact a general rising was contemplated, and Lord Hastings prepared accordingly. The Pindarees were now to be extirpated for the immediate safety of our provinces. The Mahratta powers consisted at this juncture of Scindia, sovereign of the states so called; Bajee Rao, the Peshwah and head of the Poonah states (who had early betrayed his hostility by murdering, through his minister Tumbuctjee, an envoy acting under the British guarantee); and Holkar, head of the dominions called after that family, and the Nagpoor Rájah, Appah Sahib. *(Prinsep.)*

1817.—The supposed impregnable Fortress of Hattras fell (February 23rd), after a heavy bombardment.

Appah Sahib, notwithstanding a late treaty with the British, was deeply entriguing and collecting troops; Bajee Rao was also arming extensive levies, and sent off his family and treasures from Poona. Mr. Elphinstone called in a British force and invested Poona on the 8th May, and Bajee Rao was forced to discard Tum-

buctjee, receive a contingent force, and pay 34 lacs by treaty signed 13th June: Tumbuctjee for the time escaped.

Lord Hastings left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces 8th July; on the 10th October the Bengal armies were put in motion, and Lord Hastings assumed command of the centre division, 20th October, taking up a position near Gualior to awe Scindiah. Sir T. Hislop with the Deccan army from Madras, and Sir W. Keir from Bombay advanced against the Mahrattas.

Scindiah soon signed (5th November) the treaty imposed on him, and thus was rendered harmless in the ensuing struggle.

Ameer Khan followed his example on the 9th November. The Pindarees, the ostensible primary objects of our movements, were now in three bodies, 1st under Cheetoo, west of the Kalee Sind; the 2nd under Kureem Khan, near Bopal; the 3rd under Wazil Mahomed, to the westward of Saugor.

The Peshwah broke out on the 5th November in an attack on the Residency, but was repulsed by Mr. Elphinstone with the troops under Col. Burn. The Nagpoor Rájah Appah Sahib, next attacked the Residency of Nagpoor, on the 25th November, and on the 27th, Captain Fitzgerald of the 6th Cavalry decided the protracted contest by his celebrated charge. On the evening of the 16th December, Brigadier General Doveton attacked Appah Sahib at Nagpoor, and next day completely routed him. Appah Sahib intimidated came into our Camp.

The different divisions acting under Lord Hastings continued, to the end of the year, to pursue and destroy the hordes of Pindarees, now flying in all directions.

The Cholera Morbus, which had broken out in this year during the rainy season in the Delta of the Ganges, travelling westward attacked Lord Hasting's army, shortly after the conclusion of the treaty with Scindiah. The deaths were estimated at one-tenth of the army and followers.

Ameer Khan's treaty finally ratified 19th December, when he went into Sir David Ochterlony's Camp. Sir T. Hislop totally defeated the troops of Holkar at Mahidpore on the 21st December.—*(Prinsep.)*

1818.—On the 1st January Captain Staunton, with a single Battalion, gallantly beat off repeated attacks of the whole of the Peshwah's army, consisting 20,000 men. Holkar on his defeat at Mahidpore, immediately accepted the terms imposed on him; the same were ratified on the 17th January. Sutara taken by General Smith, 11th February. Bajee Rao for ever deposed, the Sutara family restored, and Sevajee's standard hoisted. The Ex-Peshwah was again defeated by General Smith on the 20th February; Gokla was slain, the forts of Bajee Rao fell, and himself became a fugitive. Lord Hastings, finding his plans nearly effected, commenced his march homewards on the 15th February. Talner attacked by Sir T. Hislop, 27th February, and carried after the loss of several officers by treachery, the Killadar was hanged. Mundella, which was to have been given up, was obliged to be stormed 26th April; the fort fell the next day: the Killadar was tried but acquitted, having private orders from his sovereign Appah Sahib*. Saugor surrendered 11th March. On the 17th April Bajee Rao's army was met at Soonee, and routed by Col. Adams with a small force. His remaining Infantry was attacked at Soolapore by Brigadier General Munro, and completely destroyed. Soolapore fell on the 15th May with the remains of his Artillery. Chanda was invested by Colonel Adams on the 9th May, it was stormed and carried on the 20th. Bajee Rao surrendered himself to Sir John Malcolm, on terms however very favorable for the Prince. Maligoan, garrisoned by the Arabs late in the Mahratta service, surrendered on the 13th June.

Thus, including the fall of Asseerghur in the following year (April 19th), was effected the entire subversion of the Mahratta powers. Scindiah became crippled, and existing only on sufferance. The Sutara family was restored, but subservient to our power, and restricted to a small domain. The late Peshwah Bajee Rao's power utterly destroyed, his dominions occupied, and himself a prisoner. Holkar submissive, and in complete check. The Nagpoor states new modelled: Bajee Rao Bhoola placed on the throne, but the government was placed under the controul and management of the British.—*(Prinsep.)*

1819.—A settlement made at Singapore by Sir Stamford Raffles, January. In western India the Fort at Newah taken, January 31st; that of Newtee February 4th; Raree February 14th; Booj March 23rd; Asseerghur March 30th; Copal Droog May 14th. An expedition from Bombay sailed October 30th for the Persian Gulph, and took the fortress of Ras el Khyma, the capital of the Joapmee Pirates, on the 9th December, and the Fort and Town of Zaya, about ten days later. The Spasmodic Cholera, which had broken out in India 1817, still raged in various parts of it.

* Appah Sahib's treachery being proved, he was placed under arrest: he made his escape again, 13th April.

The Vuzeer of Oude threw off his nominal allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi, and assumed the title of King*.

1820.—The Prince Azim Jah Bahadur installed Nawab of the Carnatic, February 3rd, vice Azim ul Dowla, who died the preceding August. Spasmodic Cholera broke out in Manilla, and the natives attributing it to the secret arts of Europeans, rose upon and murdered many of them, October 9. Dwarka in Okamandel taken, November 25th.

1821.—Peace concluded between Imam of Senna and the British Government, January 15th. The capital of the Arab Tribe of Beni Boo Ali, taken in March, by Colonel Lionel Smith. Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, March 5th. Revolution at the Portuguese settlement of Goa, September 6th. Cholera raging in Persia.

1822.—Dr. T. Fanshaw Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, died July 8th. Severe Fire at Canton November 1st. Treaty with the Nizam, December 12.

1823.—January 9th, the Marquis of Hastings resigned his Government of India. Lord Amherst appointed his successor; assumed the Government 1st August.

1824.—War declared against the Burmese in consequence of their aggressions, March 5th. Rangoon taken by the British Forces, under Sir A. Campbell, May 11th. Island of Negrais taken, May 17th. Cheduba taken May 27th. Tavoy and Mergui taken, September 15th, and Martaban October 30th. Mutiny at Barrackpore; many Sepoys killed, November 2nd. Kemmendine and Dallah taken, 9th December. Nawab Mobaruck Ali Khan placed on the musnud of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, December 23rd.

1825.—Syriam taken from the Burmese, 11th January. Rungpore and Tantabair on the 2nd and 6th February. Donabew taken and the Burmese General Bundoolah killed, 2nd April. Ramree and Prome taken 2nd and 25th April. His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur, Nawab of the Carnatic, died November 12, aged 34. Wallygoun and Paghammew taken from the Burmese, 11th and 25th November. The Enterprise, the first Steam Vessel, sailed for India 16th August, arrived at Saugor December 8th. There was a rebellion at Bhurtpore on the Rájah's Death in February, and the British Government commenced operations to support the heir.

1826.—Bhurtpore stormed and taken by the Bengal Troops under Lord Combermere, January 18th; the British lost during the siege 45 officers killed and wounded, and 1500 men; the enemy lost some thousands, and the Usurper was seized. The Burmese defeated at Melloon by Sir A. Campbell, January 19th, and forced to conclude a peace, on the 24th February. War declared between Russia and Persia.

1827.—Sir T. Munro, Governor of Madras, died July 6th. Natives of India permitted to sit as Jurors, July 9th.

1828.—Treaty of Peace between Russia and Persia signed, February 22nd. Lord William Bentinck appointed Governor General of India, arrived in India, and took his seat in Council July 4th.

1829.—The Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies brought into operation, March 1st. Europeans allowed to hold lands in their own names on leases of 60 years in February of this year. The rite of *Suttee* abolished by Lord William Bentinck in December.

1830.—The House of Messrs. Palmer and Co. of Calcutta failed, 5th January, being the first of a series of failures of the leading houses to the extent of many millions sterling. H. M. George the 4th died, June 26th.

1831.—Ram Mohun Roy, a Brahmin, arrived at Liverpool from India, April 8th. Lord William Bentinck met Runjeet Sing at Roopur, October 25th.

1832.—Parsee Riots at Bombay, June 7th. Fire at the Arsenal Fort William, July 25th. An intended Mutiny discovered at Bangalore, October 28th.

1833.—The East India question debated in Parliament, and leave given to bring in a Bill for the renewal of the Charter, with some modifications, in March. The Bill was subsequently passed, August 18th. Its leading new provisions as follows: The British Indian Territories to remain under the Company till the 30th April 1854. Trade to cease from April 1834. All debts and liabilities made chargeable on Territorial Revenue. A dividend payable in Great Britain half yearly on East India Stock, at the rate of £10. 10s. per cent. redeemable after 1874 at £200 for every £100 stock. The Company to pay over to Commissioners for the reduction of national debt 2 millions, to increase at interest till it shall reach 12 millions, as a Security Fund of the East India Company. The Presidency of Fort William to be divided into two Presidencies *(since modified)*. The superintendence and control in India, Civil and Military, vested in a Governor General and Counsellors to be styled "the Governor General of India in Council." To have three

* In the following years the events are quoted on the authority of the Madras and Calcutta Register, the Gazettes, &c.

Ordinary Members of Council, Servants of the Company (a Military servant eligible) and a fourth Member, not a servant of the Company. The Governor General in Council empowered to legislate for India, and his Laws and Regulations to have the force of Acts of Parliament, subject however to disallowance by the home authorities. The Council may assemble in any part of India. A Law Commission appointed to inquire into existing Laws, the Court of Justice, Police, &c. Governors of other Presidencies to have same powers and immunities as heretofore, but not to make laws or grant money. British subjects, allowed to reside without licence in India with certain exceptions only: allowed to purchase land. Persons of all colours, religion or country admissible to any office or employment under the Company. His Majesty empowered to make Bishops for Madras and Bombay. Four candidates for students to be entered at Hayleybury for each vacancy in the Civil Service. St. Helena to be transferred to the Crown, &c. &c. Lord Napier appointed H. M.'s Chief Commissioner at Canton, November, after the ceasing of the Company's Factory.

1834.—War declared against the Rajah of Coorg, April 2nd. British Troops march into the country; Mercara capital of Coorg, surrendered April 6th, and the Rájah on the 10th. The China Trade stopped in consequence of disputes with the Commissioner, September 2nd. H. M. Ships Imogene and Andromache force the passage of the Bogue. Trade re-opened, September 23rd. Lord Napier died October 11.

1835.—Lord Heytesbury sworn in as Governor General in London, January 28th. Corporal Punishment in the Native Army abolished by Lord William Bentinck, February 25th. Lord William Bentinck quits Calcutta for Europe, March 20th. Sir Charles Metcalfe assumes the Government, March 21st. Lord Heytesbury's appointment as Governor General revoked by a new Ministry, May 4th. Lord Auckland appointed at home Governor General, August 12th.

TABLE XCII. *Classification of Native States, with which the British Indian Government is in alliance at the present time: with the approximate area of their territories, ascertained by dissecting and weighing a map. (See Journal of the Asiatic Society for* 1833, *page* 489.)

The area of the native states in alliance with the British Government was found to be,..	449,845
That of the territory under British rule with the remaining small states and jágirdars,..................	626,746
Superficial area of all India,...............	1,076,591

The extent of coast from Cape Negrais to the frontiers of Sinde is 3622 British miles; the breadth from Surat to Silhet, 1260 miles.

[HAMILTON says, that the superficial area of Hindustán between the latitudes of 8° and 35° north, and the longitudes of 68° and 92° east, cannot be estimated at more than 1,280,000 English square miles, and the portion belonging to the British and their allies at 1,103,000; this estimate agrees very nearly with the above result of weighment.]

Captain SUTHERLAND classifies the native states of India under the three following heads:

I.—*Foreign*, viz. Persia, Kabul, Senna, the Arab tribes, Siam, Acheen.

II.—*External, on the frontier;* viz. Ava, Nepal, Lahore, Sinde.

III.—*Internal*, which are those included in the present list. All of these have relinquished political relations with one another and with all other states. They are, according to the nature of their relations or treaties with the English, divided into six classes.

FIRST CLASS. *Treaties offensive and defensive: right on their part to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Government: right on its part to interfere in their internal affairs.*

	Square miles.		Square miles.
1. Oude, containing, by weighment,....	23,923	by HAMILTON*,	20,000
2. Mysore,..........................	27,999	....	27,000
3. Berar or Nágpúr,.....	56,723	....	70,000
4. Travancore,...........	4,574	....	6,000
5. Cochin,............................	1,988	....	2,000

* This column, and other items marked H., are extracted from HAMILTON's Hindustan by way of comparison.

SECOND CLASS. *Treaties offensive and defensive: right on their part to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Government, and to the aid of its troops to realize their just claims from their own subjects: no right on its part to interfere in their internal affairs.*

		Square miles.		Square miles.
6.	Hyderabad, containing, by weighment,	88,884	by HAMILTON,	96,[illegible]
7.	Baroda,............................	24,950	....	12,[illegible]

THIRD CLASS. *Treaties offensive and defensive: states mostly tributary, acknowledging the supremacy of, and promising subordinate co-operation to, the British Government; but supreme rulers in their own domains.*

8. Indore, containing,.................. 4,245 square miles.

Rajputána States.

		Square miles.			Square miles.
9.	Oudipúr, (H. 7,300,)..	11,784	16.	Jesalmir,........	9,779
10.	Jeypúr,........	13,427	17.	Kishengurh, ...	724
11.	Jodhpúr,..	34,132	18.	Banswára,.. . ..	1,440
12.	Kotah, (H. 6,500.).. ..	4,389	19.	Pertábgurh, ...	1,457
13.	Búndi, (H. 2,500,).. ..	2,291	20.	Dúngarpúr, ...	2,005
14.	Alwar,..	3,235	21.	Kerolí, ...	1,878
15.	Bikanír, ...	18,060	22.	Serowi, ...	3,024

			Square miles.
	23.	Bhartpúr, (by HAMILTON, 5,000,)..............	1,946
	24.	Bhopal, (ditto 5,000,)........................	6,772
	25.	Kutch, (H. with the Runn 13,300,)..............	7,396
	26.	Dhár and Dewas,...............................	1,466
	27.	Dhólpúr,.....................................	1,626
Boghelkhand, and Bundelkhand,	28.	Rewah,.......................................	10,310
	29.	Dhattea, Jhánsi, Terhí, ...	15,178
	30.	Sawantwari,..................................	935

FOURTH CLASS. *Guarantee and protection, subordinate co-operation, but supremacy in their own territory.*

31. Ameer Khan,	Tonk,........	1,163	....	1,633 square miles.
	Seronj,..	261		
	Nimbahara, ..	263		

32. Patiala, Keytal, Naba and Jeend, ... 16,602

FIFTH CLASS. *Amity and Friendship.*

33. Gwalior, containing,.......................... 32,944 square miles.

SIXTH CLASS. *Protection, with right on the part of the British Government to control internal affairs.*

34. Sattara, containing,.......................... 7,943 square miles.
35. Kolapúr,....................................... 3,184

Of the above states, four are Mohammedan; viz. Hyderabad, Oude, Bhopal, and Tonk. Of the Hindu states, eight are Marhatta; viz. Sattara, Gwalior, Nagpúr, Indore, Banda, Kolapúr, Dhar, and Dewas.

Nineteen are Rajput; viz. Oudipúr, Jeypúr, Jodhpúr, Búndi, Kotah, Kutch, Alwar, Bikanír, Jesalmír, Kishengarh, Bánswára, Pertábgarh, Dungerpúr, Keroli, Serowi, Rewah, Dhattea, Jhansi, Terhi.

Six are of other Hindu tribes; viz. Mysore, Bhartpúr, Travancore, Sawantwári, Cochin, and Dholpúr.

Besides these allied states, there are the following inferior Rajships and Jagdaris: viz. Chota Nagpúr, Sirgújer, Sambhalpúr, Singhbhum, Oudipúr, Manipur, Tanjore, the Bareich family, Ferozpúr, Merich, Tausgaon, Nepani, Akulkote, and those of the Ságar and Nerbudda country; also Sikkim and the states of the northern hills.

